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

ACC

10000 | 129 | 210

Daily Digest
Sept. 1946

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

100 00 | 129 | 210

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/323/PRB

1st September 1946

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Paris Conference Political and Territorial Commission approved yesterday the concession to France of the Mont Cenis, the Stretta Valley (leaving Italy the power-plant of Bardonecchia), Mount Chaberton, and the Roja Valley (Briga and Tenda) leaving to Italy the Commune of Olivetta San Michele. This commune was claimed last by France, and "Il Popolo" writes that one may well venture to affirm that France made his claim just in order to renounced it afterwards, and thus give an impression of good will on her side at the moment of the final settlement of the whole question. The voting for the concession of Mont Cenis scored five abstentions (Australia, India, New Zeland, Holland and South Africa) on the ground of insufficient informat on about the matter. The other points were decided upon unanimously "insuch a way", writes the "Messaggero" correspondent, "which certainly does not lead us into applauding that sort of acceleration of the Conference's proceedings the Big Four have resolved to achieve! The same correspondent adds: "Comments? There is no need for them. Our bitterness in this circumstance is the bitterness of each Italian who views (in this fact) a failed opportunity for a rapprochement of the two countries." When explaining the French claims to the other members of the Commission, Couve de Murville asserted among other things that France wanted from the start to handle her claims directly with Italy, but that she finally resolved to extend them to the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers as Italy had refused to open direct negotiations. Both "Messaggero" and "Popolo" ask for an official statement on this matter by the Italian Government.

2. A Spokesman of the Quay d'Orsay stated yesterday at a press conference that the French territorial claims regarding Italy had been very modest as compared with what the French Government could have demanded. He emphasized the importance of the French renunciation to the Commune of Olivetta San Michele, and said that an excessive bitterness of Italian public opinion might render more and more difficult the conversations, which were to be started soon, for the application of the annex clauses concerning the power-plants guarantees and other economic safeguards. The spokesman also added that such a bitterness would also be detrimental to the Italian interests during the discussion, which had just been started by the Conference, of war reparations and the treaty's economic clauses. (Popolo)

3. The Paris Conference Military Commission approved yesterday article 39,40,41,42,43,45 and 46 of the draft peace treaty. Articles 40 and 41 deal with the dismantling of fortifications located within 20 km. of the French and Yugoslav frontiers. Article 42 contemplates the complete demilitarization of the isle of Pantelleria, while article 43 sets the limits to fortifications allowed in the island of Sicily and Sardinia.

4. AP reports from Paris that the peace treaty economic clauses will deprive Italy of almost all of her property abroad, and if all claims for war reparations will be accepted she will be bound to pay nearly 15 milliards dollars.

5. The Verbania partisans sent a telegram to Minister Nenni affirming that the recent incidents at Pallanza were not caused by partisans but by unknown provokers, as it had also been found out during the investigation carried out by the Procurer of the Republic.

6. The Bologna partisans have delivered an order of the day to Hon. Corsi, Undersecretary of the Interior, affirming that they agree with the claims made

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

South Africa) on the ground of insufficient information about the matter. The other points were decided upon unanimously "in such a way", writes the "Messaggero" correspondent, "which certainly does not lead us into applauding that sort of acceleration of the Conference's proceedings the Big Four have resolved to achieve". The same correspondent adds: "Comments? There is no need for them. Our bitterness in this circumstance is the bitterness of each Italian who views (in this fact) a failed opportunity for a rapprochement of the two countries." When explaining the French claims to the other members of the Commission, Couve de Murville asserted among other things that France wanted from the start to handle her claims directly with Italy, but that she finally resolved to extend them to the Council of the Four Foreign Ministers as Italy had refused to open direct negotiations. Both "Messaggero" and "Popolo" ask for an official statement on this matter by the Italian Government.

2. A Spokesman of the Quay d'Orsay stated yesterday at a press conference that the French territorial claims regarding Italy had been very modest as compared with what the French Government could have demanded. He emphasized the importance of the French renunciation to the Commune of Olivetta San Michele, and said that an excessive bitterness of Italian public opinion might render more and more difficult the conversations, which were to be started soon, for the application of the annex clauses concerning the power-plants guarantees and other economic safeguards. The spokesman also added that such a bitterness would also be detrimental to the Italian interests during the discussion, which had just been started by the Conference, of war reparations and the treaty's economic clauses. (Popolo)

3. The Paris Conference Military Commission approved yesterday article 39,40,41,42,43,45 and 46 of the draft peace treaty. Articles 40 and 41 deal with the dismantling of fortifications located within 20 km. of the French and Yugoslav frontiers. Article 42 contemplates the complete demilitarization of the isle of Pantelleria, while article 43 sets the limits to fortifications allowed in the Island of Sicily and Sardinia.

4. AP reports from Paris that the peace treaty economic clauses will deprive Italy of almost all of her property abroad, and if all claims for war reparations will be accepted she will be bound to pay nearly 15 milliards dollars.

5. The Verbania partisans sent a telegram to Minister Nenni affirming that the recent incidents at Pallanza were not caused by partisans but by unknown provokers, as it had also been found out during the investigation carried out by the Procurer of the Republic.

6. The Bologna partisans have delivered an order of the day to Hon. Corsi, Undersecretary of the Interior, affirming that they agree with the claims made by the Asti partisans, but condemn the means chosen by the latter to support such claims.

7. Tomorrow De Gasperi will preside over a meeting of the Prefect of Northern Italy, at Milan.

1879

8. The Paris Conference Secretary Office invited yesterday the Italian Delegation to explain Italy's viewpoint concerning the Venezia Giulia question to the Conference Political and Territorial Commission, on Monday. The Italian Delegation will be represented by Bonomi. (Popolo)

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

9. Antonini, President of the Italo-American Council of Labor, and Montana were received by De Nicola yesterday.

10. During the course of current negotiations between the Ministry of Tresury and the State employee, yesterday Corbino affirmed that he would favour the allowance of the "thirteenth month" to the employees, but that it should be paid in various installments. The employees did not accept this proposal.

11. The Milan Prefect yesterday enforced an official reference price list for all goods, whose price should not in any case exceed that generally practiced on 1 July 1946. He also ordered the setting up of special controlling squads composed of a P.S. policeman, a town policeman and a worker appointed by the CGIL. The Trade Union of Milan has scheduled another workers' demonstration on Monday to protest against the continuous increase of prices.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (August 31)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. The work of the Commissions is going on wearily as all delegates are convinced as to the uselessnes of presenting and discussing proposals if those must virtuously be approved or rejected by the Big Four comments the paper on the last events at the Paris Conference. A member of the American delegation declared to INS that the Conference at the Luxembourg Palace is about to become a tragicomedy played with cynism before the bewildered peoples which expect peace and labor. It is clear now that the Big Four have no intention of renouncing their hegemony, their privileges and their dictatorial methods, continued the delegate so that the Commissions did not modify anything during the first two weeks of their work with exception of a few concessions made in the form of the preamble for the Italian Treaty. It is, therefore, logical that the rebel-like mentality of the Small against the dictatorial Big Four will soon have some practical effect. Otherwise the joke to the detriment of the people which are waiting for peace would endure too long.

2. "Molotov declares that Italy is right and in the meantime takes 100 million dollars", is the headline about the last session of the Paris Conferenc

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "Cecil Sprigge has left - writes E. announcing the departure of Reuter's director - He went through Italy from Sicily to Milan's Piazzale Loreto with a big stick in his hand. He liked us and he only gave us a carrot."

2. Heading to a report on the Paris Conference, "The last act of the tragi-comedy", "The Big Four will give the coup-de-grace to the hopes of the peoples, next Monday" and "The small powers, tired of being tyrannized, want to leave Paris in order not to make themselves accomplices of the Peace's farce."

3. E. reports that the International Film Exhibition participating in which will be the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Argentine, Romania and Italy, will hopen tonight with the American production "Blood and Sand". (1941 by Twentieth Century Fox)

4. E. reports that last night a party of about 50 black-marketeers rented a ship and 2 orchestras for 500,000 lire and spent the whole night off Naples singing, eating, dancing and drinking. The group disembarked this morning completely drunk.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. Commenting ironically the declaration of the General Secretary of The Italian Unionist Movement who said: "Many peoples will follow quickly the great example after the Victory of Unionism in Italy", Acchiappasole writes that nobody knows that Unionism won Italy.

2. After having stated that the partisans went in the mountains because

1540

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

[illegible] peace and labor. It is clear now that the Big Four have no intention of renouncing their hegemony, their privileges and their dictatorial methods, continued the delegate so that the Commissions did not modify anything during the first two weeks of their work with exception of a few concessions made in the form of the preamble for the Italian Treaty. It is, therefore, logical that the rebel-like mentality of the small against the dictatorial Big Four will soon have some practical effect. Otherwise the joke to the detriment of the peoples which are waiting for peace would endure too long.

2. "Molotov declares that Italy is right and in the meantime takes 100 million dollars", is the headline about the last session of the Paris Conferenc

ESPERSO (Independent)

1. "Cecil Sprigge has left - writes E. announcing the departure of Reuter's director - He went through Italy from Sicily to Milan's Piazzale Loreto with a big stick in his hand. He liked us and he only gave us a carrot."

2. Heading to a report on the Paris Conference: "The last act of the tragi-comedy", "The Big Four will give the coup-de-grace to the hopes of the peoples, next Monday" and "The small powers, tired of being tyrannized, want to leave Paris in order not to make themselves accomplices of the peace's force."

3. E. reports that the International Film Exhibition participating in which will be the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Argentine, Romania and Italy, will hopen tonight with the American production "Blood and Sand". (1941 by Twentieth Century Fox)

4. E. reports that last night a party of about 50 black-marketeers rented a ship and 2 orchestras for 500,000 lire and spent the whole night off Naples singing, eating, dancing and drinking. The group disembarked this morning completely drunk.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. Commenting ironically the declaration of the General Secretary of The Italian Unionist Movement who said: "Many peoples will follow quickly the great example after the Victory of Unionism in Italy", Acchiappasole writes that nobody knows that Unionism won Italy.

2. After having stated that the partisans went in the mountains because the Germans were in the towns and because it was easier to organize the secret fight in the mountains, the paper wonders why today the partisans return to the mountains.

3. "Italy cannot give hospitality to the Hebrews who must leave "Austria", is the headline of the report about the Italian refusal to receive 25,000 Hebrews in Italy.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

After asserting that one can easily become a millionaire in Italy

1869

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

by exporting grain (10 tons of grain exported to Yugoslavia make a profit of 4 million lire), G.d.S. says that up to the present hundreds of thousands of tons of food and olive oil have already been exported illicitly to Foreign countries such as France, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Greece. The paper adds that one of the principal causes of the recent increase of food prices in Italy is precisely this illicite traffic of Italian food to Foreign countries and asserts that, for instance, the huge smuggling of eggs to France (100 million units) has caused the price of eggs jump from 15 to 23 lire and that the illicite traffic of beans made the price of this vegetable rise from 20 to 100 lire per kilogram. The paper concludes by saying that the Government should follow the example of the Soviet union in 1919 and have his state of things stopped by force.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "The Australian Watt foresees that a new war will be inevitable if "the flying tails"of the first war are not well arranged", the paper reports the last events from Paris.

2. 5,000 mines have been rendered harmless, but 30,000 still remain in the Mediterranean, writes L. Savessa.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Commenting on the situation of the Italian market, I. says that prices of clothing and shoes will go up to 40 or 50 per cent in the next few weeks and that as the people will not have any possibility of purchasing clothes and shoes at these prices many shops will have to close in winter. The cause of this increase is to be found in the many requests from France and Switzerland for exports of shoes and clothing at prices even 5 times those of the Italian market, says the paper.

2. Headlines to reports on the Paris Conference: "A tragic comedy played cynically before a disillusionned world" and... "Molotov says to the Italians: "Pay, and we shall help you" ".

3. After saying that one of the main errors of Fascism was to encourage dictatorships abroad (Germany,Spain, Hungary, Romania, Mosley etc...), Maffio Maffii says that the Soviet Union has today, by having a dictatorship policy at home and an anti-dictatorship policy abroad, a very strong position on the world's chess-board because she no longer has as previously the Tzars had, powerful continental enemies like Prussia, Austria-Hungary, France or Japan to tell her "backwards" sic in the text) whenever she wanted outlets in the Baltic, Mediterranean or Yellow Seas. As for Great Britain and the United States, the writer says that these two countries are mainly "naval powers, have sent home the main part of their "improvised" armies, can re-mobolize only with difficulty,cthey are a'little' far away from Russia's borders and furthermore are in a very uncomfortable situation in front of Russia, as they are her Allies." The writer concludes by wondering whether Russia will succeed or not in her imperialistic plans and says that "anyhow it does not depend on Italy to support or to oppose them as the only defense left to Italy is the

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

"Change stopped by force."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "The Australian Evatt foresees that a new war will be inevitable if "the flying tails"of the first war are not well arranged", the paper reports the last events from Paris.

2. 5,000 mines have been rendered harmless, but 30,000 still remain in the Mediterranean, writes L. Savessa.

INDIPENDENZA

1. Commenting on the situation of the Italian market, I. says that prices of clothing and shoes will go up to 40 or 50 per cent in the next few weeks and that as the people will not have any possibility of purchasing clothes and shoes at these prices many shops will have to close in winter. The cause of this increase is to be found in the many requests from France and Switzerland for exports of shoes and clothing at prices even 5 times those of the Italian market, says the paper.

2. Headlines to reports on the Paris Conference: "A tragic comedy played cynically before a disillusionned world" and... "Molotov [illegible] to the Italians: "Pay, and we shall help you" ".

3. After saying that one of the main errors of Fascism was to encourage dictatorships abroad (Germany,Spain, Hungary, Romania, Mosley etc...), Maffii says that the Soviet Union has today, by having a dictatorship policy at home and an anti-dictatorship policy abroad, a very strong position on the world's chess-board because she no longer has as previously the Tzars had, powerful continental enemies like Prussia, Austria-Hungary, France or Japan to tell her "backwards" sic in the text) whenever she wanted outlets in the Baltic, Mediterranean or Yellow Seas. As for Great Britain and the United States, the writer says that these two countries are mainly "naval powers, have sent home the main part of their "improvised" armies, can re-mobolize only with difficulty,they are a'little' far away from Russia's borders and furthermore are in a very uncomfortable situation in front of Russia, as they are her Allies." The writer concludes by wondering whether Russia will succeed or not in her imperialistic plans and says that "anyhow it does not depend on Italy to support or to oppose them as the only defense left to Italy is the one of Right, Justice and History.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) Not available.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) Not available.

TRIBUNA DEL PO POLO

Under the heading "London in day and night time after more than a year after the victory the paper prints and article by Thomas Watson of International News Service who states that there is little bread, little beer and a few cigarettes in London where the bars open for one hour the day and the

I 5 4 3

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

night clubs are closed.

VOCE REPUBLICANA (Republican)

1. Replying to accusations in Giornale della Sera and Figaro, Ferruccio Parri writes a letter to Voce Repubblicana that he never had the intention to institute a partisan Government but that he tried especiallybecause his partisan origin to avoid every appearance of leaving a certain preference for partisans and their problems. On the other hand, I intended to install 15,000 partisans in the police forces, writes Parri, and it is not my fault if this plan has not been executed. Stressing the importance of the Fascists who returned after the amnesty and of the silent defence of bureaucracy against any initiative in favour of the liberating forces, Parri states, that it is no wonder if the partisans returned to the mountains adding that he did not approve the manifestations of the partisans.

2. Stressing the most difficult situation of the employees of the State of the pensioners of the veterans and unemployed as well as of the workers A. Claudio Rocchi asserts that the situation cannot endure like that as even those whose work cannot succeed any more in living and asks that something be done to change this situation.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The direction of the Socialist Party appointed unanimously Sandro Pertini as political director of the Roman edition of Avanti, who will be assisted by Guido Mazzali, reports the paper.

2. Franco Bertarelli reports in a leading article about the aircraft-carrier "Roosevelt" Admiral Cassady's declaration that his voyage has no political aims but that 123 airplanes will fly over Athens and the Piaeus on 5 September.

3. Referring to the attitude of the papers of the right with regard to the Asti incidents, Avanti states that there is no question of a crisis of the State if men exasperated by misery and by thousands of other reasons appeal to reason. The crisis is in sabotaging Republican institutions in favour of the old classes, asserts the paper.

4. Referring to the present situation of the Italian radio, Avv. Armando Rossini, responsible for the political broadcasts of the Italian radio, explained to Avanti that a commission is foreseen by an agreement between the State and the radio company which has to watch over the broadcasting. It seems to be urgent, declared A.R., that the Constituent appoints this commission.

5. Avanti publishes the full text of the speech of the president of the Montecatini Society, Sen. Mario Abbiate, made on occasion of the General Extraordinary assembly of 244 shareholders of this society on 27 Aug. 1946.

1544

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

executed. Stressing the importance of the fascists who returned after the amnesty and of the silent defence of bureaucracy against any initiative in favour of the liberating forces, Parri states, that it is no wonder if the partisans returned to the mountains adding that he did not approve the manifestations of the partisans.

2. Stressing the most difficult situation of the employees of the State of the pensioners of the veterans and unemployed as well as of the workers A. Claudio Rocchi asserts that the situation cannot endure like that as even those whose work cannot succeed any more in living and asks that something be done to change this situation.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The direction of the Socialist Party appointed unanimously Sandro Pertini as political director of the Roman edition of Avanti, who will be assisted by Guido Mazzali, reports the paper.

2. Franco Bertarelli reports in a leading article about the aircraft-carrier "Roosevelt" Admiral Cassady's declaration that his voyage has no political aims but that 120 airplanes will fly over Athens and the Piaeus on 5 September.

3. Referring to the attitude of the papers of the right with regard to the Asti incidents, Avanti states that there is no question of a crisis of the State if men exasperated by misery and by thousands of other reasons appeal to reason. The crisis is in sabotaging Republican institutions in favour of the old classes, asserts the paper.

4. Referring to the present situation of the Italian radio, Avv. Armando Rossini, responsible for the political broadcasts of the Italian radio, explained to Avanti that a commission is foreseen by an agreement between the State and the radio company which has to watch over the broadcasting. It seems to be urgent, declared A.R., that the Constituent appoints this commission.

5. Avanti publishes the full text of the speech of the president of the Montecatini Society, Sen. Mario Abbiate, made on occasion of the General Extraordinary assembly of 244 shareholders of this society on 27 Aug. 1946.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Solidarity in a joint participation in a crime", the Author passes in review the alleged injustices that on occasion of the last session of the Big Four at the Paris Conference have been committed to the detriment of Italy. Of course, from the very beginning the work of the Conference was spoiled on account of dualism existing between Russia and the so-called Great Democracies, and at a certain moment it seemed as a definite rupture of negotiations should arise from it. But the Big Four have found at last a common ground of conciliation, although only temporary, according to the writer, in the approval of stern measures against Italy, such as payment of a 100 million dollars to Russia and a cession of

1868

I 545

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

Briga and Tenda to France. The conclusion set for in the article is that the Atlantic Charter was forgotten, the Four Freedoms are a dead letter, and poor Italy has been sacrificed to the ambition and avidity of the Big Four, while the expression of opinion by representatives of other 19 nations was wholly disregarded.

2. In a note: "Fiorello La Guardia and refugees", the paper says that the General Director of UNRRA has stated during a Press Conference that there is a possibility that Soviet Russia accept a portion of the 830,000 refugees now sheltered in the camps of UNRRA. This is the comment given by the paper to the item in question: "It seems that Mr. La Guardia is not acquainted with the original motives that compelled the refugees to leave their countries.

3. "Stupid Buffonery", is the heading of a small note and at the same time the qualification given to the measure taken by the Italian police during the stay of La Guardia in Rome, to induce all street black marketeers momentarily to disappear in order to avoid scandals. The New York Herald Tribune, according to Buonsenso, has given a large publicity to this measure of Italian police, so that the attempts at avoiding a scandal has utterly failed.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that 2,200,000 tons of grain of this year's crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to August 30. The amount delivered up to August 23 was 1,873,700 tons.

2. G. mentions rumors about a forthcoming monopoly of coffee in Italy.

3. Under the heading "All against Italy", G. says that war reparations for 1 milliard dollars have been asked to Italy up to the present.

4. The Minister of Foreign Commerce, Cornilli, declared to Globo that the Government will do anything in its power to favour exports of vegetables and frui

5. (see page 8)

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "Here is European socialism going" Paolo Vittorelli writes that the crisis of French Socialism shows that Socialism is not able to decide whether to go to the Right or to the Left. It's uncertainty caused by the intention of mediating between the Right and the Left is also the cause of the present crisis of European Democracy.

2. The Italian would have been the last contest the legitimacy of French claims for compensations and reparations for the Italian aggression in 1940, writes f.s. But that the French insist on complaints which offend Italian national feeling is an error which may have the most serious consequences in the future, asserts the writer.

3. Referring to the amnesty, Francesco Fancello writes that nobody is interested in seeing antifascist discontent imparted to all those who criticise the present political system adding that there is no question that many critics are right. But we must know that every free regime makes its mistakes and that it is worthy to pay the price for these errors in order to discuss everything openly, concludes the writer.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) N.N.

RISSORGIMENTO (Government)

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

stay of La Guardia in Rome, to induce all street black marketeers momentarily to disappear in order to avoid scandals. The New York Herald Tribune, according to Buonsenso, has given a large publicity to this measure of Italian police, so that the attempts at avoiding a scandal has utterly failed.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that 2,200,000 tons of grain of this year's crop have been delivered to the "Granai del Popolo" by Italian farmers up to August 30. The amount delivered up to August 23 was 1,[illegible],700 tons.

2. G. mentions rumors about a forthcoming monopoly of coffee in Italy.

3. Under the heading "All against Italy", G. says that war reparations for 4 milliard dollars have been asked to Italy up to the present.

4. The Minister of Foreign Commerce, Cappelli, declared to Globo that the Government will do anything in its power to favour exports of vegetables and frui
5. (see page 8)

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Under the heading "Where is European socialism going" Paolo Vittorelli writes that the crisis of French Socialism shows that socialism is not able to decide whether to go to the Right or to the Left. Its uncertainty caused by the intention of mediating between the Right and the Left is also the cause of the present crisis of European Democrac .

2. The Italian would have been the last contest the legitimacy of French claims for compensations and reparations for the Italian aggression in 1940, writes f.s. But that the French insist on complaints which offend Italian national feeling is an error which may have the most serious consequences in the future, asserts the writer.

3. Referring to the amnesty, Francesco Fancello writes that nobody is interested in seeing antifascist discontent imparted to all those who criticise the present political system adding that there is no question that many critics are right. But we must know that every free regime makes its mistakes and that it is worthy to pay the price for these errors in order to discuss everything openly, concludes the writer.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) M.M.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the title of: "Why does the currency price rise?", F.Coppola D'Anna explains the various technical reasons governing the fall and the rise of the price of currency on the official and free money market. But, considering the particular situation of Italy, the Author believes that the inconvenience of the alarming falling of the value of our currency, may be overcome only by an increase of exportations of goods. To increase exportations is, according to him, the only efficient means whereby we may restrain the trend of foreign currency to rise in value to the detriment of our money. All this is not an easy task to perform, but it is absolutely necessary for the economic recovery of the country.

2. In anote under the heading: "Edmondo Rossoni's Flight",)the paper

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

denies the contention stated in a "communique'" issued by ANSA, that the alleged prelate who took place in an aeroplane, yesterday at 1330 at the Ciampino Airport was Don Cat llo Tomassino, and reaffirms that his real name was Edmondo Rossoni, former fascist leader.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Giving a short summary of former Fascist Minister Edmondo Rossoni's escape in a plane from Ciampino, Tomaso Smith stresses, that the Italian Government, the Italian Police and the Italian Carabinieri knew where Rossoni was hidden and that it should not have been too difficult to watch from the outside over the places where he was kept. E.R. could act like he did aided by forces which could easily be guessed by the presence of the priest who accompanied him to Ciampino airfield, continues the writer adding that it would be "beautiful" if De Gasperi's words not to tolerate any violation of law would concern also the reviving neo-Fascism.

2. Under the heading "Three years dressed like a priest" the paper gives the story of the past of Edmondo Rossoni.

3. F. Mauri writes from London that Great Britain lost one forth of her wealth during the war.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Headlines on a report from Paris: "Unjust decisions on our Western borde "Briga, Tende and Mount Cenis have been ripped away from Italy", "The votes were not unanimous" and "Serious French statement on the failure of a direct agreement between Italy and France: an Italian reply is awaited".

2. Under the heading "The cost of living rises every day" (see Giornale della Sera and Indipendente" above), P. says that in the last 5 days prices of cheese went up 200 lire, butter 100 lire, [illegible] 100 lire, mortadella 100 lire and, in two days only, olive oil raised from 550 to 630 lire per litre.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. During the recent discussions about regional and local autonomies the old thesis has been repeated that contrasting with the conditions in the North the Treasury of the State is collecting from the Southern regions much larger sums than it is spending for them, writes Luigi Einaudi quoting amount of the regions in question which prove that this thesis is wrong.

2. "The Mont Cenis, Briga and Tenda are assigned to France", is the headline of the paper about the last decisions at Paris.

3. The paper reports Slav-Communist demonstrations against police forces from Trieste. At Monfalcone worker manifestations took place in order to protest against the presence of police forces placed by order of the Allied Military Government at the dock- yards.

4. Under the heading "La furia in Emilia" Fernando Accali reports from Reggio Emilia the full story of Avv. Nando Fenoglio's assassination.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading "Menace of Italy", Arturo Orvieto, Tempo's correspondent at Miramare writes: "There are 15,000 German POWs now occupying the Adriatic

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

De Gasperi's words not to tolerate any violation of law would concern also the reviving neo-Fascism.

2. Under the heading "Three years dressed like a priest" the paper gives the story of the past of Edmondo Rossoni.

3. F. Maurri writes from London that Great Britain lost one forth of her wealth during the war.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Headlines on a report from Paris: "Unjust decisions on our Western borde "Briga, Tende and Mount Cenis have been ripped away from Italy", "The votes were not unanimous" and "Serious French statement on the failure of a direct agreement between Italy and France: an Italian reply is awaited".

2. Under the heading "The cost of living rises every day" (see Giornale della Sera and Indipendente" above), it says that in the last 5 days prices of cheese went up 200 lire, butter 100 lire, ham 190 lire, meat della 100 lire and, in two days only, olive oil raised from 560 to 630 lire per litre.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. During the recent discussions about regional and local autonomies the old thesis has been repeated that contrasting with the conditions in the North the Treasury of the State is collecting from the Southern Regions much larger sums than it is spending for them, as Sen Luigi Einaudi quoting amount of the regions in question which prove that this thesis is wrong.

2. "The Mont Cenis, Briga and Tenda are assigned to France", is the headline of the paper about the last decisions at Paris.

3. The paper reports Slav-Communist demonstrations against police forces from Trieste. At Monfalcone another manifestations took place in order to protest against the presence of police forces placed by order of the Allied Military Government at the dock- yards.

4. Under the heading "Red fury in Emilia" Ferruccio Agnoli reports from Reggio Emilia the full story of Avv. Nando Fontanili's assassination.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading "Menace of Italy", Arturo Cervietto, Tempo's correspondent at Miramare writes: "There are 15,000 German PO.s now occupying the Adriatic Riviera. Their center is Miramare but they have extended themselves to Rimini on one side and to Riccione on the other, and enjoy the liberty for which the average Italian has to pay at a high price. Lager 2, Lager 4 and Lager 5 are the camps where the terrible S.S. troops enjoy a democratic liberty only a little attenuated by a veil of hypocrisy represented by a few sentries. The British and Polish guards do not prevent groups of POWs from spending the night in town when an "adventure" requires their presence there. Those who are fond of "quiet love" have women enter the camps where the live when sun sets, and in the morning the discipline has these women thrown out...until night comes again! These POWs spend the day on the beaches, obviously to rest from the hard job they had the previous years in terrorizing and martyrizing the Italian population. Their country's

1867

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

therefore occupy the big building of the 'maritime colony' which Italian babies were previously using, and seem not to lament the times when they were the 'faithful German comrades" and had to fight Italian partisans. They are having a good time while waiting for the Fuehrer to get out of his hiding place and give the signal of a rebellion...The "317 Quartermaster" was formerly requisitioned by the German Army of occupation and is still occupied by German troops in Uniform. At odd times, these Germans POW are doing business: They consider the Italian people now jobless as victimes of an inferiority complex, which makes them unable to make money out of black-market or illicite affairs. ... The Allies have entrusted the POWs with driving trucks and controlling road traffic and this sometimes frightens the tourist as he recalls the days when the same fellows were seen almost everywhere doing the same thing with rifles in their hands." The writer concludes by relating that at Bivio Fumo di Roma where he stopped to buy gasoline for his car, the man of the gas-station announced him that "there was a little increase in the price because the Military Police were constantly around and as British and Polish troops were afraid, they had Allied gasoline transported to the gas-station by German POWs, and - added the man - you know, they must earn something too!"

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In also-ing article under the title of "We cannot wait any more, Aldo Natoli remarks that it is more than a month since Togliatti in a speech delivered at the Constituent Assembly warned the Government that it was high time to work out a programme of reconstruction, which was in default at that time, and to carry it to execution. Nothing has been done, so far, says the writer. He then goes on saying that our government must take a prompts action in this vital matter for the present and future safety of the country.

2. Text of a daily insert: "Minister Corbino stated yesterday to the workers of Emilia region that he is not aware of the fact that there is now in Italy a rise in prices. But, of how many other things does Minister Corbino fail to be aware?"

3. In a note under the title of "Italian Communist Party - One month of propaganda for the benefit of Communist Press", it is announced that a great campaign of propaganda is to be carried on for enlarging the field of action of the various communist periodicals and daily papers in Italy. All the party groups and organizations are summoned to help this initiative.

4. In headline: "Economic clauses: our most vital and most serious point of the peace treaty - Four billion dollars reparations on seizure of properties belonging to Italians abroad - These are the requests submitted to Italy and discussed yesterday by the Reparation Sub-Commission at Luxembourg Palace."

GLOBO (Economic) (concluded)

5. Globo says that there are 50,000 tons of sulphur stocked in Sicily and that if they are not exported the Banks will soon have no more credits and the mines will have to stop working.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/324/PRB September 3, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Bonomi told the Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday that for centuries Venezia Giulia had been considered by the Italian people as an integral part of the national territory. From Oberdan to Sauro, a legion of martyrs had sacrificed their lives in order to assert this indestructible reality, and it was just owing to this unchockable national feeling that in 1915 Italy entered war on the side of Russia, England and France not only in order to destroy German fascism but also to free Venezia Giulia and rejoin it with the Motherland. Bonomi said that it was good to recall that on that occasion Italy's war drew the solidarity of the Yugoslav people and that occupied Serbia was helped by Italy in a most brotherly fashion. During the last war fascism participated in the German aggression against Yugoslavia and endeavored to lay hands on Yugoslav territory. But this offence could not destroy the preceding history, and could not cancel altogether the agreements reached between free Yugoslavia and (at that time) democratic Italy. This offence demanded reparation, but reparation should not offend justice. Bonomi then pointed out that north of Gorizia the Italo-Yugoslav frontier now proposed follows almost entirely the ancient Italo-Austrian frontier of 1866. This frontier was unfavorable to the Italian people from the viewpoint of defense as it made easy the invasion of Italy and allowed the outflanking of Italian territory which descended to the sea. It was just owing to this strategical reason that it had been imposed on Italy in 1866. He also stressed that the populations of the Isonzo High Valley gravitated towards the Venetian plain and therefore a frontier line which did not take into consideration this fact was bound to create permanent and unavoidable difficulties. Furthermore in the Isonzo Valley Italy had created power plants that were most important and fed the industrial zones of Trieste, Gorizia, Monfalcone and Venice. Turning to talk about the proposed Trieste Free Territory, Bonomi affirmed that if it was desired to assure it a certain degree of efficiency, then it was necessary to grant it a maximum independence regarding communications with its hinterland of Central Europe. But this proposed set-up was liable to utmost criticism, he said, because even if one granted that the French line achieved ethnical equilibrium and was in agreement

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

Italian people as an integral part of the national territory. From Oberdan to Sauro, a legion of martyrs had sacrificed their lives in order to assert this indestructible reality, and it was just owing to this unchockable national feeling that in 1915 Italy entered war on the side of Russia, England and France not only in order to destroy German fascism but also to free Venezia Giulia and rejoin it with the Motherland. Bonomi said that it was good to recall that on that occasion Italy's war drew the solidarity of the Yugoslav people and that occupied Serbia was helped by Italy in a most brotherly fashion. During the last war fascism participated in the German aggression against Yugoslavia and endeavored to lay hands on Yugoslav territory. But this offence could not destroy the preceding history, and could not cancel altogether the agreements reached between free Yugoslavia and (at that time) democratic Italy. This offence demanded reparation, but reparation should not offend justice. Bonomi then pointed out that north of Gorizia the Italo-Yugoslav frontier now proposed follows almost entirely the ancient Italo-Austrian frontier of 1866. This frontier was unfavorable to the Italian people from the viewpoint of defense as it made easy the invasion of Italy and allowed the outflanking of Italian territory which descended to the sea. It was just owing to this strategical reason that it had been imposed on Italy in 1866. He also stressed that the populations of the Isonzo High Valley gravitated towards the Venetian plain and therefore a frontier line which did not take into consideration this fact was bound to create permanent and unavoidable difficulties. Furthermore in the Isonzo Valley Italy had created power plants that were most important and fed the industrial zones of Trieste, Gorizia, Monfalcone and Venice. Turning to talk about the proposed Trieste Free Territory, Bonomi affirmed that if it was desired to assure it a certain degree of efficiency, then it was necessary to grant it a maximum independence regarding communications with its hinterland of Central Europe. But this proposed set-up was liable to utmost criticism, he said, because even if one granted that the French line achieved ethnical equilibrium and was in agreement with a sound principle of just distribution, that very equilibrium was broken when one created the Trieste Free Territory within the areaassigned to Italy. In fact this solution detached 166,000 Italians and 50,000 Slavs from the Italian sovereignty, and if one wanted to re-establish the ethnical equilibrium which was the foundation on which rested the "French line", it was necessary to enlarge the Free Territory southward so that an equal number of Italians would be detached from the Yugoslav sovereignty. This was easily achievable by incorporating into the Free Territory, the western and southern part of Istria as marked out by the "English Line". Such a solution would respect the national

1866

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

character and the historical tradition of the population and the territory. In its report voted unanimously, the Investigating Commission which was sent to Venezia Giulia acknowledged that the great majority of the population of western Istria was Italian. Why not then apply to this zone the Atlantic Charter principle according to which "no territorial changes must be enforced that are not in agreement with the freely expressed will of the populations concerned"? Bonomi concluded by affirming that if one wanted to set up a "Free Territory" this should include at least all the Italian zone of Istria so that it might follow the same fate of Trieste. Italy asked for justice because she knew that a lasting peace could be built only on justice.

2. It is reported from Paris that Great Britain presented a memorandum to the Conference Secretary Office yesterday by which she claims war reparations from Italy for an amount of 2,880 million pounds (80 times the Russian request) to be paid chiefly with Italian property in England and the colonies. Egypt claims 10,385,293 Egyptian pounds.

3. The Economic Commission yesterday approved para (a) of article 64 of the draft peace treaty concerning war reparations to be paid to Russia. As for para (b) of the same article, (reparations to other states) the U.S. delegate proposed to hear first the representatives of the states claiming reparations and then the Italian representative, before approving it. "Messaggero" reports that Ambassador Tarchiani will possibly be the Italian representative to deal with this matter. The Military Commission rejected the Yugoslav proposal aiming at reducing by half, the quota of warships to be left to Italy, and the Australian proposals according to which Italian ships exceeding the quota set by the draft peace treaty be put at the disposal of the UNO. A Greek amendment aiming at reducing the percentage of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian armed forces was also rejected.

4. The CGIL representatives, Lizzadri, Bitossi and Morelli, members of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, were received by Byrnes yesterday. They will meet Bidault today and Bevin tomorrow. Morelli stated to the "Popolo" correspondent that Byrnes started the conversation by reading articles 64 and 69 of the draft peace treaty and then affirming that during the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers he had been concerned above all with how Italy would have paid Russia the 100 million war reparations, which at that time was by far the most important claim. "I obtained", said Byrnes, "that if these reparations were to be paid in kind, the raw materials be furnished by Russia and

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

2. It is reported from Paris that Great Britain presented a memorandum to the Conference Secretary Office yesterday by which she claims war reparations from Italy for an amount of 2,880 million pounds (80 times the Russian request) to be paid chiefly with Italian property in England and the colonies. Egypt claims 10,385,293 Egyptian pounds.

3. The Economic Commission yesterday approved para (a) of article 64 of the draft peace treaty concerning war reparations to be paid to Russia. As for para (b) of the same article, (reparations to other states) the U.S. delegate proposed to hear first the representatives of the states claiming reparations and then the Italian representative, before approving it. "Messaggero" reports that Ambassador Tarchiani will possibly be the Italian representative to deal with this matter. The Military Commission rejected the Yugoslav proposal aiming at reducing by half, the quota of warships to be left to Italy, and the Australian proposals according to which Italian ships exceeding the quota set by the draft peace treaty be put at the disposal of the UNO. A Greek amendment aiming at reducing the percentage of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Italian armed forces was also rejected.

4. The CGIL representatives, Lizzadri, Bitossi and Morelli, members of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference, were received by Byrnes yesterday. They will meet Bidault today and Bevin tomorrow. Morelli stated to the "Popolo" correspondent that Byrnes started the conversation by reading articles 64 and 69 of the draft peace treaty and then affirming that during the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers he had been concerned above all with how Italy would have paid Russia the 100 million war reparations, which at that time was by far the most important claim. "I obtained", said Byrnes, "that if these reparations were to be paid in kind, the raw materials be furnished by Russia. And this in order to avoid the possibility of U.S. materials making the expenses of war reparations". Byrnes added that on arriving at Paris for the Conference he had been sadly surprised at the atmosphere of hardness toward Italy which he had found, especially on the side of small nations. The latter made enormous claims for war reparations, which amounted to something like 15 milliard dollars, and therefore the U.S. could not even think of sending raw materials to Italy until there was a certainty that they would be used only for the reconstruction of Italian economy. "I have many proposals to make for the revival of Italian economy", he said, "but cannot make them until the economic situation in which Italy will find herself after the treaty is clear. Anything that

I 554

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

we gave you now would not remain in your hands more than 24 hours." He added that Italian property in the Balkans was to be considered as already adjudicated, and that the U.S. did not intend to make use of all Italian assets in order to settle economic questions with Italy. On his own initiative, Byrnes then spoke of the Trieste question. "We had two alternatives", he stated, "either make a treaty based on the compromise of the Free Territory, or not to make a treaty at all. In this latter case we, together with England, could have presented Italy a treaty giving her Trieste, Pola, and Istria as far as the American or English line; but at least six states would have refused to participate in the Conference and would have presented another treaty giving Trieste to Yugoslavia. The zone would have been occupied until Italy signed the treaty. I explained these things to De Gasperi after his speech. I invited him to see me that very day, also because I believed that he had had a cold reception at the Assembly, while his speech was masterly in defence of Italian cause with no discourtesies for any of those present."

5. Yesterday morning Minister of the Treasury Corbino informed by telephone the President of the Council about his decision to resign. Explaining to the press the reasons which led him to make this decision, Corbino said that on assuming his post he was inclined to become Italy's most hated Minister, but not to fight against a party which had nothing less than four Ministers and four Undersecretaries participating in the Government, who also agreed with him during the session of the Council of Ministers. "It is clear", said Corbino, "that the Communist party wants to precipitate a crisis. Having ascertained that the field of foreign policy was little suitable as it would have placed them under an unfavorable light from the national point of view, they have turned on the economic policy where it is much easier for them and not dangerous to follow a demagogical line." Corbino added that according to information in his possession, the campaign started by "Unità" and CGIL was planned prior to his departure for Paris. It was strange, he said, that whilst no motives for differences had emerged within the Government, outside, the Government's policy was being discussed and attacked under the pretext that it was Corbino's own policy. "It is a kind of double-dealing that benefits nobody and therefore must end", he said. "Either the Communist party accepts the policy of monetary stability, and therefore assumes full co-responsibility for it and stops attacking it thorough myself, or it does not accept it, and therefore has the duty to propose another one and - in case of a refusal by the other parties - draw the consequences." Explaining the situation of the last few days, Corbino pointed out that the worsening situation had been

1885

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

would have presented another treaty giving Trieste to Yugoslavia. The zone would have been occupied until Italy signed the treaty. I explained these things to De Gasperi after his speech. I invited him to see me that very day, also because I believed that he had had a cold reception at the Assembly, while his speech was masterly in defence of Italian cause with no discourtesies for any of those present."

5. Yesterday morning Minister of the Treasury Corbino informed by telephone the President of the Council about his decision to resign. Explaining to the press the reasons which led him to make this decision, Corbino said that on assuming his post he was inclined to become Italy's most hated Minister, but not to fight against a party which had nothing less than four Ministers and four Undersecretaries participating in the Government, who also agreed with him during the session of the Council of Ministers. "It is clear", said Corbino, "that the Communist party wants to precipitate a crisis. Having ascertained that the field of foreign policy was little suitable as it would have placed them under an unfavorable light from the national point of view, they have turned on the economic policy where it is much easier for them and not dangerous to follow a demagogical line." Corbino added that according to information in his possession, the campaign started by "Unità" and CGIL was planned prior to his departure for Paris. It was strange, he said, that whilst no motives for differences had emerged within the Government, outside, the Government's policy was being discussed and attacked under the pretext that it was Corbino's own policy. "It is a kind of double-dealing that benefits nobody and therefore must end", he said. "Either the Communist party accepts the policy of monetary stability, and therefore assumes full co-responsibility for it and stops attacking it thorough myself, or it does not accept it, and therefore has the duty to propose another one and - in case of a refusal by the other parties - draw the consequences." Explaining the situation of the last few days, Corbino pointed out that the worsening situation had been planned, stressing that the agricultural production had increased by 200 milliard lire, that exports had increased, that UNRRA had given its help, and that the Government had taken such measures as to favor economic revival. "Evidently it is a political factor", he concluded, "that intervenes to create this situation. The Communist action is aided by some industrialists of Northern Italy who delude themselves, by favoring inflation, into believing that they do their own business in the best way. That is why tonight I signed an instruction by which as of 3 September in stock-exchange operations each purchase and postponement must be safeguarded with deposits of 25% of the amount to be made within the next 24 hours."

1885

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

6. Nenni had a telephone conversation with De Gasperi yesterday concerning Corbino's resignation, and De Gasperi begged him to insist that Corbino remain at his post as no fundamental differences on financial matters had emerged at the Council of Ministers. Upon the return of De Gasperi from Paris, which is expected to take place in a week, the Council of Ministers will examine the general situation from the financial and economic viewpoint. Nenni then had conversations with Corbino, Campilli and Togliatti.

7. De Gasperi presided a meeting of the prefects of Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria, Emilia and Veneto at Milan yesterday. After a three hour discussion, it was resolved to extend to all the Italian provinces the reference list of price-ceilings enforced at Milan. The President of the Council gave authority to the prefect to take individual action until the Government issued precise instructions. De Gasperi also ordered the Price Committee to meet at Rome tonight in order to examine the situation.

8. Hundred of thousands people demonstrated in Milan yesterday to protest against the increase of prices. The CGIL Secretary, Di Vittorio, delivered a speech affirming that in a country which was disciplined and backed by the popular masses it was possible to organize a rational distribution of products, and that the CGIL would continue to collaborate with the Govt, but if action were still delayed, "the CGIL would summon all workers to start an unceasing struggle and ask the Constituent Assembly to give the Italian people at last a Government in keeping with the times."

9. At the end of the prefects meeting, De Gasperi stated to the press that the problem of high cost of living required a close examination, and that it was necessary to go back to the sources of production in order to act on the basis of precise criteria and hit any kind of speculation. "The issuing by the Govt of miracle-making decrees resolving ipso facto the situation", he said, "is not to be expected".

10. Minister Scoccimarro stated to an ANSA correspondent at Venice yesterday that the economic policy followed by the Govt until now had failed. "If the present Govt does not enact urgently a sound programme allowing the masses of unemployed to be put to work and accruing confidence in the economic life of the country, by bringing into reality an economic and financial plan leading Italy towards reconstruction, the Communists prefer to go on

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

Piedmont, Liguria, Emilia and Veneto at Milan yesterday. After a three hour discussion, it was resolved to extend to all the Italian provinces the reference list of price-ceilings enforced at Milan. The President of the Council gave authority to the prefect to take individual action until the Government issued precise instructions. De Gasperi also ordered the Price Committee to meet at Rome tonight in order to examine the situation.

8. Hundred of thousands people demonstrated in Milan yesterday to protest against the increase of prices. The CGIL Secretary, Di Vittorio, delivered a speech affirming that in a country which was disciplined and backed by the popular masses it was possible to organize a rational distribution of products, and that the CGIL would continue to collaborate with the Govt, but if action were still delayed, "the CGIL would summon all workers to start an unceasing struggle and ask the Constituent Assembly to give the Italian people at last a Government in keeping with the times."

9. At the end of the prefects meeting, De Gasperi stated to the press that the problem of high cost of living required a close examination, and that it was necessary to go back to the sources of production in order to act on the basis of precise criteria and hit any kind of speculation. "The issuing by the Govt of miracle-making decrees resolving ipso facto the situation", he said, "is not to be expected".

10. Minister Scoccimarro stated to an ANSA correspondent at Venice yesterday that the economic policy followed by the Govt until now had failed. "If the present Govt does not enact urgently a sound programme allowing the masses of unemployed to be put to work and accruing confidence in the economic life of the country, by bringing into reality an economic and financial plan leading Italy towards reconstruction, the Communists prefer to go on the opposition", he said. Scoccimarro also said that he was contrary to the principle vesting in private enterprise the task of national rehabilitation, as he believed that in the case of emergency such grave a problem could not be solved following the criteria of ordinary administration.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 2)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

C. prints an "Econond" report according to which "foreign pocket submarines"... similar to those used during the war by the Soviet Navy... are allegedly operating in the Ionian Sea off the Italian coast.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a leading article under the title of: "To say and to act", the Author criticizes in a disguised and ironical manner what he calls the most representative parties of today's democracy: the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist Parties, affirming that the leaders of these political movements are adopting a hypocritical language (called volapuk by the writer), whereby they are always allowed to appear outwardly in friendly and courteous terms with foreign members of their own party, while they remain in reality strangers and inexorably inimical. As an example of this alleged hypocrisy, the writer points out the case of De Gasperi and Bidault.

2. In a note under the heading of: "Removal of monarchical emblems from ships and military uniforms", it is announced that Hon. Brontini, a Communist Deputy has submitted a question on this subject to Ministers of Marine, War and Aeronautics.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. comments on the situation at the Paris Conference under the heading: "Worse than at Geneva".

2. Franco Giorgi says that the American Dollar has lost 25% of its original worth during the last seven years in its purchase power in the United States.

3. Under the heading "Italy and India", Liana Merri quotes a letter by Mr. Lionel Fielden (formerly Maj. L. Fielden, Public Relations Officer, HQ Allied Commission Rome)in "New Statesman and Nation" of January 19th, 1946 in which it is written: "Mussolini and his 'Fascio' had in 1919 a program identical to that of the Labour Party today... if Mussolini had come on our side as we besought him to do, we should now be praising Fascism the same as we now praise an other 'ism' which, we know it well, is responsible for atrocities and limitation of Liberty much more important than those performed by Fascism".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

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

act", the Author criticizes in a disguised and ironical manner what he calls the most representative parties of today's democracy: the Christian Democrat, Socialist and Communist Parties, affirming that the leaders of these political movements are adopting a hypocritical language (called volapuk by the writer), whereby they are always allowed to appear outwardly in friendly and courteous terms with foreign members of their own party, while they remain in reality strangers and inexorably inimical. As an example of this alleged hypocrisy, the writer points out the case of De Gasperi and Bidault.

2. In a note under the heading of: "Removal of monarchical emblems from ships and military uniforms", it is announced that Hon. Brontini, a Communist Deputy has submitted a question on this subject to Ministers of Marine, War and Aeronautics.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. comments on the situation at the Paris Conference under the heading: "Worse than at Geneva".

2. Franco Giorgi says that the American Dollar has lost 25% of its original worth during the last seven years in its purchase power in the United States.

3. Under the heading "Italy and India", Liana Nerri quotes a letter by Mr. Lionel Fielden (formerly Maj. L. Fielden, Public Relations Officer, HQ Allied Commission Rome)in "New Statesman and Nation" of January 19th, 1946 in which it is written: "Mussolini and his 'Fascio' had in 1919 a program identical to that of the Labour Party today... if Mussolini had come on our side as we besought him to do, we should now be praising Fascism the same as we now praise an other 'ism' which, we know it well, is responsible for atrocities and limitation of Liberty much more important than those performed by Fascism".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The leading article under the heading of: "A mistake" is a sharp criticism of the alleged hostile spirit of French negotiators at the Paris Peace Conference, on account of the treatment given to Italy on the boundary issue. The article concludes: France was not courageous enough to lend us a friendly hand. She has preferred to take a stand of military insolence. The historic responsibility for this rupture among members of the Latin Community wholly belongs to France. Briga and Tenda are Italian. France has unduly occupied Italian lands. This is a truth which shall remain for ever. We regret it very much, not only for ourselves, but also for France, who will be unable to enjoy the new acquisition.

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

2. "Abstention from work in Milan to protest against the high cost of living - Meetings of Prefects of Northern Italy presided over by Minister Facchinetti - Visit by De Gasperi - The problem of Partisans". In this item it is stated that the workers in Milan have already started the threatened suspension of work, with exception of those employed in the following public services: water, gas, electricity, police, hospitals, post, telegraph and railways.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Signal of alarm", the recent attempt of Partisans in Asti to revolt against State authority is minutely scrutinized and sternly condemned. The Author says that the reconstruction of the country, the suppression of black market and the repression of criminal behaviour of large sections of population is inconceivable until the authority of State and respect of law are asserted again in the country.

2. Note under the heading of: "Resumption of political activity - Communist and Socialist Meetings at the Argentina Theatre and Supercinema - Problems of reconstruction, prices and wages dealt with.

3. Heading of an item from Milan: Minister Facchinetti attends an Assembly of Partisans in the city of Milan.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Church and Democracy", the Author refutes, mainly on historical grounds, the point of view generally upheld in radical quarters, that Catholic Church is a synonymous with reaction and anti-democratic.

2. In a note under the title: "Problems of the School in Italy", there is an outline of the reformation of the School system, from the standpoint of Christian Democracy.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In a leading article under the heading of: "Ideas and Parties", Gabriele Pepe discusses at length the proposition set forth a few days ago by the Secretary of Italian Liberal Party in Risorgimento Liberale, concerning the possibility of fostering the expansion of his Party, to such an extent as to become a great mass organization capable of acting as a brake against the three overpowerful mass parties: Christian Democracy, Socialism and Communism. The Author denies the possibility of such an evolution because, in his opinion,

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

alarm", the recent attempt of Partisans in Asti to revolt against State authority is minutely scrutinized and sternly condemned. The Author says that the reconstruction of the country, the suppression of black market and the repression of criminal behaviour of large sections of population is inconceivable until the authority of State and respect of law are asserted again in the country.

2. Note under the heading of: "Resumption of political activity - Communist and Socialist Meetings at the Argentina Theatre and Supercinema - Problems of reconstruction, prices and wages dealt with.

3. Heading of an item from Milan: Minister Facchinetti attends an Assembly of Partisans in the city of Milan.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Church and Democracy", the Author refutes, mainly on historical grounds, the point of view generally upheld in radical quarters, that Catholic Church is a synonymous with reaction and anti-democratic.

2. In a note under the title: "Problems of the School in Italy", there is an outline of the reformation of the School system, from the standpoint of Christian Democracy.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In a leading article under the heading of: "Ideas and Parties", Gabriele Pepe discusses at length the proposition set forth a few days ago by the Secretary of Italian Liberal Party in Risorgimento Liberale, concerning the possibility of fostering the expansion of his Party, to such an extent as to become a great mass organization capable of acting as a brake against the three overpowerful mass parties: Christian Democracy, Socialism and Communism. The Author denies the possibility of such an evolution because, in his opinion, the masses are polarized in Italy, as well as elsewhere, toward two extremities: capitalist monopoly on one side and planification on the other side. The Liberal Party programme being in a middle position between these two extremes, fails to comply with the positive economic and political trends of modern life of Italy. Not unlike the Liberal Party, the Republican Party too, according to the Author's standpoint, has little chances to expand and become a strong political force capable of neutralizing and restraining the power of mass parties, because of its regional and federalistic programme, in contrast with the necessity of an ever more centralized form of organization and unity of Italian State.

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

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Religion and Penal Code", Ugo della Seta refers to a Draft Law compiled by count Bernardo Rucellai of Florence and distributed to the Deputies of Constituent Assembly a few days ago. The Author criticizes this text, on the ground that it is like in spirit and letter to that enacted in 1931 under the Fascist Regime, in which an unfair discrimination was sanctioned between citizens of Italy professing Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew Faiths, of course in favour of Catholic religion.

MORNING PAPERS (September 3)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "A strategic retreat", the paper comments on Corbino's declaration of intention to retire and asks if Corbino lost his nerve because of the Communists' criticism.

2. In the present corruption of habits and in such a lack of power only a few news item give consolation: the protest of the partisans yesterday, the manifestations against unemployment, the warm welcome of the President of the Republic at Venise and the "caro-vita" of today, writes "A." in a leading article under the heading "revolutionary consistency".

3. We asked comrade Scoccimarro the other day what he is doing, writes the paper. Today we ask him to provide at once for the revision of the present system of the general tax. The only system for repairing it is to fix the tax at its origins. It seems that Scoccimarro knows that as well and that he has the same opinion about that question, continues the paper, but we would not like to believe that a minister's will is hindered by executive organs which need too much time to assimilate the new facts.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Disconcerting Accusation Act", there is a long comment on the proposition of dismissals submitted by Corbino yesterday to Premier De Gasperi and announced by the press, on account of a sharp, insistent opposition from Communist Party. In a Press Conference held yesterday, Minister Corbino has explained that this decision was forced upon him by the conviction that he would be unable to carry out his task, unless there is some tranquillity and agreement with his colleagues of the Government. Communist attitude, especially outside the Government, namely in the press and public

1853

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

MORNING PAPERS (September 3)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "A strategic retreat", the paper comments on Corbino's declaration of intention to retire and asks if Corbino lost his nerve because of the Communists' criticism.

2. In the present corruption of habits and in such a lack of power only a few news item give consolation: the protest of the partisans yesterday, the manifestations against unemployment, the warm welcome of the President of the Republic at Venice and the "caro-vita" of today, writes "A." in a leading article under the heading "revolutionary consistency".

3. We asked comrade Scoccimarro the other day what he is doing, writes the paper. Today we ask him to provide at once for the revision of the present system of the general tax. The only system for repairing it is to fix the tax at its origins. It seems that Scoccimarro knows that as well and that he has the same opinion about that question, continues the paper, but we would not like to believe that a minister's will is hindered by executive organs which need too much time to assimilate the new facts.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Disconcerting Accusation Act", there is a long comment on the proposition of dismissals submitted by Corbino yesterday to Premier De Gasperi and announced by the press, on account of a sharp, insistent opposition from Communist Party. In a Press Conference held yesterday, Minister Corbino has explained that this decision was forced upon him by the conviction that he would be unable to carry out his task, unless there is some tranquillity and agreement with his colleagues of the Government. Communist attitude, especially outside the Government, namely in the press and public meetings has prevented this. The Minister complained also about the behaviour of a number of industrialists in Northern Italy, who are favouring inflation manoeuvres, for speculation reasons, with alleged support of Communists. From an ANSA communiqué it appears that on the next return to Rome of De Gasperi, the Council of Ministers will discuss the economic-financial situation of the country, in connection with Corbino's dismissals. In the meantime the Italian Premier has asked Minister Corbino to delay his resignation from office, until the moment in which the situation will be clearly and definitely settled.

1863

2. The following data is given in a short note about the last Milan strike: during the various manifestations there have

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

been counted 51 Red and only 7 Three-coloured Banners. The strike has caused an aggregate loss of 700 millions to local production, without taking account of the loss due to trams interruption, which cannot be evalued, even by approximation.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. denies rumors about a State Monopoly of coffee in Italy.

2. G. quotes the vice Mayor of Milan Montagnini: "At the slow rate at which reconstruction works are proceeding in Milan we shall need 120 years to have the city rebuilt at its pre-war standard".

3. G. reports that the Argentine Government has granted 1,125 million lire to the Ansaldo plant in Genoa for production of heavy machinery to be exported to Argentine.

4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8875-8925, p.m. 8850-8900, Pound: a.m. 1370-1390, p.m. 1370-1380; Dollar: Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 482-486, p.m. 480-482, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 492-496, p.m. 490-492; Swiss Franc: a.m. 154-156, p.m. 153-155; French Franc: a.m. & p.m. 1.80-1.85.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Luigi Einaudi's statement in "Risorgimento Liberale" of 1 September, that the Southern provinces obtained more from the Treasury than they delivered in the period from 1 July 1945 until 31 March 1946, Emilio Lussu points out that the statistics quoted by Einaudi include only nine months and that it would be impossible to give any significance whatsoever to such a short period. The tax problem is only one of many other problems and is for itself not sufficient to enlighten the so-called question of the South.

2? "The last defence of the Italian right pronounced by Bonomi at the Luxembourg Palace" - "The offence to Yugoslavia made by Fascism asks for reparations but the reparations must not offend justice", are the headlines of the paper about Bonomi's speech at Paris.

3. The Italian economic situation follows a line easily to be foreseen by those who had the occasion to deplore the inactivity of the Government and the absolute lack of an organic plan for intervention, writes the paper. Confronted with the most urgent problems the Government of the three parties of the masses made decisions which cannot be called as such. It may suffice to

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

3. G. reports that the Argentine Government has granted 1,125 million lire to the Ansaldo plant in Genoa for production of heavy machinery to be exported to Argentine.

4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 8875-8925, p.m. 8850-8900, Pound: a.m. 1370-1390, p.m. 1370-1380; Dollar: Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 482-486, p.m. 480-482, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 492-496, p.m. 490-492; Swiss Franc: a.m. 154-156, p.m. 153-155; French Franc: a.m. & p.m. 1.80-1.85.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on Luigi Einaudi's statement in "Risorgimento Liberale" of 1 September, that the Southern provinces obtained more from the Treasury than they delivered in the period from 1 July 1945 until 31 March 1946, Emilio Lussu points out that the statistics quoted by Einaudi include only nine months and that it would be impossible to give any significance whatsoever to such a short period. The tax problem is only one of many other problems and is for itself not sufficient to enlighten the so-called question of the South.

2? "The last defence of the Italian right pronounced by Bonomi at the Luxembourg Palace" - "The offence to Yugoslavia made by Fascism asks for reparations but the reparations must not offend justice", are the headlines of the paper about Bonomi's speech at Paris.

3. The Italian economic situation follows a line easily to be foreseen by those who had the occasion to deplore the inactivity of the Government and the absolute lack of an organic plan for intervention, writes the paper. Confronted with the most urgent problems the Government of the three parties of the masses made decisions which cannot be called as such. It may suffice to instance the postponement of the "sblocco dei licenziamenti". The Government actually let things go their way as in the question of unemployment and the "caro vita". If Corbino intends to retire because political factors interrupted the indispensable tranquillity of financial recovery, he confuses the result with the cause as the manifestations of discontent were caused by the quick and progressive worsening of the situation. President De Gasperi and his Minister of the Treasury are wrong in believing it possible to overcome the situation by measures which may be sufficient in normal times, concludes the paper.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

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

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a long and documented note under the title of: "Sudden Crisis in the composition of Italian Government - Corbino's dismissal as a consequence of a disagreement with Communists - "While within the Government no disagreements have shown themselves, the economic-financial policy agreed upon at the moment of the formation of Government is sharply attacked troughout the country - De Gasperi begs Corbino to remain in office - Crisis of Confidence", the paper stresses the necessity of a prompt settlement of the difficulty in which the Government is now finding itself.

2. Heading of a telephonic communication sent from Paris by Arrigo Jacchia: "Dramatic situation of Venezia Giulia in a report submitted by Bonomi". The following passages are especially worthy of note: "Bonomi was right in appealing more to reason than to sentiment. As we have already seen, the latter is wholly disregarded at the Conference. The only arguments susceptible of meeting some attention at the Conference have been set forth. It is probable that very little result will be obtained, and that the numerous shakes of the hand given to Bonomi by sympathizing Commission members mean at most that these friends do not intend to vote against us, as happened at the time of the decision of our controversy with France. But the general conclusion is that in spite of many outward signs of sympathy, there will be no substantial changes concerning London decisions.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Under the heading "Corbino retired in consequence of Communist criticism", the paper states that there is a fatal contradiction as on the one side Corbino is a pure liberal and all his financial proposals follow liberal ideas and that on the other side the enormous majority of the electors of the three parties of the masses manifested its suspicion of economic liberalism. It is evident, continues the paper, that there is a fundamental diversity between Corbino's conceptions and those of his social-communist colleagues as it is to be seen with regard to the change of the money and to the problem of salaries in connection with the "caro vita".

2. "Bonomi defends the rights of Venezia Giulia" headlines the paper stressing that Yugoslavia is said to have asked for another reduction of the Italian fleet.

3. The paper publishes new examples of Fascist diplomats sent abroad to represent the Italian Republic.

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

2. Heading of a telephonic communication sent from Paris by Arrigo Jacchia: "Dramatic situation of Venezia Giulia in a report submitted by Bonomi". The following passages are especially worthy of note: "Bonomi was right in appealing more to reason than to sentiment. As we have already seen, the latter is wholly disregarded at the Conference. The only arguments susceptible of meeting some attention at the Conference have been set forth. It is probable that very little result will be obtained, and that the numerous shakes of the hand given to Bonomi by sympathizing Commission members mean at most that these friends do not intend to vote against us, as happened at the time of the decision of our controversy with France. But the general conclusion is that in spite of many outward signs of sympathy, there will be no substantial changes concerning London decisions.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Under the heading "Corbino retired in consequence of Communist criticism", the paper states that there is a fatal contradiction as on the one side Corbino is a pure liberal and all his financial proposals follow liberal ideas and that on the other side the enormous majority of the electors of the three parties of the masses manifested its suspicion of economic liberalism. It is evident, continues the paper, that there is a fundamental diversity between Corbino's conceptions and those of his social-communist colleagues as it is to be seen with regard to the change of the money and to the problem of salaries in connection with the "caro vita".

2. "Bonomi defends the rights of Venezia Giulia" headlines the paper stressing that Yugoslavia is said to have asked for another reduction of the Italian fleet.

3. The paper publishes new examples of Fascist diplomats sent abroad to represent the Italian Republic. 1882

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

"They ask fifteen milliard dollars out of our poverty" is P.'s headline to Mr. Byrnes's statement to the C.G.I.L.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Recalling that "Unità" gave Corbino the responsibility for having failed in the increase of the taxes, R.L. states that everybody knows that this matter belongs to the competence of the Minister of Finance, the Communist Scoccimarro, and that this accusation was only one of the polemics of the Left. For the dignity of the country and for the future of Democracy it is necessary that the comedy of self-opposition stop and that

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

the Government takes its whole responsibility, continues the paper. One who says he is a Democrat is obliged to follow the rules of Democracy. The first of these rules is not to discredit the Democrat form of the State.

2. Experts came to the conclusion that a real control of the prices will be impracticable, writes the paper.

TEMPO (Independent)

In a report on the banditry in Emilia, Giorgio Vecchietti, says that most of those "bloody beasts" are youngsters from 18 to 25 who had their "juvenile minds corrupted by warfare adventures", as he relates the tragical and horrible "westernlike" actions performed by these gangs and comments on the psychology and technique of these outlaws.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Consistency with the programme", the paper refutes the arguments set forth by Minister Corbino as justification of his dismissals from office, saying that Communist criticism could never cause a crisis of the Government. Real causes of criticism, the paper says, are the still closed factories, the great number of houses not yet re-built, the masses of unemployed and hungry workers, the empty State coffers, the flight of national capital abroad, and the cruel contrast between insolent riches of capitalists and squalid misery of poor people. The paper says that communists are firmly resolved to preserve the lira from devaluation, while Corbino would be contrary to such a purpose. The article concludes as follows: "A few days ago an American, Mr. Keeny, Director of UNRRA said: "Italy has no time to wait". Because he said so, could we ever charge him with being willing to bring about at all costs a Government crisis, as Corbino complains that communists are doing now?".

2. Text of a daily inset: "Reparation requests to Italy: from USSR: 100 millions dollars - from Great Britain: 11 milliards dollars".

3. In headline: "The most serious and unheard Reparation request - Great Britain asks Italy 2500 milliards of lire".

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/325/PRB

September 4, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Minister Morandi, Undersecretaries Corsi, Scoca and Tremelloni, and the representatives of the Economic Ministries met at the Viminal yesterday under the chairmanship of the Minister for Foreign Trade, Campilli, in order to judge on the advisability of extending to the entire Peninsula the measures proposed at Milan during the meeting of the northern Italy prefects which was headed by De Gasperi. After an ample discussion, the meeting reached the following conclusions. The increase of prices for practically all kinds of food was not justified by the market availabilities. After the experience of five years of war, the adoption of any fixed price-list was not thought advisable. It was necessary to enforce an effective control of luxury places. It was also advisable to set up again the Communal Supply Boards (Enti Comunali Approvvigionamento) which worked well during the 1915-1918 war. The draft plan prepared at the meeting contemplates that the manufacturers of food and other commodities (shoes, textiles, etc.) must sell a percentage of their production to the local Supply Boards. Those Communes having no local factories will receive allotments by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. These proposals will be submitted for approval to the Council of Ministers tomorrow.

2. Continuing his consultations concerning Corbino's resignation, Nenni received Pacciardi, Secretary of the Republican party, Togliatti, and Corbino yesterday. Afterwards he stated to journalists that the crisis could be solved only after De Gasperi had returned. In the meantime Corbino will remain Minister of Treasury, and tomorrow he will also participate in the Council of Ministers. "Messaggero" says that the prospective solutions of the crisis are three: (1) Corbino's confirmation; (2) appointment of another independent; and (3) the appointment of a representative of one of the parties of the masses. The paper says that the first solution is unlikely owing to Corbino's firm intention to resign

The second solution seems to be out of question because after the recent experience an independent would hesitate to participate in the responsibility of the government without being backed by one of the major parties. There remains the third solution, says the

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

of extending to the entire Peninsula the measures proposed at Milan during the meeting of the northern Italy prefects which was headed by De Gasperi. After an ample discussion, the meeting reached the following conclusions. The increase of prices for practically all kinds of food was not justified by the market availabilities. After the experience of five years of war, the adoption of any fixed price-list was not thought advisable. It was necessary to enforce an effective control of luxury places. It was also advisable to set up again the Communal Supply Boards (Enti Comunali Approvvigionamento) which worked well during the 1915-1918 war. The draft plan prepared at the meeting contemplates that the manufacturers of food and other commodities (shoes, textiles, etc.) must sell a percentage of their production to the local Supply Boards. Those Communes having no local factories will receive allotments by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. These proposals will be submitted for approval to the Council of Ministers tomorrow.

2. Continuing his consultations concerning Corbino's resignation, Nenni received Pacciardi, Secretary of the Republican party, Togliatti, and Corbino yesterday. Afterwards he stated to journalists that the crisis could be solved only after De Gasperi had returned. In the meantime Corbino will remain Minister of Treasury, and tomorrow he will also participate in the Council of Ministers. "Messaggero" says that the prospective solutions of the crisis are three: (1) Corbino's confirmation; (2) appointment of another independent; and (3) the appointment of a representative of one of the parties of the masses. The paper says that the first solution is unlikely owing to Corbino's firm intention to resign

The second solution seems to be out of question because after the recent experience an independent would hesitate to participate in the responsibility of the government without being backed by one of the major parties. There remains the third solution, says the paper, but in this case the question of the distribution of the ministries among the parties would come up again.

3. Corbino was received by the President of the Republic, De Nicola, yesterday. In an interview with "Messaggero" Corbino said that from the practical point of view his policy was fully justified because what had happened from March till now demonstrated that one could not have done otherwise. "The truth is", he said, "that in March the CGIL, as election day was approaching, kept quite, while now that the elections are far away the Confederation resumes its syndical policy, which is logical from the organizers' viewpoint, even if this logic does not agree with the interests

1881

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

of the workers represented by the Confederation." He added that a Minister of Treasury had no bank accounts on other planets and could dispose only of the ordinary means supplyed by the Minister of Finance and of the extraordinary ones got through borrowing. But what credit could a government have when one of the three parties which formed it carried out, directly or indirectly, a policy that undermined confidence in the Government itself? "It was necessary to plan a loan", Corbino said, "but the floating of a loan presupposes an atmosphere of calm, harmony and unity of aims: all factors which obviously do not exist now while somebody can be interested in creating chaos in the Country". The Minister added that he did not believe he could remain in the Government, especially after the statements made by some exponents of the Communist party. "I always considered myself as being a technician, but of course I do the technical work with my own head and not somebody else's. To conduct the Treasury policy with other people's heads does not require a technician. Any politician will do." Corbino concluded by affirming that the price-ceilings list would solve no problem in a country such as Italy which was scarcely able to prevent scoundrels from smuggling Italian grain abroad.

4. Saragat will arrive at Rome by air today. Yesterday he declared to ANSA at Paris that the Constituent Assembly would be urgently convoked in order to examine questions concerning the peace treaty and especially the economic clauses of the draft treaty now being discussed at Paris.

5. Minister Facchinetti (War) declared to journalists at Milan yesterday that he had concluded his conferences with partisans' representatives, receiving the impression that the movement had now completely ceased. He also said that the numerous leaders of the partisans unanimously affirmed that a spirit of maximum discipline reigned among the partisans, and that no attempt of perturbing the order of the country had ever been made.

6. De Gasperi arrived at Paris yesterday. The Yugoslav Delegate, Bebler, delivered a speech to the Conference Political Commission yesterday, affirming that all Venezia Giulia should be given to Yugoslavia. He accused the Italian Delegation of having disguised the facts in order to keep Venezia Giulia for Italy. He then made a sharp personal attack on Bonomi recalling that in 1912 he had been expelled from the Socialist party owing to his policy of colonial expansion and that Bonomi had been Minister of War in one of Mussolini's Governments. Bebler also affirmed that the Italian democracy was a self-styled democracy, that the Rapallo treaty had been imposed on Yugoslavia and that

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

Communist party. "I always considered myself as being a technician, but of course I do the technical work with my own head and not somebody else's. To conduct the Treasury policy with other people's heads does not require a technician. Any politician will do." Corbino concluded by affirming that the price-ceilings list would solve no problem in a country such as Italy which was scarcely able to prevent scoundrels from smuggling Italian grain abroad.

4. Saragat will arrive at Rome by air today. Yesterday he declared to ANSA at Paris that the Constituent Assembly would be urgently convoked in order to examine questions concerning the peace treaty and especially the economic clauses of the draft treaty now being discussed at Paris.

5. Minister Facchinetti (War) declared to journalists at Milan yesterday that he had concluded his conferences with partisans' representatives, receiving the impression that the movement had now completely ceased. He also said that the numerous leaders of the partisans unanimously affirmed that a spirit of maximum discipline reigned among the partisans, and that no attempt of perturbing the order of the country had ever been made.

6. De Gasperi arrived at Paris yesterday. The Yugoslav Delegate, Bebler, delivered a speech to the Conference Political Commission yesterday, affirming that all Venezia Giulia should be given to Yugoslavia. He accused the Italian Delegation of having disguised the facts in order to keep Venezia Giulia for Italy. He then made a sharp personal attack on Bonomi recalling that in 1912 he had been expelled from the Socialist party owing to his policy of colonial expansion and that Bonomi had been Minister of War in one of Mussolini's Governments. Bebler also affirmed that the Italian democracy was a self-styled democracy, that the Rapallo treaty had been imposed on Yugoslavia, and that the ethnical figures given by the Italian Delegation were distorted. Commenting on this speech, the "Messaggero" correspondent says that, apart from injustices and absurdities, this would-be peace conference will be remembered in the history of international diplomatic meetings especially for the vilifying of the antagonist and the base personal contumely.

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

7. Yesterday the Paris Conference Military Commission approved 17 of the 24 articles of the draft military clauses. At the Economic Commission, Brazil presented an amendment to allow countries other than Russia to supply raw materials for the manufacture of goods on Russian reparation account. The amendment was rejected. The "Tempo" correspondent observes that the British request for eleven milliard dollars for war reparations was allegedly made in order to induce the other nations to cancel their requests, and possibly to balance the flow towards the East of the Italian industry resulting from the payment in kind of war reparations to Russia and Yugoslavia.

8. The Constituent Assembly Second Sub-Commission for the drafting of the new Constitution, heard yesterday a speech by Hon. Mortati, who expressed his preference for the two-House system, affirmed that the new regime should be intermediate between the parliamentary and dictatorial in order to benefit from the advantages of both. He also suggested adopting a time limit (for instance two years) for the term to be served by any particular Cabinet.

1574

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

drafting of the new Constitution, heard yesterday a speech by Hon. Mortati, who expressed his preference for the two-House system, affirmed that the new regime should be intermediate between the parliamentary and dictatorial in order to benefit from the advantages of both. He also suggested adopting a time limit (for instance two years) for the term to be served by any particular Cabinet.

1859

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 3)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. In headline: "Today the destiny of Venezia Giulia will be decided - Bonomi asks - Britain wants - Moscow decides".

2. In headline: "If Corbino goes, Government will be in crisis".

3. In headline: "American and British Naval Forces ready to protect peace in Adriatic, Ionian and Aegean Seas".

4. Short item from Trieste: "Cruel slaughter of an Italian by a Slav terrorist". An Italian worker, Mariano Bongiorno, 46 years old, born in Catania, but living since numerous years in Zaule, a Trieste suburb, was killed yesterday on the threshold of his home by an unknown man who discarged four rifle shots against him. Bongiorno had been for some time back, the object of threats and terroristic actions on the part of the Slavs of that section. One day Yugoslav agents submitted to him a form of application for Slav citizenship, whereupon he replied as follows: "When I will be compelled to leave this land I will go, but I am not disposed to abjure my Fatherland". Police have promptly started to inquire about the murderer, but it is supposed that the latter has passed the demarcation line.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. announces that Father Lasalle, one of the survivers of Hiroshima's atom bomb, arrived days ago in Rome to attend the Congress of the Jesuit Order.

2. E. reports that General Raffaele Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, has written a letter to Padre Zucca (arrested a fortnight ago as accomplice of the theft of Mussolini's corpse) in which he asserted that he was at his entire disposal and would testify in his favour on account of the "patriotic actions performed by the priests of the San Angelo Convent in favour of the Italian Partisans" during the German occupation. The paper says that the prosecution against the priests of the San Angelo Convent for the theft of Mussolini's body will perhaps end very differently than the way it begun.

3. E. says that the Rome population every day eats 16,500 Lbs of horse and mule meat.

4. E. reports a wave of marriages among Italian "segnorine" and says that it is an expedient to get out of the Police jaws.

FIGARO (Independent)

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

by a Slav terrorist". An Italian worker, Mariano Bongiorno, 46 years old, born in Catania, but living since numerous years in Zaule, a Trieste suburb, was killed yesterday on the threshold of his home by an unknown man who discarged four rifle shots against him. Bongiorno had been for some time back, the object of threats and terroristic actions on the part of the Slavs of that section. One day Yugoslav agents submitted to him a form of application for Slav citizenship, whereupon he replied as follows: "When I will be compelled to leave this land I will go, but I am not disposed to abjure my Fatherland". Police have promptly started to inquire about the murderer, but it is supposed that the latter has passed the demarcation line.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. announces that Father Lassale, one of the survivers of Hiroshima's atom bomb, arrived days ago in Rome to attend the Congress of the Jesuit Order.

2. E. reports that General Raffaele Cadorna, Chief of Staff of the Italian Army, has written a letter to Padre Zucca (arrested a fortnight ago as accomplice of the theft of Mussolini's corpse) in which he asserted that he was at his entire disposal and would testify in his favour on account of the "patriotic actions performed by the priests of the San Angelo Convent in favour of the Italian Partisans" during the German occupation. The paper says that the prosecution against the priests of the San Angelo Convent for the theft of Mussolini's body will perhaps end very differently than the way it begun.

3. E. says that the Rome population every day eats 16,500 Lbs of horse and mule meat.

4. E. reports a wave of marriages among Italian "segnorine" and says that it is an expedient to get out of the Police jaws.

FIGARO (Independent)

In headline: "After Corbino's resignation - Impressions in Paris about our Government crisis - Byrnes' Declaration to the CGIL Delegation - U.S.A. will grant loans to Italy on condition that they are not destined for Reparation payment - Unfavourable comments on British requests - Yugoslav Delegate will reply today to Bonomi".

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Vito Sassi reports from Udine on the impression among the people of Friuli as to "Unità's" interview with Minister Scoccimarro (August 25th) saying (a) that "the violent nationalist

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

spirit" of which the Communist Minister spoke is almost natural as the province is filled up with Yugoslavs who are carrying out illicit traffic; (b) that the "psychological alarm" of the population is also natural as the Yugoslav propaganda speaks openly about a "Slav Friuli"; (c) that the so-called "Fronte Bianco" which the Minister defined as gathering all reactionary forces of the region, exists only in the mind of the Rome Communist as no one there seems to have ever heard about it; (d) that the clandestine newspaper "il Tricolore" is not at all clandestine because it can be found 'easily everywhere, and even too easily as the people find them in letter-boxes, in offices at home etc...". The writer ends by saying that Scoccimarro's statement is only "a strange interpretation of the most simple and natural patriotic conceptions".

2. G.d.S.'s special correspondent in Paris, Salvatore Aponte, says that the French Communist paper "Humanité" prints violent articles against "the Italian imperialism of annexion" and keeps on defending the "legitimate Yugoslav claims".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Let us see the programmes", the Author remarks that Minister Corbino, on his own avowal, has admitted that he has not a well ready, clear-cut programme of national reconstruction, but the Government has worked out a plan, which so far could not be brought to a concrete and perfected form, because of the obstructionist manoeuvres of Communists. Whereupon the writer puts the following question: are Communists really able to show that they have a programme? To all appearance they have none. General ideas of planification, nationalization and State management and ownership of industry are not a programme. The latter must be founded on a concrete, realistic knowledge of the necessities of a country. Even Soviet Russia, in spite of her socialist doctrines and Five-Year Plans was often compelled to change the platform and directions of her economic policy, and she is right today a country in bad financial conditions. In any event, Italy has peculiar conditions of her own, because she is not Russia, and the reconstruction plan could not be worked out in our country along the same lines as in Russia. The writer draws a conclusion that Italian Communists have no programme to be applied to the present situation of Italy. The question of setting forth clearly a programme of national reconstruction is of fundamental importance, according to the Author, because, as long as we do not know exactly what we want to do, foreign and national capitalists will never invest their money in our industries. Reconstruction, under such conditions, would remain a dream forever.

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

strange interpretation of the most simple and natural patriotic conceptions".

2. G.d.S.'s special correspondent in Paris, Salvatore Aponte, says that the French Communist paper "Humanité" prints violent articles against "the Italian imperialism of annexion" and keeps on defending the "legitimate Yugoslav claims".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Let us see the programmes", the Author remarks that Minister Corbino, on his own avowal, has admitted that he has not a well ready, clear-cut programme of national reconstruction, but the Government has worked out a plan, which so far could not be brought to a concrete and perfected form, because of the obstructionist manoeuvres of Communists. Whereupon the writer puts the following question: are Communists really able to show that they have a programme? To all appearance they have none. General ideas of planification, nationalization and State management and ownership of industry are not a programme. The latter must be founded on a concrete, realistic knowledge of the necessities of a country. Even Soviet Russia, in spite of her socialist doctrines and Five-Year Plans was often compelled to change the platform and directions of her economic policy, and she is right today a country in bad financial conditions. In any event, Italy has peculiar conditions of her own, because she is not Russia, and the reconstruction plan could not be worked out in our country along the same lines as in Russia. The writer draws a conclusion that Italian Communists have no programme to be applied to the present situation of Italy. The question of setting forth clearly a programme of national reconstruction is of fundamental importance, according to the Author, because, as long as we do not know exactly what we want to do, foreign and national capitalists will never invest their money in our industries. Reconstruction, under such conditions, would remain a dream forever.

2. Franco dell'Erba makes a survey of the situation in the Royal Palaces of Southern Italy and reports that the Italian Air Force Academy intends to move into the Royal Palace of Caserta.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In headline: "Astronomical Pretensions of British avarice - British Reparation request submitted when Italy has been despoiled during two years of military occupation, exceeds one hundred times the Russian requests".

2. In a comment under the heading of: "The Abyss", by Villalta,

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

1580

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

1580

the following analysis is given about the causes underlying the present Government crisis connected with Corbino's dismissals. We are in the presence of two different and irreconcilable conceptions of Government: that of Corbino founded on the defence of the buying power of the lira, and that of Communists who, according to the writer, are wholly disregarding the problem of avoiding inflation and unemployment, as they are mainly concerned with downfall of the private system of property and revolution. Under these conditions, the Author concludes that it is absurd to persist in the present alliance between Communists and Christian Democrats: it would be much better to form a new, more homogeneous Government, capable of endorsing responsibility for the economic and political order of the country.

3. In a note under the heading: "Alarm at Stock-exchange", it is sad that after the collapse of securities of last Friday, Minister Corbino's resignation has caused a new agitation of the Stock-exchange. It is reported, however, that all tendencies of the lira to collapse have been checked, and that good results are expected by Corbino's provision enacted yesterday, concerning a compulsory deposit of 25% of the value of security to be negotiated at the Stock-exchange.

4. In headline: "Corbino should remain at his place to save the Country from inflation - The Minister of Treasury in office until the return of De Gasperi - What Communists will do?"

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"Tribuna" asserts that Carlo Scorza, the last Secretary General of the Fascist Party, is in Paris.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article "Land for Bread" the Deputy Giovanni Conti attacks the "demogogical" system of granting agricultural holdings to peasants and land labourers under pretense of "Agrarian Reform". The Author says that until the State can support financially the new peasants in possession of the expropriated holdings, the self-styled Agrarian Reform will be a failure. Furthermore, the reform should be carried out on a regional or federative basis, the establishment of which should be recognized as the main task of the Constituent Assembly.

MORNING PAPERS (September 4)

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

and political order of the country.

3. In a note under the heading: "Alarm at Stock-exchange", it is sad that after the collapse of securities of last Friday, Minister Corbino's resignation has caused a new agitation of the Stock-exchange. It is reported, however, that all tendencies of the lira to collapse have been checked, and that good results are expected by Corbino's provision enacted yesterday, concerning a compulsory deposit of 25% of the value of security to be negotiated at the Stock-exchange.

4. In headline: "Corbino should remain at his place to save the Country from inflation - The Minister of Treasury in office until the return of De Gasperi - What Communists will do?"

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"Tribuna" asserts that Carlo Scorza, the last Secretary General of the Fascist Party, is in Paris.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article "Land for Bread" the Deputy Giovanni Conti attacks the "demogogical" system of granting agricultural holdings to peasants and land labourers under pretense of "Agrarian Reform". The Author says that until the State can support financially the new peasants in possession of the expropriated holdings, the self-styled Agrarian Reform will be a failure. Furthermore, the reform should be carried out on a regional or federative basis, the establishment of which should be recognized as the main task of the Constituent Assembly.

MORNING PAPERS (September 4)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Corbino's principal error was to make a matter of financial policy a question of parliamentary policy, asserts Guido Mazzali, criticizing not his program (because it is the Government program) but his methods of putting it into effect. Corbino's financial technique may be impeccable theoretically but they are no use from the practical point of view, states the writer.

2. Interviewed by M.F.B. comrade Morandi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said that his party had long been of the opinion that the solution of the problem of the South was not a

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

matter of agrarian reform alone but of developing the industry of the South , through ound social transformations.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

Corbino's fundamental mistake, says "Buonsenso", has been to accept the responsibility for the conduct of economic policy of Italy in a political alliance with the Communists. Even from a strictly technical standpoint, the writer asserts, a number of Corbino's provisions leave much to be desired, such as the decision to suspend free importation of foreign currencies, the grant of 50% of the foreign currency received for exports to the exporters themselves and the enforcement of a 25% tax on the re-valuation of industrial plants. The writer, however, praises Corbino for his "very important" action and for clearly stating the reasons for submitting his resignation.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The rise in prices is "artificial", headlines the paper.

2. G. reports that Italy was yesterday admitted to the Copenhagen Conference for Food and Agriculture.

3. G. says that Italy needs to resume her pre-war import of oil seeds.

4. There has been a general rise in the quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market and an increase in the price of fats, oil and meat, notes the paper.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

We stressed already when the new Government was formed, writes Tristano Codignola, that a full agreement of the three parties about the economic policy would be necessary for the performing of the Government's functions. A compromise was eventually found not for a large program but for a certain number of measures only, continues the writer, adding that he stated a few months ago the necessity of extraordinary measures to face the exceptional financial situation. The writer then asks whether the Government program involves only the Treasury or also the Ministry of Finance, adding that this question is put especially for the Communists as tax policy is the responsibility of the Ministery of Finance. What is the Minister of Finance waiting for to actuate the special measures foreseen by Corbino's plan, continues T.C., adding that the Communist Party agreed with the Government's economic program with which it should cooperate or, if it favours a policy of inflation, it should say so explicity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1583

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

re-valuation of industrial plants. The writer, however, praises Corbino for his "very important" action and for clearly stating the reasons for submitting his resignation.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. The rise in prices is "artificial", headlines the paper.

2. G. reports that Italy was yesterday admitted to the Copenhagen Conference for Food and Agriculture.

3. G. says that Italy needs to resume her pre-war import of oil seeds.

4. There has been a general rise in the quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market and an increase in the price of fats, oil and meat, notes the paper.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

We stressed already when the new Government was formed, writes Tristano Codignola, that a full agreement of the three parties about the economic policy would be necessary for the performing of the Government's functions. A compromise was eventually found not for a large program but for a certain number of measures only, continues the writer, adding that he stated a few months ago the necessity of extraordinary measures to face the exceptional financial situation. The writer then asks whether the Government program involves only the Treasury or also the Ministry of Finance, adding that this question is put especially for the Communists as tax policy is the responsibility of the Ministery of Finance. What is the Minister of Finance waiting for to actuate the special measures foreseen by Corbino's plan, continues T.C., adding that the Communist Party agreed with the Government's economic program with which it should cooperate or, if it favours a policy of inflation, it should say so explicity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Headline: "The Country's economy is threatened by the unrest fomented by the Left".

2. In a leading article, G.A. Longo sums up the present Italian situation. After recalling the Leftist and Republican slogans of before the elections of June 2nd "Costituente, or chaos" (Nenni), "The costituente will give you bread", "Only the Republic will reconcile and rebuild Italy..." and "Only the Republic will be able to bring Justice and sympathy from the sister Republics of America, Russia, France and Yugoslavia", he points out that, in fact, "the Republic has not made an inch of progress in the Italian international situation", that the first

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

step of internal reconciliation, the amnesty, was shortly after contested, and that, in the Costituente... there is indeed an undeniable chaos. As for the chaotic situation of the Government, the writer says that "the portfolio of the Ministry of War is held by a Republican but that the Republican Party paper secretly regrets the old times when it was in the opposition and could bitterly attack the Italian Military personel", and gives the example of the decree of "a Communist Minister" authorizing the sale of surplus olive oil in the Southern Italy - a decree which was bitterly attacked by the official paper of the Communist Party for "causing the starvation of the people".

Then proceeding to the drafting of the Peace treaty, G.A. Longo recalls Togliatti's trip to Paris and the attacks of the Communist Party against De Gasperi's speech, attacks which almost caused a crisis in the Italian Government, saying that they "undermined the moral prestige of the Italian Delegation".

Then recalling the Partisan rebellion, he remarks that "the Government "negotiated" with the "rebels" despite the fact that they were armed men organizing themselves against all laws".

Coming to the present situation and Corbino's resignation he says that "a certain party in the Government which wants a Government crisis and has been unable to cause it on the grounds of the Foreign policy because of the people's reaction, started attacking Corbino in order to provoke the crisis on economic grounds".

The writer concludes by relating that the Communist Secretary of the C.G.I.L. convoked Milan's workers bearing banners on which it was written: "If Rome cannot govern, Milan will take over the job", and by saying that "in such a situation De Gasperi would have done better to have remained in Italy to solve these question as Minister of the Interior instead of going to the Paris Conference as Minister of Foreign Affairs, because Bonomi seems quite competent to attend the "platonic defense of Italy in Paris".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Save the currency", F. Coppola d'Anna, as a comment on Corbino's statements on the present crisis of the Government, says that from a technical standpoint the position of the currency is not such as to justify exaggerated apprehensions. The real trouble lays in a lack of confidence of the country at large in the necessary unity of programme and action among the various mass-parties now in power. On this unity of action depends the salvation of the currency and also the possibility for the nation to resume its ordered activity, to secure employment for millions of men out of work and assure a livelhood for all.

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

proceeding to the drafting of the Peace treaty, G.A. Longo recalls Togliatti's trip to Paris and the attacks of the Communist Party against De Gasperi's speech, attacks which almost caused a crisis in the Italian Government, saying that they "undermined the moral prestige of the Italian Delegation".

Then recalling the Partisan rebellion, he remarks that "the Government "negotiated" with the "rebels" despite the fact that they were armed men organizing themselves against all laws".

Coming to the present situation and Corbino's resignation he says that "a certain party in the Government which wants a Government crisis and has been unable to cause it on the grounds of the Foreign policy because of the people's reaction, started attacking Corbino in order to provoke the crisis on economic grounds".

The writer concludes by relating that the Communist Secretary of the C.G.I.L. convoked Milan's workers bearing banners on which it was written: "If Rome cannot govern, Milan will take over the job", and by saying that "in such a situation De Gasperi would have done better to have remained in Italy to solve these question as Minister of the Interior instead of going to the Paris Conference as Minister of Foreign Affairs, because Bonomi seems quite competent to attend the "platonic defense of Italy in Paris".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Save the currency", F. Coppola d'Anna, as a comment on Corbino's statements on the present crisis of the Government, says that from a technical standpoint the position of the currency is not such as to justify exaggerated apprehensions. The real trouble lays in a lack of confidence of the country at large in the necessary unity of programme and action among the various mass-parties now in power. On this unity of action depends the salvation of the currency and also the possibility for the nation to resume its ordered activity, to secure employment for millions of men out of work and assure a livelhood for all.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. In a survey of the Italian political situation, Giulio Andreotti says that Italy "gives a pitiful exhibition of her lack of national solidarity".

2. P. quotes from an open letter to De Gasperi by Dorothy Thompspn (published last week in the Boston "Globe") in which, after saying that the Italian Minister pleaded in vain before "those who are dividing the spoils of the world", she wrote: "You have not spoken at a Peace Conference but at a War Conference. You,

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

Sig. De Gasperi, never shook Herr Ribbentrop's hand in the shadow of the Swastika, and you did not lead armies at Hitler's side to conquor defenceless nations. Nevertheless one who did so is now your judge. You said what every American knows, that the contribution of Italy to the Allied victory with her Navy, men, Partisans struggle, sabotage and corrosion of the Axis moral has been equal to that of France. The French 'resistance', however, could not overthrow Pétain, but your movement overthrew Mussolini; the French 'resistance' could not hand over the French fleet but scuttled it, but your movement brought the Italian Navy to our side. In spite of this, you must now distribute the best part of the Italian Fleet to the victor Powers and sink the remaining. Italy, if she is helped, could become one of the pillars of unstable Europe, but, unfortunately, the men gathered in Paris use force and low expedients. Nevertheless, Mr. De Gasperi, you have been heard by millions of individuals who long for the Ideal you have kept: you spoke for them and they heard you. Their impulse has been that of Mr. Byrnes: to have you shake hands with them".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

In view of the development of the discussions at the Luxembourg Palace and the decisions taken despite all protests, explanations and requests of the Italian representatives, one may ask why the latter remain at Paris, writes the paper adding that the Italian "memorandum" was not even taken into consideration. Neither the speeches of De Gasperi, Saragat and Bonomi, nor Byrnes' hand shaking and De Fontoura's signs of friendship changed anything and we have reasons to believe that the economic stipulations of the Four will be approved as were the military clauses which deprived Italy of any possibility of defend her frontiers. There remains, therefore, only one decision to be taken: to leave. For what is the advantage of being insulted every day by the Russians and the Yugoslavs who agree with the western Allies in wishing our worst, asks the paper.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Inset: "A local pact of united action has been concluded among Socialists and Communists in Milan. So, Milan workers are placing themselves at the vanguard in the struggle for the defence of the Republic and the consolidation of Democracy".

2. In a leading article Pietro Ingrao replies to the demand: "Let the Communists make known their economic and financial programme", by inviting readers to examine the files of newspapers. But he adds that there is also a Government programme set forth by

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

to the victor Powers and sink the remaining. Italy, if she is helped, could become one of the pillars of unstable Europe, but, unfortunately, the men gathered in Paris use force and low expedients. Nevertheless, Mr. De Gasperi, you have been heard by millions of individuals who long for the Ideal you have kept: you spoke for them and they heard you. Their impulse has been that of Mr. Byrnes: to have you shake hands with them".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

In view of the development of the discussions at the Luxembourg Palace and the decisions taken despite all protests, explanations and requests of the Italian representatives, one may ask why the latter remain at Paris, writes the paper adding that the Italian "memorandum" was not even taken into consideration. Neither the speeches of De Gasperi, Saragat and Bonomi, nor Byrnes' hand shaking and De Fontoura's signs of friendship changed anything and we have reasons to believe that the economic stipulations of the Four will be approved as were the military clauses which deprived Italy of any possibility of defend her frontiers. There remains, therefore, only one decision to be taken: to leave. For what is the advantage of being insulted every day by the Russians and the Yugoslavs who agree with the western Allies in wishing our worst, asks the paper.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Inset: "A local pact of united action has been concluded among Socialists and Communists in Milan. So, Milan workers are placing themselves at the vanguard in the struggle for the defence of the Republic and the consolidation of Democracy".

2. In a leading article Pietro Ingrao replies to the demand: "Let the Communists make known their economic and financial programme", by inviting readers to examine the files of newspapers. But he adds that there is also a Government programme set forth by De Gasperi at the Constituent Assembly the 15 July last, as follows: a) To increase and standardize production for the purpose of facing unemployment, of lowering production costs and to facilitate the resumption of exports; b) to secure a sufficient livehood to office - an manual - workers, as well as to the middle classes; c) to defend the purchasing power of lira, so as to enable the State budget to be balanced and to secure, by means of extraordinary resources, the financing of a great programme of public works". The writer concludes that Corbino has not put this programme into effect, therefore he must go.

1856

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

1589

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

3. The paper criticizes the announced visit of American naval units to the Pireus, allegdly in connection with the recent "Referendum" and accuses the State Department of being the inspirer of this naval movement, the reasons for which, according to the paper, are purely political.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/326/PRB

September 5, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. In an interview with Michael Chinigo, Director of the International News Service Italian Branch, at Paris yesterday, De Gasperi dramatically appealed to the 21 Nations participating in the peace Conference to "reduce their claims for war reparations to the level of Italy's ability to pay and to avoid compelling Italy to declare her insolvency and bankruptcy as Germany did after World War I." Abandoning his usual optimism, the despatch says, De Gasperi warned that the crushing amount of war reparations claimed may have grave repercussions inside the Country, and added "I need not explain to the peacemakers the meaning of this fact." De Gasperi described the claims for war reparations presented by 11 countries as "completely unreasonable", and then clearly stated that article 69 of the draft treaty (concerning Italian property abroad) was originally inserted in the text in order to alleviate the hardness of article 6. But now, instead, after the new trend of discussions, it had become an "additional burden", and Italy was being hit by both articles. De Gasperi affirmed that article 69 practically meant the end of Italian emigration. "I challenge anybody", he continued, "to convince Italian emigrants in the future to go to another country when they know a priori that their efforts to improve their situation are mortgaged." De Gasperi then made it understood that he would ask for the elimination of article 69 and suggested creating a commission to investigate Italy's capacity of payment. He warned that "either the consolidation or the downfall of the young Italian Republic" depended upon the solution given to the war reparation problem. "Our great hope", he said, "rests on a U.S. loan. Now Secretary of State Byrnes said with utmost clearness that the U.S. were not disposed to grant loans which would be used to pay war reparations to other countries. But if the claims are reasonable and their payment deferred into a proper number of years, then one may achieve the guarantees requested by the U.S. We need the American loan. It is urgent. It is the only means of consolidating the Italian currency, increasing wages, and keeping Italian industries going during the rehabilitation period. The Italian Premier then expressed his keen disappointment over the very small success of the Italian Delegation's efforts to improve the peace conditions.

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

the peace Conference to "reduce their claims for war reparations to the level of Italy's ability to pay and to avoid compelling Italy to declare her insolvency and bankruptcy as Germany did after World War I." Abandoning his usual optimism, the despatch says, De Gasperi warned that the crushing amount of war reparations claimed may have grave repercussions inside the Country, and added "I need not explain to the peacemakers the meaning of this fact." De Gasperi described the claims for war reparations presented by 11 countries as "completely unreasonable", and then clearly stated that article 69 of the draft treaty (concerning Italian property abroad) was originally inserted in the text in order to alleviate the hardness of article 6. But now, instead, after the new trend of discussions, it had become an "additional burden", and Italy was being hit by both articles. De Gasperi affirmed that article 69 practically meant the end of Italian emigration. "I challenge anybody", he continued, "to convince Italian emigrants in the future to go to another country when they know a priori that their efforts to improve their situation are mortgaged." De Gasperi then made it understood that he would ask for the elimination of article 69 and suggested creating a commission to investigate Italy's capacity of payment. He warned that "either the consolidation or the downfall of the young Italian Republic" depended upon the solution given to the war reparation problem. "Our great hope", he said, "rests on a U.S. loan. Now Secretary of State Byrnes said with utmost clearness that the U.S. were not disposed to grant loans which would be used to pay war reparations to other countries. But if the claims are reasonable and their payment deferred into a proper number of years, then one may achieve the guarantees requested by the U.S. We need the American loan. It is urgent. It is the only means of consolidating the Italian currency, increasing wages, and keeping Italian industries going during the rehabilitation period. The Italian Premier then expressed his keen disappointment over the very small success of the Italian Delegation's efforts to improve the peace conditions. "When the Big Four resolved to give top priority to the Italian treaty", he said, they intended to make a very modest acknowledgment of our co-belligerence. Now we ascertain that being first has turned out to mean having the honour to endure the heaviest burden and greatest blame. It seems that they are forgetting that the 1854 first and major defendant is Germany. War and peace will depend only upon the solution given to the complex German problem. That is why I ask again that the settlement of the Italian peace be postponed. No one can deny that Germany damaged our country as much as she damaged any other country. How can we renounce our claims regarding Germany?" After referring to the "tone" of Yugoslav

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

attacks against Italy, De Gasperi declared that the authority for ratifying the treaty rested with the Italian Constituent Assembly. "Let us not delude ourselves", he said. "Anybody who knows our Constituent Assembly knows the potency of sentimental motives. As far as I am concerned, I will do my best to guarantee an orderly development of the Italian Republic, but there is a limit to what each of us can do. The Allied Statesmen should not put myself and the other Italian rulers in a position from which it is impossible to control popular reaction."

2. At yesterday's meeting of the Paris Conference Political Commission the South-African delegate proposed extending the Trieste Free Territory to include western Istria, as in that zone there was a large Italian community and it was politically harmful to put it under the administration of a foreign government. It is reported that the South-African proposal was agreed upon the day before by the South-Africa Prime Minister, Smuts, and the British Foreign Minister, Bevin, and it is believed that Great Britain and France will support it. The Brazilian Delegate affirmed that the proposed settlement of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier question was an open infringement of the Atlantic Charter in favour of power politics, and suggested that Trieste's internationalization be postponed of one year if the city could not simply be assigned to Italy. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Masaryk, and the Ukrainian Delegate supported the Yugoslavs. The Paris Conference Sub-Commission for war reparations held a secret meeting last night.

3. ANSA reports from London that according to what it learned in Foreign Office circles it was confirmed that the British Government would renounce any payment of war reparations from Italy. In the same circles it was declared that the British statement of damage suffered during the campaign against Italy had a double aim, "that is to recall the amount of loss suffered and the resulting gravity of sacrifice in renouncing the payment of war reparations, and secondly to put the claims of war reparations presented by other countries in their just proportion, considering that it was advisable, in the interest of all, not to destroy completely Italy's possibilities of economic rehabilitation. However this renunciation could not affect the rights of Great Britain and other Allied Powers contemplated in articles 65,66,67 and 68 of the treaty."

4. Saragat, who arrived at Rome yesterday, will fix today in agreement with the members of the government the date for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, which is expected to take place on 12 or 13 September. The Assembly will hear a report by De Gasperi on the Government's action concerning the Paris

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

there was a large Italian community and it was politically harmful to put it under the administration of a foreign government. It is reported that the South-African proposal was agreed upon the day before by the South-Africa Prime Minister, Smuts, and the British Foreign Minister, Bevin, and it is believed that Great Britain and France will support it. The Brazilian Delegate affirmed that the proposed settlement of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier question was an open infringement of the Atlantic Charter in favour of power politics, and suggested that Trieste's internationalization be postponed of one year if the city could not simply be assigned to Italy. The Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister Masaryk, and the Ukrainian Delegate supported the Yugoslavs. The Paris Conference Sub-Commission for war reparations held a secret meeting last night.

3. ANSA reports from London that according to what it learned in Foreign Office circles it was confirmed that the British Government would renounce any payment of war reparations from Italy. In the same circles it was declared that the British statement of damage suffered during the campaign against Italy had a double aim, "that is to recall the amount of loss suffered and the resulting gravity of sacrifice in renouncing the payment of war reparations, and secondly to put the claims of war reparations presented by other countries in their just proportion, considering that it was advisable, in the interest of all, not to destroy completely Italy's possibilities of economic rehabilitation. However this renunciation could not affect the rights of Great Britain and other Allied Powers contemplated in articles 65, 66, 67 and 68 of the treaty."

4. Saragat, who arrived at Rome yesterday, will fix today in agreement with the members of the government the date for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, which is expected to take place on 12 or 13 September. The Assembly will hear a report by De Gasperi on the Government's action concerning the Paris Conference, and then make decisions on the question of relations between the Government and the Assembly. Saragat had a long conversation with Nenni yesterday.

5. In an interview with "Messaggero", Undersecretary to the Presidency, Cappa said yesterday that he did not believe that the crisis provoked by Corbino's resignation could extend beyond Corbino's person to the whole Government, "as I do not think that the other parties participating in the Government coalition intend to broaden it at the moment when the President of the Council is fighting at Paris in defense of Italy's right to live." He added

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

that it was his personal opinion that those who were thinking of speculating on present difficulties for electoral purpose were completely mistaken, if they believed that the Christian Democrat party was willing to participate in tricks of parliamentary politics. Cappa concluded by affirming that De Gasperi had the full confidence and solidarity of the Christian-Democrats.

6. Lombardo, Secretary General of the Socialist party, declared to "Messaggero" yesterday that the political, economic and financial programme of the government was now ready to be put into operation. It should have been and must be carried out as it was still in agreement with the actual conditions of the country."

7. Di Vittorio, one of the Secretary Generals of the C.G.I.L., stated to ANSA yesterday that "it is not sufficient to fix prices and issue price lists if the manufacturers and traders were then left free to hoard the goods. It is necessary to fix the production cost of the principal commodities, guarantee to the manufacturer a just compensation for the capital invested and the activity developed, and see that the economic price thus resulting was equal to the wholesale price."

8. A large group of Christian-Democrat Deputies met at Montecitorio last night, "Messaggero" reports, in order to make a summary examination of the situation. The Christian-Democrat members of the Government participated in the meeting. Piccioni answered the various speakers, inviting them to realize the situation which required a "forced cohabitation" with the Communists. Acknowledging that some criticisms were justified, he suggested taking advantage of the next session of the Constituent Assembly in order to reach a clarification with the Communists. He pointed out, however, the repercussions on the party, which was logically liable to attacks both from Left and Right, that might result from the adoption of an excessively stern stand.

9. Lists of fixed prices were enforced at Turin and Cremona yesterday.

10. Messaggero reports from Milan that the workers of food industries in Northern Italy resolved yesterday to go on strike from 7 September.

11. The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction met yesterday under Minister Campilli's chairmanship. The Committee agreed on plans for the rehabilitation of house-building industry and railway communications, which latter would reach their pre-war standard by 1949. The Committee found that 900 million dollars

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

7. Di Vittorio, one of the Secretary Generals of the C.G.I.L., stated to ANSA yesterday that "it is not sufficient to fix prices and issue price lists if the manufacturers and traders were then left free to hoard the goods. It is necessary to fix the production cost of the principal commodities, guarantee to the manufacturer a just compensation for the capital invested and the activity developed, and see that the economic price thus resulting was equal to the wholesale price."

8. A large group of Christian-Democrat Deputies met at Montecitorio last night, "Messaggero" reports, in order to make a summary examination of the situation. The Christian-Democrat members of the Government participated in the meeting. Piccioni answered the various speakers, inviting them to realize the situation which required a "forced collaboration" with the Communists. Acknowledging that some criticisms were justified, he suggested taking advantage of the next session of the Constituent Assembly in order to reach a clarification with the Communists. He pointed out, however, the repercussions on the party, which was logically liable to attacks both from Left and Right, that might result from the adoption of an excessively stern stand.

9. Lists of fixed prices were enforced at Turin and Cremona yesterday.

10. Messaggero reports from Milan that the workers of food industries in Northern Italy resolved yesterday to go on strike from 7 September.

11. The Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction met yesterday under Minister Campilli's chairmanship. The Committee agreed on plans for the rehabilitation of house-building industry and railway communications, which latter would reach their pre-war standard by 1949. The Committee found that 900 million dollars would be needed to purchase food and industrial materials in 1947, after the closing down of UNRRA.

12. "Figaro" and "Italia Libera" quote from a leading article which appeared in the London "Times" on 4 September about the situation in the North, in which the partisan agitation is linked with resentment in the North towards Roman bureaucracy, and more local autonomy is recommended.

1853

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 4)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

FIGARO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "Do not sign our enslavement", G.d.S. writes: "We shall not, then, be allowed to have an Army worthy of the name or even a small Air Force, and our Fleet, which was the third in the world, will be dispersed. Italy is open from all sides. Three thousand kilometres of defenseless coast is open to plunder, piracy and to the invasion of foreign peoples without civilisation or History, who now confront the shores of the Mediterranean, like the Barbarian Chiefs who centuries ago looked down on the Italian plain from the rocky balcony of the Alps, crying: 'This land is mine'....

Italy must not sign this Peace. One does not subscribe by one's own will to the loss of one's own independence. If Italy accepts this peace she accepts slavery. She will lose for ever her right to consider herself a nation and a people. Do not sign, even if, through their emissaries of the Left, the big industrialists of the North want the contrary: after having created Fascism and lost a war they want now to serve the Slav bloc and Red Fascism even at the cost of throwing the Italian people under a new and more terrible totalitarian slavery".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Those who criticize the Minister of the Treasury for his difficulties pretend to forget that the Minister of Finance, who for two years has been a Communist, is responsible for tax policy, writes the paper, while credits have been given to the industry for the sole purpose of avoiding the dismissal of workers and to enable the resumption production. We are interested neither in men nor in parties but we take a great interest in the fate of the lira, continues the paper, adding that the first duty of the Government should be to defend the lira.

2. Referring to the Communist financial plan published in "Unità", G.d'I. stresses that the Communist Minister of Finance should have increased the financial resources of the Treasury, but that such efficacious action has yet to be seen. The Minister of Finance limited his activity to discouraging capital by menacing it with apocalyptic taxes while nominally increasing wages.

3. "One hundred and ten families are about to abandon the Tenda Zone", is the headline to Giuseppe Longo's report from the

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

to plunder, piracy and to the invasion of foreign peoples without civilisation or History, who now confront the shores of the Mediterranean, like the Barbarian Chiefs who centuries ago looked down on the Italian plain from the rocky balcony of the Alps, crying: 'This land is mine'....

Italy must not sign this Peace. One does not subscribe by one's own will to the loss of one's own independence. If Italy accepts this peace she accepts slavery. She will lose for ever her right to consider herself a nation and a people. Do not sign, even if, through their emissaries of the Left, the big industrialists of the North want the contrary: after having created Fascism and lost a war they want now to serve the Slav bloc and Red Fascism even at the cost of throwing the Italian people under a new and more terrible totalitarian slavery".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Those who criticize the Minister of the Treasury for his difficulties pretend to forget that the Minister of Finance, who for two years has been a Communist, is responsible for tax policy, writes the paper, while credits have been given to the industry for the sole purpose of avoiding the dismissal of workers and to enable the resumption production. We are interested neither in men nor in parties but we take a great interest in the fate of the lira, continues the paper, adding that the first duty of the Government should be to defend the lira.

2. Referring to the Communist financial plan published in "Unità", G.d'I. stresses that the Communist Minister of Finance should have increased the financial resources of the Treasury, but that such efficacious action has yet to be seen. The Minister of Finance limited his activity to discouraging capital by menacing it with apocalyptic taxes while nominally increasing wages.

3. "One hundred and ten families are about to abandon the Tenda Zone", is the headline to Giuseppe Longo's report from the Italian western frontier.

INDIPENDENTE

Referring to the recent meeting of the Montecatini share holders, Luigi Bartolini comments that there are two possibilities for a State in a financial position such as the present: either to employ the system of exoise duties, i.e. taxing matches, salt, tobacco, stamps etc. which are paid for by the poor, or the natural and Democratic system of getting the money from where it has accumulated.

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

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to the military clauses of the Italian Peace Treaty, the paper writes that it is not a matter of more or less nationalism or of more or less justice, but of not understanding the most elementary laws of the life of peoples.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

V.R. says that the present Italian political and economic situation is "unbearable" and that it certainly cannot go on like this".

MORNING PAPERS (September 5)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on Corbino's activity as a Minister of the Treasury, the paper states that the only thing the masses ask for is that the relation between prices and wages should be maintained as their income has already vastly diminished in comparison with 1938 and as they are obliged to spend not less than 90% of it on food. It is no wonder if the protests surpass their limits and become contagious if salaries and wages are not sufficient to provide food and if the millions for public works cannot be found, concludes the paper.

2. Interviewed by Franco Bartarelli, Giuseppe Saragat declared that the results of a 20-year struggle against Fascism would be seriously compromised if Italy should not obtain a peace which allowed her to organise all her resources. Over the territorial clauses of the treaty the Big Four are adamant whilst the Small States are more conciliatory, continued Saragat, adding that the reverse was the case over the economic clauses, where the small nations are demanding exorbitant reparations.

3. "A." criticises the demand in yesterday's "Risorgimento Liberale" that Italy should walk out on the Paris Conference, saying that international confidence cannot be obtained by banging the doors.

1851

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

A struggle is going on throughout the world, writes Giannini, between two rival conceptions of economics as a foundation of a new order capable of assuring prosperity to humanity: the liberal and the communist. Followers of the U.Q. movement reject both

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

situation is "unbearable" and that it certainly cannot go on like this".

MORNING PAPERS (September 5)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on Corbino's activity as a Minister of the Treasury, the paper states that the only thing the masses ask for is that the relation between prices and wages should be maintained as their income has already vastly diminished in comparison with 1938 and as they are obliged to spend not less than 90% of it on food. It is no wonder if the protests surpass their limits and become contagious if salaries and wages are not sufficient to provide food and if the millions for public works cannot be found, concludes the paper.

2. Interviewed by Franco Bartolelli, Giuseppe Saragat declared that the results of a 20-year struggle against Fascism would be seriously compromised if Italy should not obtain a peace which allowed her to organise all her resources. Over the territorial clauses of the treaty the Big Four are adamant whilst the Small States are more conciliatory, continued Saragat, adding that the reverse was the case over the economic clauses, where the small nations are demanding exorbitant reparations.

3. "A." criticises the demand in yesterday's "Risorgimento Liberale" that Italy should walk out on the Paris Conference, saying that international confidence cannot be obtained by banging the doors.

1851

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

A struggle is going on throughout the world, writes Giannini, between two rival conceptions of economics as a foundation of a new order capable of assuring prosperity to humanity: the liberal and the communist. Followers of the U.Q. movement reject both conceptions, because the facts have shown that they are a failure. In a country endowed with great natural wealth such as Russia, the communist economy failed to exploit it; in Italy political and economic liberalism was overthrown by Fascism, which, according to the writer, adopted a fascist-communist regime, especially at the time of the proclamation of Social Republic in Northern Italy and the blocking of the dismissals. Followers of the U.Q. movement are struggling for an Administrative State, based on reality, on plain facts and common sense.

1600

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

1601

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

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that speculators are accumulating large quantities of food and clothing in Briga which they intend to sell in France after the cession of the town, so obtaining large sums of foreign currency for ulterior activities.

2. G. says that prices of motor-cars have increased 20% during the last two months.

3. G. reports that the Ministry of Transport has authorised further railway reconstruction work to a value of 1,780,869,209 lire.

4. Gerolamo Pejoia says that all Allied medicines and sanitary equipment ceded or to be ceded to ARAR will be handed over to Italian hospitals or to Italian Sanitary Institutes.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9100-9200, p.m. 9050-9100; Pound: a.m. 1400-1410, p.m. 1390-1400; Dollar: Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 494-500, p.m. 496-499, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 500-507, p.m. 502-505; Swiss Franc: a.m. 164-167, p.M. 163-165; French Franc: a.m. & p.m. 1.75-1.85.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "Italy and the Allies", Nino Woditzka states that it is not enough to be right but that there must be some recognition of the fact. Examining the reasons why the Allies don't keep their promises with regard to the consequences of the Italian cobelligerance, the writer asserts that the neo-Fascist press activity is an important obstacle to the Allies' trusting the Italians and that, therefore, all stipulations about Venezia Giulia, colonies and the economic situation may be decided unfavourably for Italy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the delivery of about 2 million tons of grain by Italian farmers to the "Granai del Popolo" this year, I.N., after acknowledging that another million tons might come in before the harvest is over, wonders where, if this year's crop was estimated at some 6 million tons, the remaining 3 or 4 million tons of grain went to, and says that if Togliatti would shout "Death!" for the speculators and smugglers of grain, ... "we would this time echo his words with infinite satisfaction".

2. Under the headings "The crowd sacks Milan shops", "Prompt renewed activity of the black-market", and "'private squads' of food police", I.N. comments on the situation in Milan saying

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

sanitary equipment ceded or to be ceded to ARAR will be handed over to Italian hospitals or to Italian Sanitary Institutes.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9100-9200, p.m. 9050-9100; Pound: a.m. 1400-1410, p.m. 1390-1400; Dollar: Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 494-500, p.m. 496-499, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 500-507, p.m. 502-505; Swiss Franc: a.m. 164-167, p.m. 163-165; French Franc: a.m. & p.m. 1.75-1.85.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "Italy and the Allies", Nino Woditzka states that it is not enough to be right but that there must be some recognition of the fact. Examining the reasons why the Allies don't keep their promises with regard to the consequences of the Italian cobelligerance, the writer asserts that the neo-Fascist press activity is an important obstacle to the Allies' trusting the Italians and that, therefore, all stipulations about Venezia Giulia, colonies and the economic situation may be decided unfavourably for Italy.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on the delivery of about 2 million tons of grain by Italian farmers to the "Granai del Popolo" this year, I.N., after acknowledging that another million tons might come in before the harvest is over, wonders where, if this year's crop was estimated at some 6 million tons, the remaining 3 or 4 million tons of grain went to, and says that if Togliatti would shout "Death!" for the speculators and smugglers of grain, ... "we would this time echo his words with infinite satisfaction".

2. Under the headings "The crowd sacks Milan shops", "Prompt renewed activity of the black-market", and "'private squads' of food police", I.N. comments on the situation in Milan saying that "the Italians will certainly appreciate the spirit of moderation of Milan's Chamber of Labor which still accepts the collaboration of the local Prefecture and of the Police in its control of food sales, and will also appreciate the clear political and administrative qualities of Hon. Alberganti when he declared that the overthrowing of Corbino would permit a stronger tributary policy. The fact that the taxes directoriate had passed from the jurisdiction of the Communist Minister of Finance, Scoccimarro, to the Minister of the Treasury was unknown to us!", comments the paper.

1603
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

MESSAGERO (Government) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading: "The War of nerves", P. writes: "The war of nerves has started in Italy. Among the employees, the peasants, the partisans the Trotskists are working according to the technique of the Third International which is to break up the country's Government even if they are in it. With a similar intention but with a different end, elements of the Right are working to restore Fascism. There is therefore in the press a sense of panic which can easily be called defeatism and which helps the 'agency for the restoration of Fascism' which is the Luxembourg Conference. After having suppressed the Atlantic Charter from without, they now want to suffocate Liberty from within by making the life of the Government impossible. ... It is a severe test.... The Italian people will show by it the degree of their strength. ... Easy with your nerves therefore! If Fascist movements appear, whatever their names might be and whatever shirts they might wear, you must know that they will be firmly opposed. You must also realize that they would cause our ruin because, if they succeeded, they would lead us to slavery and would set up another dictatorship which would bring another war...."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A more humiliating and a harsher peace will not be found since the second Punic war than the present peace for Italy, writes the paper, and again urges that Italy should leave the Peace Conference.

2. Referring to affirmations made in the last few days in the Italian press that the industries of the North encourage inflation and participate in stock-jobbing the paper states that 90% of the Italian industry is of a medium and small importance and in the hands of single persons or families for whom the fluctuations of stocks are of no interest.

3. Giuseppe Gironda reports from Bari that the Slav, Greek and Albanian grain smugglers are members of an enormous organisation which has its secret headquarters at Bari.

TEMPO (Independent)

T. reports from Trieste that the Venezia Giulia Police have arrested a Yugoslav gang, under O.Z.N.A.'s dependence (Yugoslav Secret Police), on the charges of illicit commerce of cocaine and Foreign Currency and for

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

sense of panic which can easily be called defeatism and which helps the 'agency for the restoration of Fascism' which is the Luxembourg Conference. After having suppressed the Atlantic Charter from without, they now want to suffocate Liberty from within by making the life of the Government impossible. ... It is a severe test.... The Italian people will show by it the degree of their strength. ... Easy with your nerves therefore! If Fascist movements appear, whatever their names might be and whatever shirts they might wear, you must know that they will be firmly opposed. You must also realize that they would cause our ruin because, if they succeeded, they would lead us to slavery and would set up another dictatorship which would bring another war...."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A more humiliating and a harsher peace will not be found since the second Punic war than the present peace for Italy, writes the paper, and again urges that Italy should leave the Peace Conference.

2. Referring to affirmations made in the last few days in the Italian press that the industries of the North encourage inflation and participate in stock-jobbing the paper states that 90% of the Italian industry is of a medium and small importance and in the hands of single persons or families for whom the fluctuations of stocks are of no interest.

3. Giuseppe Gironda reports from Bari that the Slav, Greek and Albanian grain smugglers are members of an enormous organisation which has its secret headquarters at Bari.

TEMPO (Independent)

T. reports from Trieste that the Venezia Giulia Police have arrested a Yugoslav gang, under O.Z.N.A.'s dependence (Yugoslav Secret Police), on the charges of illicit commerce of cocaine and Foreign Currency and for having taken part in political coups-de-main.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article, "Silence is golden", Palmiro Togliatti asserts that if Corbino had asked his advice about the attitude he should adopt before the public, after his resignation, he would have advised him to hold his tongue. He adds that Corbino was wrong in launching a number of gross and stupid charges against the communists. His stand in favour of adopting a ban on all manual- and office - workers' agitations, although in contrast with

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

provisions decided upon by the Government, may be considered as justified, providing he submits his programme to the Council of Ministers. But what the writer considers as intolerable is the position taken by the present Minister of the Treasury against the Communist Party, which is accused of wanting chaos and of having attempted to cause a Government crisis at the time when De Gasperi was at the Peace Conference. The writer complains of the systematic mistrust and preconceived animosity of Christian Democracy against Communism, and finally exclaims: It would be much better that you openly proclaim that your position with regard the Communist Party is not much different from that taken for twenty years by Fascism. So, the situation would be cleared up. Perhaps Corbino has spoken under a stimulus of personal resentment as well as intolerance of our criticism. This is the reason why it would have been better for him to have held his tongue.

2. Scoccimarro, interviewed by "Unità", says that it is necessary to take a decision for financing and promptly carrying out the Govt programme of reconstruction and elimination of unemployment. On the subject of Corbino's resignation, he says that it was untimely considering the serious situation of the country. He also gives some details of the proposals worked out by himself for promoting reconstruction, especially in connection with the financial side of the problem, and some information about the present stage of the work to be carried out by the Interministerial Committee on Reconstruction. He denies all charges of having favoured the inflation of currency.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/327/PRB September 6, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. At the opening of yesterday's session, Nenni read a message from De Gasperi which, after mentioning Corbino's declaration which postponed the settlement of the question till the return of the President of the Council, observed that the new Italian democracy had found a new procedure for possible changes of Government: the Constituent Assembly, elected by the people by virtue of its mandate, assumes this responsibility. "We all are pledged", the message continued, "to serve the country according to the will of the people. And I returned to Paris yesterday only to serve the country. It is not true that nothing can be done here; it is necessary to fight with energy and tenacity and not to let ourselves be discouraged by obstacles and failures. We know beforehand that improvements of the situation can only be slow. I do not intend to remain here more than required, but your support and the disciplined co-operation of the popular masses must not fail me." Nenni then proposed and the Council unanimously resolved to postpone till De Gasperi's return any political discussions about Corbino's resignation. Minister of War Facchinetti informed his colleagues that the partisan agitations had completely ended and that noteworthy incidents had occurred only in the Aosta Valley, at Pallanza and at Casale Monferrato. After a lenghty discussion, the Council then passed the announced decrees in favour of the partisans. Concerning the food situation, the High Commissioner for Food, Montesi, emphasized that the food policy should be considered as a whole without departing from the criteria adopted when the Government was formed: to help reducing prices through the increase of rations. He also stressed that the proposed adoption of a national list of fixed prices, higher sanctions against the black-market and stricter control of meals served in restaurants had already proved to be ineffective. He said that before increasing penalties it was necessary to see to it that the laws already existing were respected. He suggested that a whole session of the Council should be dedicated to examine the food question in order to evolve a general policy instead of improvisations. The Council agreed, and passed a decree allotting one milliard lire for the setting up of popular restaurants, and a decree ordering the institution of the Communal Supply Boards (see "Digest" of 4 September, General No. 1). The Council then gave authority to the Minister of Industry and Commerce to prepare plans

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

changes of Government: the Constituent Assembly, elected by the people by virtue of its mandate, assumes this responsibility. "We all are pledged", the message continued, "to serve the country according to the will of the people. And I returned to Paris yesterday only to serve the country. It is not true that nothing can be done here; it is necessary to fight with energy and tenacity and not to let ourselves be discouraged by obstacles and failures. We know beforehand that improvements of the situation can only be slow. I do not intend to remain here more than required, but your support and the disciplined co-operation of the popular masses must not fail me." Nenni then proposed and the Council unanimously resolved to postpone till De Gasperi's return any political discussions about Corbino's resignation. Minister of War Facchinetti informed his colleagues that the partisan agitations had completely ended and that noteworthy incidents had occurred only in the Aosta Valley, at Dalmazzo and at Casale Monferrato. After a lenghty discussion, the Council then passed the announced decrees in favour of the partisans. Concerning the food situation, the High Commissioner for Food, Lombardi, emphasized that the food policy should be considered as a whole without departing from the criteria adopted when the Government was formed: to help reducing prices through the increase of rations. He also stressed that the proposed adoption of a national list of fixed prices, higher sanctions against the black-market and stricter control of meals served in restaurants had already proved to be ineffective. He said that before increasing penalties it was necessary to see to it that the laws already existing were respected. He suggested that a whole session of the Council should be dedicated to examine the food question in order to evolve a general policy instead of improvisations. The Council agreed, and passed a decree allotting one milliard lire for the setting up of popular restaurants, and a decree ordering the institution of the Communal Supply Boards (see "Digest" of 4 September, General No. 1). The Council then gave authority to the Minister of Industry and Commerce to prepare plans to supply the market with adequate quantities of textiles to be sold at fixed prices.

2. The Paris Conference Political Commission heard a speech by the Russian Representative, Vishinsky, yesterday, in support of th Yugoslav case. Vishinski charged Bonomi with having distorted the facts when explaining the Italian claims on Venezia Giulia. He branded the Rapallo treaty "an act of robbery", and concerning Bonomi's assertion that in World War I the Italian army provoked the collapse of the Austrian Empire, he said: "Everybody knows that

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

the Italians are better at running away than at fighting and that they resemble the heroes of ancient Rome just as asses resemble lions". Vishinsky added that Trieste had always been Austrian, and before World War I it was third among European ports, while it declined after having passed to Italy. "We believe", he said, "that Trieste should be given to Yugoslavia." The "Tempo" correspondent quotes Vishinsky as having said: "The decision made by the Council of the Foreign Ministers contains a minimum of justice. But it would have been better to apply a maximum of justice. Naturally in politics two and two does not always make four. Sometimes it makes five!", and observes that by this statement he clearly let it be understood that if the Peace Conference made decisions other than those agreed upon by the Big Four concerning the Trieste question, then Russia would consider supporting the Yugoslav claims openly. The "Messaggero" correspondent remarks that compared with Vishinsky's, the speech delivered by Bebler was to be considered as a calm and gentlemanly dissertation. The Paris Conference Military Commission resolved yesterday to adjourn for a few days in order to examine the Italian memorandum on the military clauses of the draft treaty.

3. De Gasperi received the Austrian Foreign Minister, Grueber, at the Italian Embassy in Paris yesterday.

4. "As long as the case against me had been entrusted to a Yugoslav citizen who, like Mr. Bebler, was inspired with unlimited passion for the rights of his race", Bonomi stated to an ANSA correspondent at Paris yesterday, "I kept silent. Passion is unreasonable and is always an evil counsellor.But when the representative of a big power, such as the Russian delegate Vishinsky, charges me with voicing Italian imperialism, then it is necessary to establish again, with the greatest soberness of words but also with utmost firmness, the deeply offended truth." As for Italian imperialism, Bonomi recalled that in 1920 the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Trumbic, declared to Clemenceau and Lloyd George that he accepted the Wilson line "because for seventeen centuries, from the Roman epoch to the times of Venice, Arsa had always marked the frontier". On 14 January 1920, the Yugoslav memorandum, that is an official document, ended by stating: "The Italo-Yugoslav frontier determined by the Wilson line, which descends from the Julian Alps to Arsa, is the only one complying with geographic, strategical and economic considerations." As for other charges, Bonomi said that he did not wish to answer them. To deny Italy's help given to the routed Serb Army is to wrong not us but Yugoslavia, accusing the latter of ingratitude, he said. Bonomi concluded by stating that if one affirmed that Italy did not help the rise of Yugoslavia's unity on the grounds that the

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

Big Four concerning the Trieste question, then Russia would consider supporting the Yugoslav claims openly. The "Messaggero" correspondent remarks that compared with Vishinsky's, the speech delivered by Bebler was to be considered as a calm and gentlemanly dissertation. The Paris Conference Military Commission resolved yesterday to adjourn for a few days in order to examine the Italian memorandum on the military clauses of the draft treaty.

3. De Gasperi received the Austrian Foreign Minister, Gruebor, at the Italian Embassy in Paris yesterday.

4. "As long as the case against me had been entrusted to a Yugoslav citizen who, like Mr. Bebler, was inspired with unlimited passion for the rights of his race", Bonomi stated to an ANSA correspondent at Paris yesterday, "I kept silent. Passion is unreasonable and is always an evil counsellor.But when the representative of a big power, such as the Russian delegate Vishinsky, charges me with voicing Italian imperialism, then it is necessary to establish again, with the greatest soberness of words but also with utmost firmness, the deeply offended truth." As for Italian imperialism, Bonomi recalled that in 1920 the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Trumbic, declared to Clemenceau and Lloyd George that he accepted the Wilson line "because for seventeen centuries, from the Roman epoch to the times of Venice, Arsa had always marked the frontier". On 14 January 1920, the Yugoslav memorandum, that is an official document, ended by stating: "The Italo-Yugoslav frontier determined by the Wilson line, which descends from the Julian Alps to Arsa, is the only one complying with geographic, strategical and economic considerations." As for other charges, Bonomi said that he did not wish to answer them. To deny Italy's help given to the routed Serb Army is to wrong not us but Yugoslavia, accusing the latter of ingratitude, he said. Bonomi concluded by stating that if one affirmed that Italy did not help the rise of Yugoslavia's unity on the grounds that the latter resulted only from the Austrian domain and the Russian advance in Galizia, one was forgetting that it was in 1918 (when only Italy, France, England and U.S. remained in the field) that the battle of Vittorio Veneto destroyed the Austrian Empire thus calling to freedom the peoples forming the empire itself.

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

5. "Messaggero"reports that according to rumors the leaders of the Christian Democrat party have resolved to invite the President of the Council to hasten his return to Rome. Hon. Andreotti (Christian-Democrat) will leave for Paris by air today, and according to the paper he will deliver to De Gasperi a message from Minister Corbino. "Messaggero" denies the rumor according to which the Republican party is considering abandoning the government coalition. Minister Facchinetti stated to the paper that the Direction of the Republican Party would closely follow the development of the situation wishing to reach a general clarification of the Government's programme, without any thought of provoking a crisis.

6. INS reports from Washington that Count Sforza was received by President Truman yesterday. Afterwards he stated to journalists that the claims for war reparations presented at the Paris Conference were "completely justified". However he let it be understood that they were all unreasonable as far as their amounts were concerned.

7. It is reported from Milan that the State employees of Northern Italy resolved to go on strike from 9 a.m. this morning. They ask for a 30% increase of wages. The food industry workers called off their strike following a resumption of negotiations with the managers. (Messaggero)

8. Following an invitation extended by the Govt, the representatives of the Confederation of Industrialists and the CGIL met yesterday at the Viminal. Both parties pledged to consult all their branches and open negotiations within three days to agree on a truce enabling the Govt to float the reconstruction loan and carry out its economic programme. (Mes.)

9. The Milan Sindaco sent a telegram to the Govt asking for the enforcement on a national basis of the lists of fixed prices, otherwise the local traders and manufacturers send the goods to other markets still uncontrolled. (Mes.)

10. The Constituent Assembly Second Sub-Commission passed a resolution yesterday favouring the adoption of the parliamentary system of Govt.

11. There was a serious fire at the Milan Pirelli Factory yesterday, owing to spontaneous combustion of synthetic rubber. Damage amounts to nearly a hundred million lire.

12. Don Sturzo is expected to arrive at Naples today on board the liner "Vulcania". Undersecretary to the Presidency Cappa will welcome him on behalf of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister. Piccioni will welcome him on behalf of the Italian Christian-Democrats.

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

6. INS reports from Washington that Count Sforza was received by President Truman yesterday. Afterwards he stated to journalists that the claims for war reparations presented at the Paris Conference were "completely justified". However he let it be understood that/were all unreasonable as far as their amounts were concerned.
they

7. It is reported from Milan that the State employees of Northern Italy resolved to go on strike from 9 a.m. this morning. They ask for a 30% increase of wages. The food industry workers called off their strike following a resumption of negotiations with the managers. (Messaggero)

8. Following an invitation extended by the Govt, the representatives of the Confederation of Industrialists and the CGIL met yesterday at the Viminal. Both parties pledged to consult all their branches and open negotiations within three days to agree on a truce enabling the Govt to float the reconstruction loan and carry out its economic programme. (Mes.)

9. The Milan Sindaco sent a telegram to the Govt asking for the enforcement on a national basis of the lists of fixed prices, otherwise the local traders and manufacturers send the goods to other markets still uncontrolled. (Mes.)

10. The Constituent Assembly Second Sub-Commission passed a resolution yesterday favouring the adoption of the parliamentary system of Govt.

11. There was a serious fire at the Milan Pirelli Factory yesterday, owing to spontaneous combustion of synthetic rubber. Damage amounts to nearly a hundred million lire.

12. Don Sturzo is expected to arrive at Naples today on board the liner "Vulcania". Undersecretary to the Presidency Cappa will welcome him on behalf of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister. Piccioni will welcome him on behalf of the Italian Christian-Democrats.

13. Film critics at the Venice Film festival are indignat at the travesty which "This love of Ours" (Universal) has made of Pirandello's "Come prima, meglio di prima"."A crime of literary lése-majesté", "Buonsenso" calls it.

1817

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 5)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "Indictment from America" - "Ten million dollars paid to thirty thousand Europeans for violences of every kind committed by the US forces", the paper gives an "integral translation" of an article in the "Saturday Evening Post", and comments as follows: "Italy, unfortunately, has no right to claim for damages to the civil population by non-operational incidents. Italy is a conquered nation. But if the Americans and English had to pay damages, for example, to the victims of the daily slaughter in the peninsula caused by motor vehicles, for the assaults which followed the Sicilian landings, the frequently irreparable damage done to private property, etc., who knows how many hundreds of millions of dollars the claims offices would have to pay. Think only of the enormous damage caused by the explosions of munitions at Torre Annunziata!"

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "Espresso" quotes a "Washington Post" despacth from Trieste which asserts that Tito has maintained in Trieste a would-be Government and a would-be Communal Council, the offices of which are located opposite the headquarters of the Giulian Communist Party. Furthermore, Tito has restored the old territorial subdivisions of Yugoslavia, one of which is Trieste. People fear that a "coup de force" by Tito on Trieste and the whole of Venezia Giulia may come at any moment, states the despatch.

2. Comment to a photograph of Jews in a Cyprus concentration camp, guarded by sentries with a Bren gun: "The concentration camps for the Jews established by the English in Cyprus resemble those of Buchenwald and Dachau. Fortunately there are no gas chambers, but instead the 5,000 English guards have been promised the aid of police dogs which have been well trained by the Germans in hunting Jews".

FIGARO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The present crisis has certainly not been instituted just to put a new man in the Treasury, asserts the paper, which asserts that all the uproar in the last few days in the streets and in the press is not directed against Corbino but is a "technique of panic" directed against the whole Government, which is absolutely antidemocratic. The present Government based on electoral arithmetic has been condemned to incapacity to govern by a section of its own members, observes the paper.

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

assaults which followed the Sicilian landings, the frequently irreparable damage done to private property, etc., who knows how many hundreds of millions of dollars the claims offices would have to pay. Think only of the enormous damage caused by the explosions of munitions at Torre Annunziata!"

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "Espresso" quotes a "Washington Post" despacth from Trieste which asserts that Tito has maintained in Trieste a would-be Government and a would-be Communal Council, the offices of which are located opposite the headquarters of the Giulian Communist Party. Furthermore, Tito has restored the old territorial subdivisions of Yugoslavia, one of which is Trieste. People fear that a "coup de force" by Tito on Trieste and the whole of Venezia Giulia may come at any moment, states the despatch.

2. Comment to a photograph of Jews in a Cyprus concentration camp, guarded by sentries with a Bren gun: "The concentration camps for the Jews established by the English in Cyprus resemble those of Buchenwald and Dachau. Fortunately there are no gas chambers, but instead the 5,000 English guards have been promised the aid of police dogs which have been well trained by the Germans in hunting Jews".

FIGARO (Independent) - N.H.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The present crisis has certainly not been instituted just to put a new man in the Treasury, asserts the paper, which asserts that all the uproar in the last few days in the streets and in the press is not directed against Corbino but is a "technique of panic" directed against the whole Government, which is absolutely antidemocratic. The present Government based on electoral arithmetic has been condemned to incapacity to govern by a section of its own members, observes the paper.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The Italian problem cannot be considered as settled even if the draft of the treaty proposed by the Big Four is approved at Paris, writes the paper. Its revision will become an immediate necessity. Byrnes and Bevin realize that the sacrifice of Italy is not only unjust but also useless, and, moreover, dangerous for collaboration and peace in Europe and in the Mediterranean. Referring to Byrnes' projected speech at Stuttgart, the paper concludes that the US have overcome every isolationist tendency

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

and decided to commit themselves to the hilt in Europe and the Mediterranean. Perhaps this is the main subject of the conversation between Stalin and Molotov at the Kremlin.

INDIPENDENTE

Carlo Avarna di Gualtieri quotes from Art. 78 of the peace treaty: "The present treaty (?) of which the French, English and Russian texts are official, shall be ratified by Allied and Associated Powers. It must likewise be ratified by Italy. It will come into force immediately after the delivery of the ratification Acts from France, U.S.A., United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. ....". The writer concludes from this that since ratification by Italy is not made a pre-condition of the treaty taking effect it amounts to a diktat and the Italian delegates may as well sign as not for by doing so in the circumstances they will not assume any moral or political responsibility.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Mario Vinciguerra points out some of the inconsistencies in connection with the economic plight of the country: (1) The overstaffing of offices as reduci have to be re-employed while the present employes use every means to cling to their posts; (2) the ban on dismissals and the unemployment problem while there are contractors in Emilia and Lazio, for instance, who cannot find labour; and (3) Corbino's argument that the change of the currency could be inflationistic whereas the writer, referring to the widespread underground trade in wheat, etc., being carried on "especially by Levantines", is of the opposite opinion.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article "The last card at the Luxembourg", G.A. Belloni writes that De Gasperi has gone back to the Luxembourg Palace, with an heavy load of responsibilities. The writer blames him for having surrounded himself with diplomats, functionaries and newspapermen seriously compromised with the fascist deeds of Mussolini and the Royal House of Savoy. Nevertheless, the writer urges De Gasperi to defend the cause of Italy in the name of Christ, Mazzini, and even Marx, that is in the name of civilization itself.

MORNING PAPERS (September 5)

1316

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

not made a pre-condition of the treaty taking effect it amounts to a diktat and the Italian delegates may as well sign as not for by doing so in the circumstances they will not assume any moral or political responsibility.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Mario Vinciguerra points out some of the inconsistencies in connection with the economic plight of the country: (1) The overstaffing of offices as reduci have to be re-employed while the present employes use every means to cling to their posts; (2) the ban on dismissals and the unemployment problem while there are contractors in Emilia and Lazio, for instance, who cannot find labour; and (3) Corbino's argument that the change of the currency could be inflationistic whereas the writer, referring to the widespread underground trade in wheat, etc., being carried on "especially by Levantines", is of the opposite opinion.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article "The last card at the Luxembourg", G.A. Belloni writes that De Gasperi has gone back to the Luxembourg Palace, with an heavy load of responsibilities. The writer blames him for having surrounded himself with diplomats, functionaries and newspapermen seriously compromised with the fascist deeds of Mussolini and the Royal House of Savoy. Nevertheless, the writer urges De Gasperi to defend the cause of Italy in the name of Christ, Mazzini, and even Marx, that is in the name of civilization itself.

MORNING PAPERS (September 6)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Commenting on the last session at the Luxembourg Palace, A. writes that Vishinsky's harsh words are only the latest manifestation of bitter polemics. It is unjust to say that the Italian soldier was cowardly, continues the paper. If he was sometimes not courageous, he fought for a cause which was not his own. The whole Russian attitude with regard to Italy betrays the fear that Italy might become an instrument of the present or future enemies of the Soviet Union, states the paper, adding that a speech like Vishinsky's only strengthens the political forces which are hostile to Soviet Russia.

1845

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

2. In reality Italian industry is not 90% productive and a 10% speculative, writes Guido Mazzali commenting on "Risorgimento Liberale" (see yesterday's "Digest"). The difference is only that the medium and the small industry obtains but small morsels of the big banquet the nation serves to the fat speculators Industrialists, however important, are only interested in profits; production is but the means for them and not the end. Corbino presupposes a society which no longer exists; he is theoretically right but his methods are wrong, states the paper.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Referring to Scoccimarro's interview in yesterday's "Unità", the paper asks what the Communist Minister of Finance means by "utilizing capital already available" which he had declared as his policy denying that it was inflationary. That the State should use the citizens' private capital in such a way would be political violence which most Italian citizens would not tolerate, says the paper.

2. Headlines: "Italy's calvary at Paris - Burning insult by Vishinsky to the Army of Vittorio Veneto - Bonomi gives a proud and dignified reply to the Soviet Delegate".

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that following a recent agreement between the "Italian Consortion of Petrols"; UNRRA, the British "Shell" Company and the American "Vacuum Oil" Company, Italy will start refining foreign petrols.

2. G. reports that Egyptian textile experts are visiting Milan and are dealing with Italian exporters.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture has granted 500 million lire to restore war-damaged forests to their productive efficiency.

4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9200-9600, p.m. 9550-9650; Pound: a.m. & p.m. 1420-1430; Dollar: Nominal: a.m. & p.m. 485, Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 510-520, p.m. 525-527, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 513-523, p.m. 528-530; Swiss Franc: a.m. 166-169, p.m. 173-175.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) - N.M.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Commenting on "Unità's" interview with Scoccimarro, Vincenzo Lucci says that Italy does not need any "plans" in her present situation but something more powerful which would

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

"Unità", the paper asks what the Communist Minister of Finance means by "utilizing capital already available" which he had declared as his policy denying that it was inflationary. That the State should use the citizens' private capital in such a way would be political violence which most Italian citizens would not tolerate, says the paper.

2. Headlines: "Italy's calvary at Paris - Burning insult by Vishinsky to the Army of Vittorio Veneto - Bonomi gives a proud and dignified reply to the Soviet Delegate".

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that following a recent agreement between the "Italian Consortion of Petrols"; UNRRA, the British "Shell" Company and the American "Vacuum Oil" Company, It ly will start refining foreign petrols.

2. G. reports that Egyptian textile experts are visiting Milan and are dealing with Italian exporters.

3. The Ministry of Agriculture has granted 500 million lire to restore war-damaged forests to their productive efficiency.

4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9200-9600, p.m. 9550-9650; Pound: a.m. & p.m. 1420-1430; Dollar: Nominal: a.m. & p.m. 485, Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 510-520, p.m. 525-527, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 513-523, p.m. 528-530; Swiss Franc: a.m. 166-169, p.m. 173-175.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) - N.N.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Commenting on "Unità's" interview with Scoccimarro, Vincenzo Lucci says that Italy does not need any "plans" in her present situation but something more powerful which would rehabilitate her Currency, that is a stable political situation and a national reconciliation.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a "corsivo": "Let us serve the Country", the paper voices the emotion caused by the message sent by the Italian Premier to Nenni. De Gasperi has pleaded for a political truce during this period in which the last battle for the defence of the country is being fought in Paris. Not everything lost, says the Premier, but he will be unable to defend our humiliated, mortified, insulted Italy unless he speaks on behalf of a united

...

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

Italian people. In this distressing hour, adds the paper, all Italians are acquainted with the fact that a distinction between foreign and home politics as well as between home and financial policy is no longer possible. We must above all save our currency and avoid the spectre of inflation. This would mean the ruin of the middle classes and the further enrichment of black market speculators. No party could want such a catastrophe. Chaos cannot be conceived as a premise of a new order. Old and new experiences have shown that nothing can be built on ruins and that only through a gradual evolution, elivened by a deep humanitarian spirit, will it be possible to bring into realization the highest ideals of liberty and democracy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

In spite of the most clamorous demonstrations of the workers and the drastic measures called for by the Camera del Lavoro the black market in Rome persists with steadily increasing prices impudently deriding the measures of the Government, writes the paper.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on Don Luigi Sturzo's return to Italy, Igino Giordani contributes a panegyric on the figure and work of this great anti-Fascist.

2. Under the headings "Vishinski has lost all sense of proportion" and "The Italians are asses better at fleeing than at fighting", Vincenzo Cecchini, P's correspondent in Paris quotes the words of a French journalist: "He has offended Italy in an incredible manner", and wonders why the Soviet representative has been so violent against Italy.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. If the Communists, provoking discord in the Government for the totalitarian conquest of power, using their well-known experience in this matter, they are only doing their jobs, but if the Christian Democrats who claimed to be the most fit to fight totalitarian tactics tolerate these manoeuvres they are more responsible before the country than the Communists, asserts the paper. During the elections the Christian Democrats stressed their anti-Communist attitude. Their electoral success and the fact that De Gasperi generally has the support of Ministers of other parties make it difficult to understand why the Christian Democrats excuse themselves always before the smallest of the mass parties, continues the paper and concluds that De Gasperi and his Party are in office with a Government program that has been officially approved. They must carry it out.

1845

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

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

In spite of the most clamorous demonstrations of the workers and the drastic measures called for by the Camera del Lavoro the black market in Rome persists with steadily increasing prices impudently deriding the measures of the Government, writes the paper.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on Don Luigi Sturzo's return to Italy, Igino Giordani contributes a panegyric on the figure and work of this great anti-Fascist.

2. Under the headings "Vishinski has lost all sense of proportion" and "The Italians are asses better at fleeing than at fighting", Vincenzo Cecchini, P's correspondent in Paris quotes the words of a French journalist: "He has offended Italy in an incredible manner", and wonders why the Soviet representative has been so violent against Italy.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. If the Communists, provoking discord in the Government for the totalitarian conquest of power, using their well-known experience in this matter, they are only doing their jobs, but if the Christian Democrats who claimed to be the most fit to fight totalitarian tactics tolerate these manoeuvres they are more responsible before the country than the Communists, asserts the paper. During the elections the Christian Democrats stressed their anti-Communist attitude. Their electoral success and the fact that De Gasperi generally has the support of Ministers of other parties make it difficult to understand why the Christian Democrats excuse themselves always before the smallest of the mass parties, continues the paper and concluds that De Gasperi and his Party are in office with a Government program that has been officially approved. They must carry it out.

1845

2. Under the heading "Ignoble lies", the paper describes Vishinsky's statement at Paris about the rôle the Italian army had in the first world war as a falsification of history. If Italy were to reply with similar arguments, continues the paper, she could recall that the first European army which tried to escape in the first world war was the Russian army in 1917, and that Russia lost in a few weeks about 2 million prisoners.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. "Italy 'hypocrite and imperialist' says Vishinski" and

1620

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

"Russia will defend Yugoslav claims" are the paper's headlines to Tomajuoli's report from Paris.

2. Felice Chilanti reports on the recruits of the 1925 class who are now doing their military service at Orvieto, and describes a visit of inspection by Maj. Willens (USA), Capt. Wedmic (USSR), General Hope (Br), Capt. Lassale (Fr) and Maj. Scordella (Spain), under the heading "The Foreigner's eye is on our soldiers".

3. T. announces that the "Allied Command has organized a patrol service to identify and pursue Allied drivers who take Rome streets for motor racing tracks and who are a public danger to pedestrians. These patrols will be composed of soldiers of the various nationalities who will drive jeeps provided with radio sets."

UNITA' (Communist)

1. "Unità" reports Vishinsky as follows: "At this point Vishinsky, using hard words which perhaps went further than he really meant, said - according to ANSA - that when it was a question of fleeing the Italians yielded to none."

2. In a leading article under the title of: "Don Sturzo's return", Ambrogio Donini recalls that before his leaving New York for Italy, Don Sturzo allegdly said to newspapermen that on account of his poor health and advanced years he would not accept official appointments, but would only confine himself to "giving advice", as a man experienced in politics and as a cleric. Recollecting the position taken by Don Sturzo in 1943 in support of the Liberation Committees and in contrast with the Vatican circles which favoured fascist clerical and reactionary elements, says the writer, he asks what advice the old clergyman might give to his old and new friends in Italy. The crisis that Christian Democracy is now undergoing, says the writer, is very similar to that of the old Popular Party headed by Don Sturzo. It is imperative that the policy of the Church in Italy should not be in contrast with the ideals and needs of the popular masses, nor with co-operation among all countries, including those that are living under a regime not welcomed by ecclesiastical groups.

3. In a "corsivo" entitled "Totalitarism", the Christian Democrat Minister of Agriculture, Segni, is accused of dismissing radical commissioners of Agriculture Consortia at Rome and Aquila for political reasons. This policy is inspired by Gonella and Andreotti, asserts the paper.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/328/PRB

September 7, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. "Momento" reports from Paris that yesterday's session of the Conference General Assembly only lasted half an hour but was sufficient to give the Iraq representative an opportunity for levelling charges against Italy for having "provoked and instigated an open rebellion against the constitutional government of Iraq" and for still continuing to spread lies, falsities and base accusations against Iraq's rulers. He asked that Libya be put under the mandate of the Arab League or one of its members, owing to the number of cultural, historical and language links which tied Libya with the Arab world. The same paper quotes the Polish Delegate as stating to the Conference Political Commission that the Italians were "conquerors of foreign lands" and that "the Atlantic Charter could not be invoked in favour of imperialistic conquests". The Delegate also warned that the Trieste question had many points in common with that of Dannig, and that Trieste might become "the springboard towards future aggressions" if it were left to Italy or internationalized. The British representative MacNeil answered the Polish Delegate and, according to "Messaggero" flatly rejected on behalf of his Government the proposed Yugoslav solution owing to its clear annexionistic character. The paper quotes MacNeil as having said: "Of course the solution of the corridor designed to connect Trieste with Italy is not perfect, but it is in agreement with the Big Four plan which, if not ideal, is the only one which could be achieved taking into consideration the ethnical, political and economic factors." The paper further reports that addressing Vishinsky, MacNeil affirmed that the speech by the Russian Delegate lacked above all an "international spirit". "To be Italians is not a crime", he said. "England cannot forget the contribution of the Italian people in the First World War and in the second phase of the last war. Therefore she has reasons for being grateful to Italy. It would be just that Russia, on her side, did not forget that in 1914 Italy, by keeping a very high number of Austrian forces engaged on the Italian front, gave her an opportunity for launching a successful attack." As for the Trieste Statute MacNeil declared that it was clear that if it were not such as to guarantee the independence of the city, his Government would take again full liberty of action and require that the Council of Foreign Ministers reconsidered the whole question.

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

instigated an open rebellion against the constitutional government of Iraq" and for still continuing to spread lies, falsities and base accusations against Iraq's rulers. He asked that Libya be put under the mandate of the Arab League or one of its members, owing to the number of cultural, historical and language links which tied Libya with the Arab world. The same paper quotes the Polish Delegate as stating to the Conference Political Commission that the Italians were "conquerors of foreign lands" and that "the Atlantic Charter could not be invoked in favour of imperialistic conquests". The Delegate also warned that the Trieste question had many points in common with that of Danzig, and that Trieste might become "the springboard towards future aggressions" if it were left to Italy or internationalized. The British representative MacNeil answered the Polish Delegate and, according to "Messaggero" flatly rejected on behalf of his Government the proposed Yugoslav solution owing to its clear annexionistic character. The paper quotes MacNeil as having said: "Of course the solution of the corridor designed to connect Trieste with Italy is not perfect, but it is in agreement with the Big Four plan which, if not ideal, is the only one which could be achieved taking into consideration the ethnical, political and economic factors." The paper further reports that addressing Vishinsky, MacNeil affirmed that the speech by the Russian Delegate lacked above all an "international spirit". "To be Italians is not a crime", he said. "England cannot forget the contribution of the Italian people in the First World War and in the second phase of the last war. Therefore she has reasons for being grateful to Italy. It would be just that Russia, on her side, did not forget that in 1914 Italy, by keeping a very high number of Austrian forces engaged on the Italian front, gave her an opportunity for launching a successful attack." As for the Trieste Statute MacNeil declared that it was clear that if it were not such as to guarantee the independence of the city, his Government would take again full liberty of action and require that the Council of Foreign Ministers reconsidered the whole question. The Free Territory should be under UNO's effective control, and on no account could it be a Yugoslav monopoly. Italy, Yugoslavia and the Free Territory were equally interested in the Trieste problem: if one of the parties remained practically excluded from it, the project would remain impracticable. MacNeil concluded by inviting the Brazilian Delegate to withdraw his amendment for the postponement of the solution. The amendment could still be considered again if an agreement were not reached.

1844

1623

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

2. The "Popolo" correspondent reports from Paris that an official text of the speech delivered by Vishinsky was issued yesterday by the USSR Bulletin. It was purged of "the greater insolences against Italy and the Italians." In a "Stop Press" today's "Unità" writes: "At the last moment ANSA released the official text, issued by the TASS newsagency, of the speech delivered to the Political Commission by Vishinsky the day before yesterday. In this official text there is no hint of Vishinsky's sentence regarding the Italian soldiers, which caused such a clamour in the Italian press."

3. At the Paris Conference Economic Commission, yesterday, Yugoslavia claimed 11 milliard dollars in war damages from Italy asking for the payment of 1,300 million dollars. Poland asked for 10 milliard dollars and announced that she intended to seize Italian property in Poland as a partial payment. The Belgian Delegate announced that the claims of Belgium would be in proportion to amounts granted to other claimants. Holland claimed war reparations to an amount of 43,537,025 dollars. (Momento)

4. De Gasperi received the Austrian Premier, Grueber, at Paris again yesterday. The results of this meeting were notified to the Foreign Ministers of the Big Powers. Today De Gasperi will mak a statement on the matter which it is believed will be most important regarding Italo-Austrian relations. The various news-agencies have released advance stories on the subject which are not correct. (Popolo)

5. According to U.P. the Italo-Austrian agreement for the Alto Adige will be jointly presented to the Peace Conference by Italy and Austria as an amendment to the Italian peace treaty. According to U.P., the Alto Adige will be granted an adequate administrative autonomy, the Italian and German languages will have equal rights, the Italian Govt will undertake to allow the inhabitants of Alto Adige who were compelled to leave the country after the 1939 Hitler-Mussolini agreements, to return. The news drew most lively comments in the Conference circles. First reactions are generally favourable and the agreement is considered as an admirable effort at reaching a compromise.

6. The Rome press gives much prominence to the speech delivered at Stuttgart by Byrnes yesterday.

7. The press gives the British Embassy statement denying Togliatti's reported affirmation that a pact setting the Italo-Yugoslav frontier at the Isonzo river was signed between the British Government and King Peter's Yugoslav Government.

8. The Executive Committee of the Combattenti and Veterans

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

At the Paris Conference Economic Commission, yesterday, Yugoslavia claimed 11 milliard dollars in war damages from Italy asking for the payment of 1,300 million dollars. Poland asked for 10 milliard dollars and announced that she intended to seize Italian property in Poland as a partial payment. The Belgian Delegate announced that the claims of Belgium would be in proportion to amounts granted to other claimants. Holland claimed war reparations to an amount of 43,537,025 dollars. (Momento)

4. De Gasperi received the Austrian Premier, Gruober, at Paris again yesterday. The results of this meeting were notified to the Foreign Ministers of the Big Powers. Today De Gasperi will make a statement on the matter which it is believed will be most important regarding Italo-Austrian relations. The various news-agencies have released advance stories on the subject which are not correct. (Popolo)

5. According to U.P. the Italo-Austrian agreement for the Alto Adige will be jointly presented to the Peace Conference by Italy and Austria as an amendment to the Italian peace treaty. According to U.P., the Alto Adige will be granted an adequate administrative autonomy, the Italian and German languages will have equal rights, the Italian Govt will undertake to allow the inhabitants of Alto Adige who were compelled to leave the country after the 1939 Hitler-Mussolini agreements, to return. The news drew most lively comments in the Conference circles. First reactions are generally favourable and the agreement is considered as an admirable effort at reaching a compromise.

6. The Rome press gives much prominence to the speech delivered at Stuttgart by Byrnes yesterday.

7. The press gives the British Embassy statement denying Togliatti's reported affirmation that a pact setting the Italo-Yugoslav frontier at the Isonzo river was signed between the British Government and King Peter's Yugoslav Government.

8. The Executive Committee of the Combattenti and Veterans Association will meet in Rome on 11 September following the grave declarations made by Vishinsky at the Paris Conference. In the meanwhile the Roman Assembly of Combattenti has sent a telegram to the President of the Peace Conference to protest against the Russian insults. (Risorgimento Lib.)

9. The President of the CONFINDUSTRIA flatly denied in an interview with ANSA yesterday that the industrialists were favouring inflationistic movements or were interested in fostering stock-exchange speculations.

1625

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

10. Nenni, in agreement with Minister Campilli, vice-president of the Inter-ministerial Price Committee, has convoked the representatives of the Confederation of Labour, Industry, Agriculture at a meeting to be held at the Viminal on Monday in order to examine the price situation. (Mes.)

11. Nenni, Campilli, Mentasti and Corsi received a delegation of the Milan Commune to examine the food situation of that city. Various urgent measures were taken. (Mes.)

12. Bonomi will arrive at Rome this afternoon. He is to stay two days, and therefore De Gasperi's return is expected to take place on Monday or Tuesday. In parliamentary circles practically all parties agree that a crisis might result from the "clarification", writes Messaggero, adding that De Gasperi will almost certainly strive to reconcile Corbino with the Communists and will ask him to remain at his post. The paper also affirms that various quarters of the Christian-Democrat party want De Gasperi to devote his attention only to the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior. It seems most likely that they will take advantage of the "clarification" in order to transfer the Foreign Ministry to Nenni. Finally, the Secretaryship of the Party may be shifted to other hands than De Gasperi during the meeting of the National Council of the Party.

13. "Messaggero" reports some statements made by Togliatti to one of its staff yesterday, concerning the present political situation. "It is a case", he said, "of a forced co-habitation imposed by the election results. Even if one wanted to replace the present Government, one should keep the present formula and therefore there would take place nothing but the repeated celebration of the same marriage but with different witnesses. In such circumstances it seems pointless to repeat the experiment." Togliatti also thought that the economic and financial program of the Government could remain unchanged, but that more attention should be given certain parts of it, e.g. food and prices.

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

take place on Monday or Tuesday. In parliamentary circles practically all parties agree that a crisis might result from the "clarification", writes Messaggero, adding that De Gasperi will almost certainly strive to reconcile Corbino with the Communists and will ask him to remain at his post. The paper also affirms that various quarters of the Christian-Democrat party want De Gasperi to devote his attention only to the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of the Interior. It seems most likely that they will take advantage of the "clarification" in order to transfer the Foreign Ministry to Nenni. Finally, the Secretaryship of the Party may be shifted to other hands than De Gasperi during the meeting of the National Council of the Party.

13. "Messaggero" reports some statements made by Togliatti to one of its staff yesterday, concerning the present political situation. "It is a case", he said, "of a forced co-habitation imposed by the election results. Even if one wanted to replace the present Government, one should keep the present formula and therefore there would take place nothing but the repeated celebration of the same marriage but with different witnesses. In such circumstances it seems pointless to repeat the experiment." Togliatti also thought that the economic and financial program of the Government could remain unchanged, but that more attention should be given certain parts of it, e.g. food and prices.

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

AFTERNOON PAPER (September 6)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

It costs half a million lire to get married these days, says "Espresso", and adds that only 5 persons in 1000 can afford it.

FIGARO (Independent)

In a "corsivo" entitled "Too many lawyers!", the paper remarks that from the Official List of Deputies it appears that at Montecitorio there are 240 lawyers out of 555 elected deputies. This explains, so the paper says, the tendency to deliver pointless speeches and to waste time in rhetoric, which has been a feature of the sessions. We do not want words, the paper concludes, but facts. It would be better we had an Assembly of engineers or even masons, rather than lawyers.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The Milan correspondent reports serious disorders, such as street demonstrations and attempts at pillage, in that city, following the attempt by the authorities to impose the "calmiere" (fixed prices). The Prefect's decision to send a Commission to Rome, to urge the Government to adopt the "Calmiere" throughout the country, is also criticised.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The Kremlin is not satisfied with Italy's non-Communist attitude, states Santi Savarino, wondering if this was the reason for Vishinsky's insults. Togliatti and his followers have done their best to meet the Russian wishes halfway but when they hurt national feeling they had to fall back to less exposed positions, continues the writer. If all Italians were Communists they would probably be all heroes according to Vishinsky's opinion and Italy would ascend to a great Mediterranean power under Slav influence. Vishinsky does not understand that Italy cannot do this as Italy is not Yugoslavia and so he becomes irritated. Why cannot Vishinsky understand that it is possible to endure a national dictatorship, as Russia does and Italy did for twenty years, but that it is not possible for a people with centuries of glorious civilisation to endure a foreign dictatorship? asks the writer. The Communists may be tolerated according to their democratic rights as a minority, concludes the writer, but they cannot be allowed to try and seize totalitarian power as Vishinsky would seem to wish.

INDIPENDENTE

1628

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

pointless speeches and to waste time in rhetoric, which has been a feature of the sessions. We do not want words, the paper concludes, but facts. It would be better we had an Assembly of engineers or even masons, rather than lawyers.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The Milan correspondent reports serious disorders, such as street demonstrations and attempts at pillage, in that city, following the attempt by the authorities to impose the "calmiere" (fixed prices). The Prefect's decision to send a Commission to Rome, to urge the Government to adopt the "Calmiere" throughout the country, is also criticised.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The Kremlin is not satisfied with Italy's non-Communist attitude, states Santi Savarino, wondering if this was the reason for Vishinsky's insults. Togliatti and his followers have done their best to meet the Russian wishes halfway but when they hurt national feeling they had to fall back to less exposed positions, continues the writer. If all Italians were Communists they would probably be all heroes according to Vishinsky's opinion and Italy would ascend to a great Mediterranean power under Slav influence. Vishinsky does not understand that Italy cannot do this as Italy is not Yugoslavia and so he becomes irritated. Why cannot Vishinsky understand that it is possible to endure a national dictatorship, as Russia does and Italy did for twenty years, but that it is not possible for a people with centuries of glorious civilisation to endure a foreign dictatorship? asks the writer. The Communists may be tolerated according to their democratic rights as a minority, concludes the writer, but they cannot be allowed to try and seize totalitarian power as Vishinsky would seem to wish.

INDIPENDENTE

As a result of an investigation made in the Stock-exchange circles, Sidi informs that manufacturers are not responsible for the present speculations in stocks.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. If the signatory powers of the Holy Alliance had not forgotten the presence of the Pope many wars could have been avoided in the past century, writes Vinicio, adding that if the victors at Versailles had been really concerned with European

1620
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

peace there would certainly have been less reasons for the second war. It is also certain that the essential reason for the crisis at the Luxembourg is due to the lack of any real determination to make peace as the big powers fight only for their own imperialistic aims, asserts the writer.

2. Referring to Don Sturzo's return under the heading "The Communists and the Church", F.A. points out that the Church wants collaboration between the classes in social life, and concord and peace in the life of the nations. Marxist dialectics, however, mean war in social as well as in international life.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. The proposal to found a new political party in addition to the three mass parties has been mooted in various quarters with the idea of forming a "lay center" in contrast with the Christian Democrats who consider themselves the authentic center party, writes Luigi Salvatorelli, adding that the task of this "forth party" would be to control the Government.

2. Commenting on Vishinsky's speech at Paris the paper asks whether world peace will be established on the basis of such insults.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article: "Let us face the situation", Randolfo Pacciardi, commenting on De Gasperi's message to postpone the crisis remarks that the country cannot remain without a Government for a month or so. We need a Government headed by an energetic, determined man, a real believer in the Republic. This means, he concludes, that not only Corbino's resignation, but also the entire problem of the Government, will soon be the Order of the Day.

MORNING PAPERS (September 7)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The present slump of the lira is due to a lack of confidence, discovers Roberto Tremelloni, adding that on the eve of 1947 the Italian economic situation in a future without UNRRA help will be uncertain as the concession of loans will be retarded by a hard and late peace. The writer urges the establishment of an economic plan.

2. Under the heading "Labour and Communism from Stalin's point of view" the paper publishes the last of Morgan Phillips' articles "Mission to Moscow" which the Secretary of the British Labor Party published after his recent return from the Soviet Union.

1630

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

to the three mass parties has been mooted in various quarters with the idea of forming a "lay center" in contrast with the Christian Democrats who consider themselves the authentic center party, writes Luigi Salvatorelli, adding that the task of this "forth party" would be to control the Government.

2. Commenting on Vishinsky's speech at Paris the paper asks whether world peace will be established on the basis of such insults.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article: "Let us face the situation", Randolfo Pacciardi, commenting on De Gasperi's message to postpone the crisis remarks that the country cannot remain without a Government for a month or so. We need a Government headed by an energetic, determined man, a real believer in the Republic. This means, he concludes, that not only Corbino's resignation, but also the entire problem of the Government, will soon be the Order of the Day.

MORNING PAPERS (September 7)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The present slump of the lira is due to a lack of confidence, discovers Roberto Tremelloni, adding that on the eve of 1947 the Italian economic situation in a future without UNRRA help will be uncertain as the concession of loans will be retarded by a hard and late peace. The writer urges the establishment of an economic plan.

2. Under the heading "Labour and Communism from Stalin's point of view" the paper publishes the last of Morgan Phillips' articles "Mission to Moscow" which the Secretary of the British Labor Party published after his recent return from the Soviet Union.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque) - N.N.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. 1,500 tons of fuel-oil will be granted by UNRRA to the Campania peasants.

2. Italian air technicians will leave next week for England thus opening the way to a collaboration between the Italian and British Air Industries.

3. G. reports that the president of New York Italo-American

1842

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

Trade Unions, Sozzi, has arrived at Naples on the "Vulcania" to 'explore' the Italian economic situation.

4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9800-10000, p.m. 9750-9950; Pound: a.m. 1430-1450, p.m. 1450-1460; Dollar: Nominal: 500, Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 525-530, p.m. 524-530, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 530-535, p.m. 524-532; Swiss Franc: a.m. 178-183, p.m. 174-178.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Roberto Battaglia welcomes the first National meeting of the Italian Partisan Association at Florence on September 8 which will probably be not only the commemoration of the beginning of the open war against Nazifascism but also a political manifestation to demonstrate the discontent of the partisans. To avoid inactivity in the future and to enable the movement to intensify its relations with similar movements of European resistance in other countries, writes R.B., the directorship of the Partisan Association should be confided to its progressive majority which really lead the forces of the liberation.

2. The majority of the subcommissions of the Costituente pleaded for the parliamentary principle in the new Italian constitution, states the paper, on condition that the stability of the Government could be guaranteed. Socialists, Communists and Emilio Lussu declared last night their approval of the two-chamber system if the second chamber were elected by the same electoral body as the chamber of deputies.

3. We remind Mr. Vishinsky that he has offended the spirit of profound brotherhood which united during the last hard years of the European fight against Fascism the Italian partisans with those of Tito and the partisans of the Russian steppes with those of France, Greece, etc. With his speech Vishinsky has put himself on the level of chauvinists of all countries who glorify the value of their own soldiers and deny the qualities of the others.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. commenting on the position of the Chrstian Democrat Party, says that although "strong as a bloc" the Party is "weak, inefficient and uncertain as a political Party in the Govt".

2. I.N. prints the question that Cortese and Lucifero put to De Gasperi about the measures taken or to be taken by the Govt on rounding-up fire-arms held by citizens.

3. Commenting on Vishinsky's speech against Italy at the Paris Conference, Franco Morano writes: "We did not expect anything

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

which will probably be not only the commemoration of the beginning of the open war against Nazifascism but also a political manifestation to demonstrate the discontent of the partisans. To avoid inactivity in the future and to enable the movement to intensify its relations with similar movements of European resistance in other countries, writes R.B., the directorship of the Partisan Association should be confided to its progressive majority which really lead the forces of the liberation.

2. The majority of the subcommissions of the Costituente pleaded for the parliamentary principle in the new Italian constitution, states the paper, on condition that the stability of the Government could be guaranteed. Socialists, Communists and Emilio Lussu declared last night their approval of the two-chamber system if the second chamber were elected by the same electoral body as the chamber of deputies.

3. We remind Mr. Vishinsky that he has offended the spirit of profound brotherhood which united during the last hard years of the European fight against Fascism the Italian partisans with those of Tito and the partisans of the Russian steppes with those of France, Greece, etc. With his speech Vishinsky has put himself on the level of chauvinists of all countries who glorify the value of their own soldiers and deny the qualities of the others.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. commenting on the position of the Chrstian Democrat Party, says that although "strong as a bloc" the Party is "weak, inefficient and uncertain as a political Party in the Govt".

2. I.N. prints the question that Cortese and Lucifero put to De Gasperi about the measures taken or to be taken by the Govt on rounding-up fire-arms held by citizens.

3. Commenting on Vishinsky's speech against Italy at the Paris Conference, Franco Marano writes: "We did not expect anything else from him and his attacks against the Italian soldier do not surprise us. The diplomatic paint which seemed to give him a civil appearance is wearing off very easily. He has to throw mud at his adversaries... he always did so: for instance at the trial against the Troszkists he called Bucharin (and these words were repeated by Radio Moscow) "son of an ox and a sow'."

"The rage of the Soviet representative against Italy was principally caused by his disappointment that Italy is not

1633

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

Bolshevised, refuses Communism and does not want to become a pawn in the hands of Russian policy. ... The Communists have for several month been repeating to the Italian people that Russia is the only true friend of Italy, and their paper therefore compared, some days ago, the 100 million dollars war reparations claimed by Russia with the 2,800 million pounds war reparations claimed by England, forgetting naturally to mention that the latter set forth this claim only to make other states desist from their absurd economic requests."

"Mr. Vinshinsky has revealed by his speech that the Communists' intention to push the Italian people into Moscow's orbit by lies has completely failed," concludes the writer.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Under the headline "Mac Neil takes up the defence of Italy in reply to Vishinsky's false charges", the paper reports from Paris: "On the whole Vishinsky has not had a good press even in Paris. The gross insults launched by the Soviet Delegate against the people and soldiers of Italy have aroused everywhere a strong feeling of disgust. Reactions are not lacking too. "Figaro", for instance, writes that Vishinsky was yesterday "the former Public Attorney of the Soviet Union Supreme Tribunal for whom a political adversary was always a convict. When Vishinsky had finished speaking the only thing to do was to erect the gallows. But - the paper says we are at the Luxembourg, any very far away from the Kremlin..."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

The question whether to sign the Treaty of the so-called peace or not must be decided according to the legitimacy of the Italian position and the consequences the decision may have for Italy, asserts Giorgio Peneoltes. At Paris the illustrious who have the destiny of the world in their hands have thrown away the great opportunity of creating something really new as humanity expected of them and have not worked for peace but for war, continues the writer. The Italian sacrifices are not the price of peace for Italy and the others but the conditions and the premises for new conflicts. The Italian refusal to sign would signify the refusal to be accomplice in preparing catastrophes in the future.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "A great Italian has returned", P. prints Mario Corradi's interview with Don Luigi Sturzo who arrived yesterday at Naples from the United States. To the question: "What is your program now that you are in Italy?" Sturzo answered: "I

1634
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

has completely failed," concludes the writer.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Under the headline "Mac Neil takes up the defence of Italy in reply to Vishinsky's false charges", the paper reports from Paris: "On the whole Vishinsky has not had a good press even in Paris. The gross insults launched by the Soviet Delegate against the people and soldiers of Italy have aroused everywhere a strong feeling of disgust. Reactions are not lacking too. "Figaro", for instance, writes that Vishinsky was yesterday "the former Public Attorney of the Soviet Union Supreme Tribunal for whom a political adversary was always a convict. When Vishinsky had finished speaking the only thing to do was to erect the gallows. But - the paper says we are at the Luxembourg, any very far away from the Kremlin..."

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

The question whether to sign the Treaty of the so-called peace or not must be decided according to the legitimacy of the Italian position and the consequences the decision may have for Italy, asserts Giorgio Fenoaltea. At Paris the illustrious who have the destiny of the world in their hands have thrown away the great opportunity of creating something really new as humanity expected of them and have not worked for peace but for war, continues the writer. The Italian sacrifices are not the price of peace for Italy and the others but the conditions and the premises for new conflicts. The Italian refusal to sign would signify the refusal to be accomplice in preparing catastrophes in the future.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading: "A great Italian has returned", P. prints Mario Corradi's interview with Don Luigi Sturzo who arrived yesterday at Naples from the United States. To the question: "What is your program now that you are in Italy?" Sturzo answered: "I have no pre-established program: it is my duty to serve my country in the most difficult moment of its History." ... Asked for his opinion on the drafting of the Italian peace treaty, he said: "We must not despair... Every country has its faults, vanquished or victors. Would it be just that Italy should be judged only according to her guilt taking no account of her merit? He who claims to be without any fault is a common 'Pharisee'. Those who are judging Italy are not without faults, not only because of the way they have violated the Atlantic Charter, which ought to be the basis of the world's reconstruction, but also because of the policy they pursued with Fascism and Nazism in the period between the two wars. ..."

1841

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

2. Guido Mari says that the Rome retailers are lowering the prices of food in spite of the fact that there is a general rise of all prices and that the wholesalers continue to accumulate stocks.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

"R.L." blames "the Russian paper in Italy" "Unità" for having modified the incriminating passage of Vishinsky's speech with regard to the intention of the speaker and with regard to the authenticity of the news.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. An article by Babeuf "On Defaming the Italians" is as follows:

"Mr. Vishinsky has given at the Luxembourg some personal opinions on Italy, on the Italians and their history which have provoked, it seems to me, general and moderate indignation. What did Mr. Vishinsky say? That we are second to none in fleeing in the face of the enemy and that we are hypocritical and perfidious? This is sta e stuff. Perhaps Mr. Vishinsky also said that we played mandolins and ate macaroni? Mr. Vishinsky should not worry even if the theory of "Unità" - that his words went beyond his thought - is true: such things are said about us with some frequency. In fact one may say that Italy is something of a n touchstone of international education. When it is a question of Italy even an English "gentleman" becomes end: some time ago I was concerned with an English caricaturist who in a cartoon had portrayed "the two types", returned to England, saying to an Italian "cooperator" with a smile on their lips, "We knew your sister in Italy, old man!". Do not be too ashamed, Mr. Vinshinsky! Where we are concerned a Russian is a good as an Englishman!

"Thus we are surprised at the indignation of our colleagues. During Fascism such comments were showered on Italy at least once a month. They sent "him" into furious rages and his reactions made themselves felt to some extent in foreign policy. Newspapers and journalists were ordered to reply, and were obliged to record, celebrate, commemorate and enumerate Italian military glories: they started from the battle of Cuma and finished with that of Vittorio Veneto. Uff! What a bore! We are now in the position, dear colleagues, - and we must take full advantage of it - of being able to shrug our shoulders. Let us, instead, consider the facts of the situation between ourselves:

"The frantic desire to slander and defame the Italians is many centuries old. It began, beyond the Alps, with protestantism, when to defame Italy and the Italians meant to rebel against Rome. The blind hate for this people which remains strong in spite of

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

1. An article by Bebeuf "On Defaming the Italians" is as follows:

"Mr. Vishinsky has given at the Luxembourg some personal opinions on Italy, on the Italians and their history which have provoked, it seems to me, general and moderate indignation. What did Mr. Vishinsky say? That we are second to none in fleeing in the face of the enemy and that we are hypocritical and perfidious? This is stale stuff. Perhaps Mr. Vishinsky also said that we played mandolins and ate macaroni? Mr. Vishinsky should not worry even if the theory of "Unità" - that his words went beyond his thought - is true: such things are said about us with some frequency. In fact one may say that Italy is something of a touchstone of international education. When it is a question of Italy even an English "gentleman" becomes sad: some time ago I was concerned with an English caricaturist who in a cartoon had portrayed "the two types", returned to England, saying to an Italian "cooperator" with a smile on their lips, "We knew your sister in Italy, old man!". Do not be too ashamed, Mr. Vinshinsky! Where we are concerned a Russian is as good as an Englishman!

"Thus we are surprised at the indignation of our colleagues. During Fascism such comments were showered on Italy at least once a month. They sent "him" into furious rages and his reactions made themselves felt to some extent in foreign policy. Newspapers and journalists were ordered to reply, and were obliged to record, celebrate, commemorate and enumerate Italian military glories: they started from the battle of Cuma and finished with that of Vittorio Veneto. Uff! What a bore! We are now in the position, dear colleagues, - and we must take full advantage of it - of being able to shrug our shounders. Let us, instead, consider the facts of the situation between ourselves:

"The frantic desire to slander and defame the Italians is many centuries old. It began, beyond the Alps, with protestantism, when to defame Italy and the Italians meant to rebel against Rome. The blind hate for this people, which remains strong in spite of their misfortunes and defeats, still lives. It is a true and typical manifestation of imperialism and nationalism. Worse: of racialism.

"We can shrug our shoulders, dear colleagues! Beyond the Alps they speak of universalism, of internationalism, of the brotherhood of peoples, of the superseding of nationalism. They speak and they pray priusly but behave very badly. But for ourselves, dear colleagues, we escaped these barbarous restrictions of the human spirit twenty centuries ago: was it not first Rome and then catholicism which discovered and actuated brotherhood between nations and peoples? Was it not we Italians who superseded

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

with a great civilization the barbaric concept of race and national egoism, at a time when the Slavs and Germans were a great deal nearer the conditions of apes than of men? The truth is that the whole weight of a totalitarian regime, the entire Nazi doctrine, failed to persuade either Italians or Fascists to adopt a real racial policy, of which Italians of Jewish faith are well aware. The truth is that in spite of the Communists Manifesto, in spite of historical materialism, in spite of the liberal traditions of England, in spite of two world wars, the spirit of the Slavs and Germans still remains in the bonds of nationalism and racialism.

"For us, then, it remains to shrug our shoulders. For the rest, because Mr. Vishinsky has seen fit to speak vulgarly, it is no reason for us to give went to our verbal flatulency.

"However, may we say a word on politics? Excuse me, Mr. Vishinsky, but if it is true that the Italians are second to none at running away, why ever are you and your three colleagues so concerned to put the Italians in chains, to render them harmless? It should be enough that the Red Army and the British Admiralty set up on the frontiers and coasts of the Peninsula a fine row of scarecrows. Don't you think?"

2. "Tempo's" correspondent in London, E. Anton, says that the Italians in London were very gratified yesterday at Michael Foot's article in the "Daily Herald" about Mr. Vishinsky's insults to Italy, in which he said: "The prize for the week's most vulgar phrase goes to Vishinsky. I suppose that he has never heard of the Italian Partisans who courageously fought against the Nazis or of the Italian Republicans who once helped to win a battle in a famous place called Guadalajara, nor even of Garibaldi and the Thousand."

3. Arturo Labriola says that "the Socialist Party is alive, but that the Socialist idea is dead".

4. T. reports that the Sassari (Sardinia) Board of Health registered 798 cases of typhus from August 10th to 31st.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Daily inset: "Once again the reply to the claims of the State employees has been postponed. This does not seem to us the best way to maintain peace and tranquility in the country".

2. Luigi Longo, Arrigo Boldrini and Gino Moscatelli have been interviewed by "Unità" on the Partisans Assembly. Moscatelli gave information about the causes of recent agitations of Partisans. These causes were the bureaucratic delays in dealing with the just requests submitted to the Govt. He added that both Army Staff and War Ministry were too much used to the old methods of the monarchist

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

rest, because Mr. Vishinsky has seen fit to speak vulgarly, it is no reason for us to give went to our verbal flatulency.

"However, may we say a word on politics? Excuse me, Mr. Vishinsky, but if it is true that the Italians are second to none at running away, why ever are you and your three colleagues so concerned to put the Italians in chains, to render them harmless? It should be enough that the Red Army and the British Admiralty set up on the frontiers and coasts of the Peninsula a fine row of scarecrows. Don't you think?"

2. "Tempo's" correspondent in London, E. Anton, says that the Italians in London were very gratified yesterday at Michael Foot's article in the "Daily Herald" about Mr. Vishinsky's insults to Italy, in which he said: "The prize for the week's most vulgar phrase goes to Vishinsky. I suppose that he has never heard of the Italian Partisans who courageously fought against the Nazis or of the Italian Republicans who once helped to win a battle in a famous place called Guadalajara, nor even of Garibaldi and the Thousand."

3. Arturo Labriola says that "the Socialist Party is alive, but that the Socialist idea is dead".

4. T. reports that the Sassari (Sardinia) Board of Health registered 798 cases of typhus from August 10th to 31st.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Daily inset: "Once again the reply to the claims of the State employees has been postponed. This does not seem to us the best way to maintain peace and tranquility in the country".

2. Luigi Longo, Arrigo Boldrini and Gino Moscatelli have been interviewed by "Unità" on the Partisans Assembly. Moscatelli gave information about the causes of recent agitations of Partisans. These causes were the bureaucratic delays in dealing with the just requests submitted to the Govt. He added that both Army Staff and War Ministry were too much used to the old methods of the monarchist regime, and he criticised the delay in promoting Partisan officers. Luigi Longo said that the National Association of Italian Partisans had worked out a programme for helping the reconstruction of the country and that the nine Boarding-Schools were evidence of it. The NAIP was working both for improving the democratic education of the people and for their welfare with the help of the Govt. He also said that the resistance struggle of the Italian Partisans was only to be compared with that of Yugoslavia and that it was in accordance with the traditions of the Garibaldi Brigades of the Spanish Civil War.

1849

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/329/PRB

8 September 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The official text of the agreement signed at Paris on 5 September by the Italian President of the Council De Gasperi and the Austrian Foreign Minister Grueber states in its first article that full equality of rights is guaranteed to the German speaking citizens of the Bolzano province and the adjacent bilingual communes of Trento province. This minority will enjoy elementary and secondary school teaching in their mother tongue; equal status of German and Italian in local government offices, bills, and place names; equal rights of public appointments with a view to achieving a more appropriate proportion between the zone will be granted an autonomous and regional legislative power. These measures will be taken in agreement with the representatives of the German speaking population. Article 3 says that in order to establish good relations between Italyand Austria, the Italian Government undertakes (a) to revise equitably the citizenship option question resulting from the Hitler-Mussolini agreement of 1939; (b) to reach an agreement for the reciprocal recognition of certain school and college degrees; (c) to conclude a convention for the free transit of persons and goods between Northern and Eastern Tyrol both by railway and, as far as possible, by road; (d) to reach special agreements intended to facilitate a greater frontier traffic and the exchange of local products. On 6 September De Gasperi sent a letter to the Paris Conference Secretary General and to Bevin, Bidault, Byrnes and Molotov, stressing and reasserting the spirit underlying the agreement which intended to guarantee to the German speaking minority of Alto Adige "its ethnical character and its cultural and economic development within the picture of a regional autonomy." The Italian Government, the letter concluded, was convinced having accomplished "in front of the United Nations an act of faith in the supreme value of international cooperation". De Gasperi had a conversation with the British Foreign Minister Bevin, who expressed his satisfaction and stressed "the international importance of the agreement. Mr. Bevin further declared that he would strive to make the Statute of the Trieste Free Territory "a document of equity and justice". (Messaggero)

2. De Gasperi held a press conference at the Italian Embassy in Paris last night, to explain the significance of the agreement signed between Italy and Austria. He said that the language facilities had already been enacted by a decree of last year, while the setting up of an organization of administrative autonomy, for which there existed a broad plan drafted by the prefect of Bolzano, Innocenti, had not yet been achieved for various reasons, but certainly not owing to the Government's fault. The matter was now to be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly, he said, and the Government would insist that the Assembly urgently tackle and solve the problem of the particular measures to be taken in agreement with the document signed on 5 September. De Gasperi pointed out that the agreement was the definite solution of the problem of the Northern frontier; that the Alto Adige would become a bridge and not a barrier between two civilizations; and that he believed he had given an example and give more value to our just claims for national protection of the Italian minority nuclei which will remain in Yugoslavia. The experiment of a free and safeguarded minority will cost some

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

school teaching in their mother tongue; equal status of [illegible] local government offices, bills, and place names; equal rights of public appointments with a view to achieving a more appropriate proportion between the zone will be granted an autonomous and regional legislative power. These measures will be taken in agreement with the representatives of the German speaking population. Article 3 says that in order to establish good relations between Italyand Austria, the Italian Government undertakes (a) to revise equitably the citizenship option question resulting from the Hitler-Mussolini agreement of 1939; (b) to reach an agreement for the reciprocal recognition of certain school and college degrees; (c) to conclude a convention for the free transit of persons and goods between Northern and Eastern Tyrol both by railway and, as far as possible, by road; (d) to reach special agreements intended to facilitate a greater frontier traffic and the exchange of local products. On 6 September De Gasperi sent a letter to the Paris Conference Secretary General and to Messrs. Bidault, Byrnes and Molotov, stressing and reasserting the spirit underlying the agreement which intended to guarantee to the German speaking minority of Bolzano Alto Adige "its ethnical character and its cultural and economic development within the picture of a regional autonomy." The Italian Government, the letter concluded, was convinced having accomplished "in front of the United Nations an act of faith in the supreme value of international cooperation". De Gasperi had a conversation with the British Foreign Minister Bevin, who expressed his satisfaction and stressed "the international importance of the agreement. Mr. Bevin further declared that he would strive to make the Statute of the Trieste Free Territory "a document of equity and justice". (Messaggero)

2. De Gasperi held a press conference at the Italian Embassy in Paris last night, to explain the significance of the agreement signed between Italy and Austria. He said that the language facilities had already been enacted by a decree of last year, while the setting up of an organization of administrative autonomy, for which there existed a broad plan drafted by the prefect of Bolzano, Innocenti, had not yet been achieved for various reasons, but certainly not owing to the Government's fault. The matter was now to be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly, he said, and the Government would insist that the Assembly urgently tackle and solve the problem of the particular measures to be taken in agreement with the document signed on 5 September. De Gasperi pointed out that the agreement was the definite solution of the problem of the Northern frontier; that the Alto Adige would become a bridge and not a barrier between two civilizations; and that he believed he had given an example and give more value to our just claims for national protection of the Italian minority nuclei which will remain in Yugoslavia. The experiment of a free and safeguarded minority will cost some sacrifices also to Italian pride, but it is being made for the sake of the brotherhood of people; it is an act of faith in international cooperation," he said. De Gasperi then praised Ambassador Carandini's work in connection with this question, and thanked Minister Grueber and the Austrian Delegates who, together with the Italian representatives, took the responsibility for this act. (ANSA)

3. During yesterday's session of the Paris Conference Political Commission, the Yugoslav Delegate Kardely objected both to the Brazilian proposal of postponing the solution of the Trieste problem and the Austrialian proposal to enlarge the Free territory to include Pola. He also rejected the French line as it disregarded the ethnical principle (the Yugoslav ethnical principle, "Messaggero" Comments), and stated that Yugoslavia would refuse to sign a treaty if the

359

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

proposed unjust frontier were not changed. On the ground of disagreement existing between the experts, the Brazilian Delegate insisted on the year's postponement of the question, but all other members of the Commission, excluding Belgium who abstained, voted against his amendment. (Messaggero)

4. The Secretary General of the Italian Delegation yesterday sent the President of the Paris Conference Political Commission, Mr. Lief Egeland, the following letter; "Mr. President, the Italian Delegation read in the papers - as it was not able to obtain an official report - that at this Commission, to which the Italian Delegation was admitted only to make some statements and from which it was then excluded, Mr. Vishinsky, Delegate of Russia, pronounced during a violent attack against Italy the following words, "The Italian soldiers are better at fleeing than at fighting". If the Italian Delegation had been present, it would not have failed to reject most energetically this injurious insult and many others of the same kind. Being compelled to remain outside the Commission, the Italian Delegation expresses to you, Mr. President, its grievous astonishment at the fact that it should be possible to utter such words which have justly wounded the honor of all Italians who fought in the regular forces and in the forces of the resistance."

5. In a letter addressed to the President of the Paris Conference Economic Commission yesterday, De Gasperi affirmed that the reported claim for war reparations presented by over twelve nations formed a figure so much higher than that which could have been expected and as exceeded Italy's economic capacity, that the mere release of demoralization in Italy. De Gasperi affirmed that even if the Conference accepted an extremely reduced part of such claims, this would be sufficient to create an economic and financial crisis, from which Italy would never be able to recover. (Popolo)

6. Bonomi arrived at Rome yesterday. He stated to journalists that De Gasperi would return on Monday. As for the peace treaty he said that the definite solution of the Trieste problem was not going to be either easy or prompt, especially after the British and French statements. (Messaggero)

7. The parliamentary group and the Direction of the Socialist Party held a meeting yesterday in order to examine the political situation. "Momento" writes that on the basis of statements made by the various speakers, it is clear that the Socialists are inclined to isolate Corbino's case, although they want to take advantage of it in order to eliminate the causes which brought about his resignation. According to the paper, the socialists affirm that it is a matter of judging if the government policy was the best in the circumstances and if the best means were used to carry it out. Nenni reportedly stated that "it is necessary to have the courage to consider the Paris peace as the conclusion of the fascist war." As for Italian economy, Nenni said that Corbino's liberal policy had failed. "We actually found ourselves," he said, "in a period of war economy and it is necessary to carry out this war economy.. Only the State can do it .... and the Government should go back to the spirit of the original programme, that is it should resume a planned economy". Nenni then suggests setting up a Planning Office at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to prepare three month plans to be approved by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. Always according to "Momento", the Secretary General of the Socialist Party, Lombardo, then said that in his opinion the Government policy should be based on; 1) defense of the Lire, as inflation was anti-social; 2)

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

attack against Italy the following words, "The Italian soldiers are better at fleeing than at fighting". If the Italian Delegatio had been present, it would not have failed to reject most energetically this injurious insult and many others of the same kind. Being compelled to remain outside the Commission, the Italian Delegation expresses to you, Mr. President, its grievous astonishment at the fact that it should be possible to utter such words which have justly wounded the honor of all Italians who fought in the regular forces and in the forces of the resistance."

5. In a letter addressed to the President of the Paris Conference Economic Commission yesterday, De Gasperi affirmed that the reported claim for war reparations presented by over twelve nations formed a figure so much higher than that which could have been expected and far exceeded Italy's economic capacity, that the mere release of demoralizing data in Italy. De Gasperi affirmed that even if the Conference accepted an extremely reduced part of such claims, this would be sufficient to create an economic and financial crisis, from which Italy would never be able to recover. (Popolo)

6. Bonomi arrived at Rome yesterday. He stated to journalists that De Gasperi would return on Monday. As for the peace treaty he said that the definite solution of the Trieste problem was not going to be either easy or prompt, especially after the British and French statements. (Messaggero)

7. The parliamentary group and the Direction of the Socialist Party held a meeting yesterday in order to examine the political situation. "Momento" writes that on the basis of statements made by the various speakers, it is clear that the Socialists are inclined to isolate Corbino's case, although they want to take advantage of it in order to eliminate the causes which brought about his resignation. According to the paper, the socialists affirm that it is a matter of judging if the government policy was the best in the circumstances and if the best means were used to carry it out. Nenni reportedly stated that "it is necessary to have the courage to consider the Paris peace as the conclusion of the fascist war." As for Italian economy, Nenni said that Corbino's liberal policy had failed. "We actually found ourselves," he said, "in a period of war economy and it is necessary to carry out this war economy.. Only the State can do it .... and the Government should go back to the spirit of the original programme, that is it should resume a planned economy". Nenni then suggests setting up a Planning Office at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to prepare three month plans to be approved by the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. Always according to "Momento", the Secretary General of the Socialist Party, Lombardo, then said that in his opinion the Government policy should be based on; 1) defense of the Lire, as inflation was anti-social; 2) reduction of the cost of living by increasing rations, importing food, compulsory rationing of clothing; 3) a drastic reduction of the living conditions of the priviledged classes; 4) emergency fiscal measures (extraordinary tax on patrimony) etc.; 5) reduction of not indispensable consumtion in order to increase exports; 6) programme of public works based on the actual availability of material and transport; 7) elimination of unemployment through increased production; 8) systematic and general inventory of all capital goods and consumer goods in order to co-ordinate the cycle of import-production-distribution-export; 9) control of production and delivery of products by some key-industries, such as the electric industry, iron and steal, chemicals etc.. Morando is further quoted

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

by "Momento" as having stated that the carrying out of this pr gramme would require much effort and above all that the Socialist party had a determining influence on the life of the Country. The Socialist party should be the arbiter and not the mediator of the political situation. As for relations with the Communists, Morandi said that the Socialist party should strive to find out the points which were of common interest and reach a sound agreement based on them; as for the rest, the pact of unity of action should be considered as a pact of consultation not affecting the liberty autonomy of the two parties. "Momento" further reports that the meeting will continue today and will be concluded by an order-of-the-day explicitly stating that the Socialists consider a ministerial crisis to be pointless. "Tempo" observes that the Communists seem to be retreating to their starting point as Togliatti recently stated that he was against an enlargment of the crisis and even admitted the possibility of Corbino staying at his post provided that he undertook to carry out the programme adopted by the Government. But the Socialist and Communist tendency to undramatize the situation, writes "tempo", cannot yet be taken as an indication of the calming down because among the Christian Democrats there exists a very strong section resolved to carry on the fight to the end, whatever the outcome may be. And the Communists themselves do not underrate the significance of Don Sturzo's arrival in Italy, the paper concludes.

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

crisis and even admitted the possibility of Corbino staying at his post provided that he undertook to carry out the programme adopted by the Government. But the Socialist and Communist tendency to unaramatize the situation, writes "Tempo", cannot yet be taken as an indication of the calming down because among the Christian Democrats there exists a very strong section resolved to carry on the fight to the end, whatever the outcome may be. And the Communists themselves do not underrate the significance of Don Sturzo's arrival in Italy, the paper concludes.

1838

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (7 September)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Europe is too far away from the Americans for them to love or hate us; they hear only the echoes of their sons who invaded the continent without discovering it, writes CC D'A. from New York.

ESPRESSO (Independent) N.N.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. "The U.S. renounce all reparations from Italy" headlines the paper.

2. According to Admiral Cassady the American forces in the Mediterranean are stronger than the forces of any other power, reports the paper.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Quoting an American estimate of the losses of men during the second world war at 33 million, Franco Giorgi says that these figures should be impressed on the men who are drafting the peace of the world at the Paris conference together with the 8th paragraph of the Atlantic Charter, but he also quotes an American congressmen that "The Atlantic charter was written somewhere on the Atlantic and that words writ in water are borne away by the current, especially as Roosevelt is dead and that Churchill has retired and become deaf."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "to satisfy the hunger of the world" Fiorello La Guardia writes from Warsaw that food is a main point in the discussions and the disputes of the Governments at Paris. It would be easier to find a solution if the diplomats and the great Statesmen would speak about bread, meat and eggs instead of amusing themselves with fine sounding arguments, continues the writer, adding that the United Nations have set up a big co-operation; the Food and Agriculture Organization, which intends to watch over food production and to ascertain the surplus and scarcities in order to make arrengements for equitable distribution.

2. Interviewed by L. Tedeschi, Saragat asserted that it is not the rale of the Italian Socialist Party to be the mediator between the Communists and Christian Democracts. Every plan of the Socialist Party do s not care about the working classes would loose its raison d'etre continues S. The past for unity of action between the Communist and Socialist Parties is due in spite of profound ideological differences, to the necessity not to prejudice the organic unity of the working classes in a single Party, concludes the Socialist leader.

INDIPENDENTE

Since the "official" text of Vishinsky's speech amounts to a with-

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

1. "The U.S. renounce all reparations from Italy" headlines the paper.

2. According to Admiral Cassady the American forces in the Mediterranean are stronger than the forces of any other power, reports the paper.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Quoting an American estimate of the losses of men during the second world war at 35 million, Franco Giorgi says that these figures should be impressed on the men who are drafting the peace of the world at the Paris conference together with the 8th paragraph of the Atlantic Charter, but he also quotes an American congressmen that "The Atlantic charter was written somewhere on the Atlantic and that words writ in water are borne away by the current, especially as Roosevelt is dead and that Churchill has retired and become deaf."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "to satisfy the hunger of the world" Fiorello La Guardia writes from Warsaw that food is a main point in the discussions and the disputes of the Governments at Paris. It would be easier to find a solution if the diplomats and the great Statesmen would speak about bread, meat and eggs instead of amusing themsleves with fine sounding arguments, continues the writer, adding that the United Nations have set up a big co-operation; the Food and Agriculture Organization, which intends to watch over food production and to ascertain the surplus and scarcities in order to make arrangements for equitable distribution.

2. Interviewed by L. Tedeschi, Saraget asserted that it is not the rale of the Italian Socialist Party to be the mediator between the Communists and Christian Democracts. Every plan of the Socialist Party do s not care about the working classes would loose its raison d'etre continues S. The past for unity of action between the Communist and Socialist Parties is due in spite of profound ideological differences, to the necessity not to prejudice the organic unity of the working classes in a single Party, concludes the Socialist leader.

INDIPENDENTE

Since the "official" text of Vishinsky's speech amounts to a withdrawal of his insults, and in spite of Russia's past record in the war, Villalta thinks it is time to let the matters drop.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

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

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to the decisions of the sub-commission of the Costituente in favor of a parliamentary system, G. Natale writes that there is no need for long and protracted debates but that the causes of the persistent dissociating spirit which increases Italian unrest and paralyses Italian energies should be identified and denounced.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Under the heading: "Democratic Constitution" Ezio Amadeo stresses that the constitution draw up by the Costituente will be of no value unless the Government can prepare at the same time by social means the ground on which the future State can be based.

2. P. Gabanizza attributes the increase of prices in Italy to the fact that Italy bought or obtained her goods chiefly from the U.S. where prices were controlled originally by the Office of Price Administration (OPA). When this organization finished its activity prices increased about 50 per cent between November 1945 and July 1946. The newly established OPA accomodated the new ceiling price to the increase in the meantime. So Italy needed more foreign currency to confront this increase of the prices to which the wages and salaries must now be adjusted.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to today's meeting of the Italian partisans at Florence, Sandro Pertini recalls the role of the partisans in the fight for Liberation, adding that it is no cause for wonder if the Allies have forgotten these sacrifices as it is known how their egoism for their own interests prevails over any other feeling, but that also the Italian Governments after 25 April 1945 considered the partisans as dangerous elements and adventurers. The Government decided to cease its indifference and to recognize the material and moral rights of the partisans only after their manifestations of protest, asserts the writer.

2. Arnaldo Bartolini writes on the unemployment situation under the heading "Two million unemployed".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article "for Western Istria, now or never", commenting on a statement made by Bonomi on his return from Paris, that the problem of establishing an autonomous Trieste territory it is still in the fluid stage, the paper insists that the city of Pola should be included in the said territory or annexed to Italy.

2. A small American motor-truck, full of women and drunk colored soldiers in Santa Maria di Capua Vetere, ran against a confectioner's shop window and smashed it. The paper reports that the authors of this misdeed made off without heading, the protests of Sig. Giuseppe de Lucia, owner of the shop.

3. A British Military vehicle in Novara Inferiore ran into a hand-cart and

1948
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

State can be based.

2. P. Gabanizza attributes the increase of prices in Italy to the fact that Italy bought or obtained her goods chiefly from the U.S. where prices were controlled originally by the Office of Price Administration (OPA). When this organization finished its activity prices increased about 50 per cent between November 1945 and July 1946. The newly established OPA accomodated the new ceiling price to the increase in the meantime. So Italy needed more foreign currency to confront this increase of the prices to which the wages and salaries must now be adjusted.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to today's meeting of the Italian partisans at Florence, Sandro Pertini recalls the role of the partisans in the fight for Liberation, adding that it is no cause for wonder if the Allies have forgotten these sacrifices as it is known how their egoism for their own interests prevails over any other feeling, but that also the Italian Governments after 25 April 1945 considered the partisans as dangerous elements and adventurers. The Government decided to cease its indifference and to recognize the material and moral rights of the partisans only after their manifestations of protest, asserts the writer.

2. Arnaldo Bartolini writes on the unemployment situation under the heading "Two million unemployed".

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article "for western Istria, now or never", commenting on a statement made by Bonomi on his return from Paris, that the problem of establishing an autonomous Trieste territory it is still in the fluid stage, the paper insists that the city of Pola should be included in the said territory or annexed to Italy.

2. A small American motor-truck, full of women and drunk colored soldiers in Santa Maria di Capua Vetere, ran against a confectioner's shop window and smashed it. The paper reports that the authors of this misdeed made off without heading, the protests of Sig. Giuseppe de Lucia, owner of the shop.

3. A British Military vehicle in Novara Inferiore ran into a hand-cart and killed two people. Soon after, according to the paper, it ran into a group of persons waiting for the Pompei-Salerno filobus, causing two more deaths. The driver of the vehicle was taken into custody by local "Carabinieri".

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the "Montecatini" chemical plant will not yet double its capital, as previously announced.

2. G. says that the Italian insurance and business concerns in Brazil will not be seized by the Brasilian Government.

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

3. G. prints a communique' of the Air Ministry recalling that owing to the armistice conditions no type of airplane or airplane engine may be built in Italy without the permission of the Air Forces Sub-Commission A.C. Rome, and that any plane built without a permit will be seized or destroyed.

4. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9500-9750, p.m. 9800-9850; Pound: a.m. 1460-1480, p.m. 1480-1490; Dollar: Nominal: 480-495, Normal Denomination Currency: a.m. 503-520, p.m. 523-526, Small Denomination Currency: a.m. 510-530, p.m. 526-528; Swiss Franc: a.m. 170-174, p.m. 174-176.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action) N.M.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) N.M.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading "Bread", Guido De Marzi outlines the present situation of the amount of wheat delivered to the Ammassi by August 29, announcing that a 85 per cent of the planned quantity has been reached. The Author points out that, owing to insufficiency of the wheat available, Italians must not expect to eat white bread made of pure flour. He aids that the claim of some producing provinces to keep for their own consuption the whole quantity needed to reach the new harvest, must be considered as a very dangerous tendency, to be thwarted in the name of national solidarity.

2. Under the headings: "An example of International Co-operation - The Alto Adige issue settled by direct Italo-Austrian negotiations", Arrigo Jacchia telephones from Paris that "the direct Italian-Austrian agreement - the first genuine example of international co-operation - shows above all that whenever there exists a honest will for mutual understanding among the interested parties, an agreement is always possible". Considering the advantages connected with the method of direct negotiations, the correspondent says: "All this might appear obvious. But if we take into account of the remarkable impression that this news has aroused at the Luxembourg, we might think otherwise. The trouble is that in these circles the word "imposition" still retains a great prestige. The fact that two adversaries are giving up the idea of fighting each other for the advantage of a third party is a motive of wonder and even of uneasiness here. In any case there is now a precedent. It is gratifying to see that the name of Italy is connected with it, while it is to be regretted that it was impossible to obtain such a result with France and that there is no sign of such an understanding being possible with Yugoslavia".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the work of the Costituente, Federico Comandini stresses the necessity to guarantee the independence of magistracy and judges.

2. We did not mention the Vishinsky case, writes the paper, because even in case of an offence we preferred not to be classed with those who resound nationalistic and fascist fanfares and because we were waiting first for the official

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

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading "Bread", Guido De Marzi outlines the present situation of the amount of wheat delivered to the Ammassi by August 29, announcing that a 85 per cent of the planned quantity has been reached. The Author points out that, owing to insufficiency of the wheat available, Italians must not expect to eat white bread made of pure flour. He adds that the claim of some producing provinces to keep for their own consuption the whole quantity needed to reach the new harvest, must be considered as a very dangerous tendency, to be thwarted in the name of national solidarity.

2. Under the headings: "An example of International Co-operation - The Alto Adige issue settled by direct Italo-Austrian negotiations", Arrigo Jacchia telephones from Paris that "the direct Italian-Austrian agreement - the first genuine example of international co-operation - shows above all that whenever there exists a honest will for mutual understanding among the interested parties, an agreement is always possible". Considering the advantages connected with the method of direct negotiations, the correspondent says: "All this might appear obvious. But if we take into account of the remarkable impression that this news has aroused at the Luxembourg, we might think otherwise. The trouble is that in these circles the word "imposition"still retains a great prestige. The fact that two adversaries are giving up the idea of fighting each other for the advantage of a third party is a motive of wonder and even of uneasiness here. In any case there is now a precedent. It is gratifying to see that the name of Italy is connected with it, while it is to be regretted that it was impossible to obtain such a result with France and that there is no sign of such an understanding being possible with Yugoslavia".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Referring to the work of the Costituente, Federico Comandini stresses the necessity to guarantee the independence of magistracy and judges.

2. We did not mention the Vishinsky case, writes the paper, because even in case of an offence we preferred not to be classed with those who resound nationalistic and fascist fanfares and because we were waiting first for the official text of the "Tass" agency.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. reports that the Undersecretariate to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers started on Spptember 4th, with the consent of the Allied Authorities, a service of broadcasts in French, English, Spanish and Portugese in order to "enable Italy to diffuse her opinion on the political questions concerning her which are being discussed at the Paris Conference". These broadcasts are made from 2020 to 2100 on the 31.15 and 49.50 meter bands and from 0100 to 0210 hrs on the 25.40 and 31.15 meter bands and will last until the Paris Conference is over.

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

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) N.N.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Alberto Consiglio, alias Babeuf, writes a three-column article entitled "What poor Vishinsky doesn't known" in which after pointing out the historical errors of the Soviet Representative in his speech at the Paris Conference about the merits of Italy during the last war, and saying that the participation of Russia in the first world war was "a miracle of the Intelligence Service" he writes: "The first and the second World Wars are considered by the Communists as two civil wars of Capitalism clearly predicted by the "Marxist science". It is clear that the real Communists were hoping both on the first as well as on the second occasion that the most powerful section of Capitalism, the Anglo-Saxon, would have been defeated by the more fanatic and incoherent part, the German. In their vain attempt to take the Anglo-Saxons' place, the Germans would have merely accelerated the revolution of Peoples."

"Today - he continues - the Soviet leading class cannot allow an other country to claim the merit of having caused the collapse of the Hapsburg Empire and the liberation of the Slav peoples. This merit must be exclusively attributed to Russia, who, Zarist or Bolshevik, claims the function of director and referee of the Slav world."

The writer concludes by deploring that, in Mr. Vishinsky's speech, there was not a single word of "understanding or encouragement for the Italian people, nor a word of distinction between the Italian people and the guilty men of the Fascist policy", and says that "we find it very hard to explain Mr. Vishinsky's insults and falsifications to the Italian women who voted for the two Marxist Parties and lost their men folk in the war of liberation.....".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Communist Press" Palmiro Togliatti affirms that an unwanted evolution has taken place in Italy from 1943 to the present. He suggests that under the stimulus of certain Anglo-saxon services, the so-called Independent press was able to gain a dominating position in the paper market, and to extert a remarkable influence on public opinion. Under the protection of the Atlantic Charter, he adds, fascist newspapers were afterwards allowed to appear. The campaign (to be organized during the current week) for improving the communist press and encouraging its wider circulation is explained by the writer as a reaction against this state of affairs.

2. In a note on the work done at Montecitorio by the Constitution Sub-Commission, it is reported that the order of the Day concerning the establishment of a second Chamber as a part of the new organization of the Italian State, was approved by 17 votes against 13. The author of the Order of the Day approved by the Sub-Commission is Deputy Mortati, Christian Democrat.

1632

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

clear that the real Communists were hoping both on the first as well as on the second occasion that the most powerful section of Capitalism, the Anglo-Saxon, would have been defeated by the more fanatic and incoherent part, the German. In their vain attempt to take the Anglo-Saxons' place, the Germans would have merely accelerated the revolution of Peoples."

"Today - he continues - the Soviet leading class cannot allow an other country to claim the merit of having caused the collapse of the Hapsburg Empire and the liberation of the Slav peoples. This merit must be exclusively attributed to Russia, who, Zarist or Bolshevik, claims the function of director and referee of the Slav world."

The writer concludes by deploring that, in Mr. Vishinsky's speech, there was not a single word of "understanding or encouragement for the Italian people, nor a word of distinction between the Italian people and the guilty men of the Fascist policy", and says that "we find it very hard to explain Mr. Vishinsky's insults and falsifications to the Italian women who voted for the two Marxist Parties and lost their men folk in the war of liberation.....".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of "Communist Press" Palmiro Togliatti affirms that an involved evolution has taken place in Italy from 1943 to the present. He suggests that under the stimulus of certain Anglo-saxon services, the so-called independent press was able to gain a domineting position in the paper market, and to extert a remarkable influence on public opinion. Under the protection of the Atlantic Charter, he adds, fascist newspapers were afterwards allowed to appear. The campaign (to be organized during the current week) for improving the communist press and encouraging its wider circulation is explained by the writer as a reaction against this state of affairs.

2. In a note on the work done at Montecitorio by the Constitution Sub-Commission, it is reported that the order of the Day concerning the establishment of a second Chamber as a part of the new organization of the Italian State, was approved by 17 votes against 15. The author of the Order of the Day approved by the Sub-Commission is Deputy Mortati, Christian Democrat.

18326

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/330/PRB

September 10, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The U.S. Secretary of State, Byrnes, has sent a letter to De Gasperi, through the Italian Embassy in Paris, acknowledging receipt of De Gasperi's letter dated 6 September 1946 which announced the conclusion of the Italo-Austrian agreement on the Alto Adige. "I welcome with great satisfaction," he wrote, "this development of the relations between the two States, which gives a reassuring proof that two Nations inspired with democratic principles and respect of the right of the peoples to self-determination can reach a settlement satisfactory for both of them over an old argument. Other problems arising from differences between neighbours are now being laboriously considered at the Paris Conference, and your example of direct negotiations and your friendly agreement with one of your neighbours, Austria, should serve as an example for the Delegations gathered at Paris. Let me congratulate you for the happy outcome of the negotiations which you directed so wisely." (ANSA)

2. De Gasperi returned to Rome yesterday afternoon. He stated to journalists that his five days in Paris had been quite fruitful. The negotiations and contacts were laborious, but one should always hope, and attempt to overcome the difficulties day by day. "We still have to deal with a war psychosis", he said, adding that Italy was also trying to contact the Slavs. As for Vishinsky's phrase, both in the circles of the Italian Delegation and in the Paris press, the first impression had been of astonishment. But in diplomacy what really mattered was the official text and this did not contain the incriminating sentence. "Unità" quotes De Gasperi as having said further: "It is a custom of parliamentary life to correct the text of a speech. I do not know if Vishinsky did so, but in any case the public has the duty to acknowledge this act of goodwill which is demonstrated by the official text of the speech."

3. De Gasperi made a report on his visit to De Nicola yesterday, and then received Nenni, Saragat, Bonomi, Campilli, and Corbino who afterwards stated to journalists, according to "Avanti!" that the President of the Council was dissatisfied with the situation but could do nothing but acknowledge Corbino's

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

announced the conclusion of the Italo-Austrian agreement on the Alto Adige. "I welcome with great satisfaction," he wrote, "this development of the relations between the two States, which gives a reassuring proof that two Nations inspired with democratic principles and respect of the right of the peoples to self-determination can reach a settlement satisfactory for both of them over an old argument. Other problems arising from differences between neighbours are now being laboriously considered at the Paris Conference, and your example of direct negotiations and your friendly agreement with one of your neighbours, Austria, should serve as an example for the Delegations gathered at Paris. Let me congratulate you for the happy outcome of the negotiations which you directed so wisely." (ANSA)

2. De Gasperi returned to Rome yesterday afternoon. He stated to journalists that his five days in Paris had been quite fruitful. The negotiations and contacts were laborious, but one should always hope, and attempt to overcome the difficulties day by day. "We still have to deal with a war psychosis", he said, adding that Italy was also trying to contact the Slavs. As for Vishinsky's phrase, both in the circles of the Italian Delegation and in the Paris press, the first impression had been of astonishment. But in diplomacy what really mattered was the official text and this did not contain the incriminating sentence. "Unità" quotes De Gasperi as having said further: "It is a custom of parliamentary life to correct the text of a speech. I do not know if Vishinsky did so, but in any case the public has the duty to acknowledge this act of goodwill which is demonstrated by the official text of the speech."

3. De Gasperi made a report on his visit to De Nicola yesterday, and then received Nenni, Saragat, Bonomi, Campilli, and Corbino who afterwards stated to journalists, according to "Avanti!" that the President of the Council was dissatisfied with the situation but could do nothing but acknowledge Corbino's decisions. "However we shall see again tomorrow," Corbino said. "Unità" reports De Gasperi as having stated to journalists "we are still in an exploratory stage". On the other hand "Popolo" affirms that De Gasperi asked Corbino to remain at his post at least until the informatory conversations had been completed. "Avanti!" asserts that Corbino's prospective successor would seem to be Doctor Menichella the former President of IRI and present Director General of the Bank of Italy, as after his conversation with Nenni, De Gasperi contacted the Italian Embassy in Paris by telephone yesterday giving instructions for the immediate return to Rome of Menichella who had arrived at Paris only yesterday morning. Therefore, the paper concludes, it seems that Corbino's resignation will be accepted.

1835

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

4. Questioned by "Unità", Togliatti flatly denied yesterday the news of his alledged assertion that Corbino would not leave the Government. (Unità)

5. Nenni stated to journalists yesterday that the Council of Ministers would almost certainly meet on Wednesday morning.

6. De Gasperi met Don Sturzo last night.

7. The Paris Conference Economic Commission met yesterday to hear the statements by the Brazilian, English, Ethiopian and Dutch Delegations concerning war reparations. The Italian delegate will speak on Wednesday morning. The Brazilian representative said that his country did not claim war reparations from Italy in order not to strain her economy. Brazil would only ask for certain compensations by means of direct negotiations with the Italian Government. The British delegate, Hall, stated that Great Britain intended to make Italy pay only what she could, and that she would in any case exercise her rights under article 69 of the treaty concerning Italian property abroad; this in order not to hinder Italy's reconstructive efforts. The British Delegation would follow with great interest the question of war reparations, so that it might be solved justly, he said, adding that Great Britain did not forget the gravity of Italy's economic situation nor the sacrifices endured by Italy during the war fought at the side of the Allies. He concluded by wishing that he hoped the other delegations would follow the example given by Great Britain. The Ethiopian Delegate affirmed that Italy should pay 10 million pounds in cash, and declared that Italian property in Ethiopia was almost totally destroyed during the war. The Dutch Delegate stated that his country had suffered directly or indirectly 40 million dollars of damage. Considering however Italy's grave economic situation and the contribution given in the war of liberation by the Italian regular and partisans forces, Holland asked that Italy paid at least two or three million dollars in cash, while for the rest the Dutch Government would start direct negotiations with the Italian Government. (Italia Nuova) "Messaggero" observes that nobody is willing to renounce the Italian property abroad: England, Brazil, and Holland ask nothing, but insist on article 69 of the treaty.

8. The Paris Conference Military Commission will hear the Italian Delegation today.

9. Corbino and Mr. Bonner signed yesterday the contract by which Italy will buy all the American surplus war material now in the Peninsula. The materials which are worth 568 million [illegible] over a period of 25

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

said that his country did not claim war reparations from Italy in order not to strain her economy. Brazil would only ask for certain compensations by means of direct negotiations with the Italian Government. The British delegate, Hall, stated that Great Britain intended to make Italy pay only what she could, and that she would in any case exercise her rights under article 69 of the treaty concerning Italian property abroad; this in order not to hinder Italy's reconstructive efforts. The British Delegation would follow with great interest the question of war reparations, so that it might be solved justly, he said, adding that Great Britain did not forget the gravity of Italy's economic situation nor the sacrifices endured by Italy during the war fought at the side of the Allies. He concluded by declaring that he hoped the other delegations would follow the example given by Great Britain. The Ethiopian Delegate affirmed that Italy should pay 10 million pounds in cash, and declared that Italian property in Ethiopia was almost totally destroyed during the war. The Dutch Delegate stated that his country had suffered directly or indirectly 40 million dollars of damage. Considering however Italy's grave economic situation and the contribution given in the war of liberation by the Italian regular and partisans forces, Holland asked that Italy paid at least two or three million dollars in cash, while for the rest the Dutch Government would start direct negotiations with the Italian Government. (Italia Nuova) "Messaggero" observes that nobody is willing to renounce the Italian property abroad: England, Brazil, and Holland ask nothing, but insist on article 69 of the treaty.

8. The Paris Conference Military Commission will hear the Italian Delegation today.

9. Corbino and Mr. Bonner signed yesterday the contract by which Italy will buy all the American surplus war material now in the Peninsula. The materials which are worth 568 million dollars, will be paid 160 million dollars over a period of 25 years starting from 1 January 1951. Corbino stated that from 1 January 1947 to 1 January 1951 Italy would pay 2,3/8 interest only. He affirmed that he was most proud at putting his signature to this document on behalf of the Italian Government.

10. The Constituent Assembly will hold a plenary session tomorrow. Yesterday Saragat and Ruini held a press conference to explain the work. Saragat said that the agenda included the proposed institution of three Commissions (i.e. Political, Financial and Technical) having authority to approve or submit to the discussion of the Constituent Assembly the drafts of laws passed by the Council of Ministers. Saragat also let it be

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

understood that De Gasperi would make his report on foreign policy as expected, but that there would be no debate. Ruini said that the new Constitution would possibly establish a regional organization of the Republic, and that the most heated debates were to be expected with regard to the moral problems of religion, family and education. (Tempo)

11. Nenni presided over the announced meeting to examine the internal economic situation yesterday. He disclosed having proposed to the Government the convocation of a National Economic Conference to make decisions about the measures to be taken in order to overcome present difficulties. The CGIL representative asked for the rationing of all main consumer goods, for the intensification of the struggle against the black market and for the extension to the whole of Italy of the list of fixed prices as adopted at Milan. (Tempo)

12. Nenni received the representatives of the State employees yesterday who asked him for an advance payment of 3,000 lire to take place within the month, while waiting for other questions to be examined and discussed in competent quarters. Nenni declined to give an answer until he had questioned the President of the Council and possibly until after the Government crisis had been solved. The CGIL, besides the 3,000 lire advance payment, asks for a 80% increase of basic wages, while the Govt had offered a 50% increase. (Tempo)

13. The Socialist party Directorate and the Socialist parliamentary group issued a resolution yesterday outlining what should be the Government policy in order to tackle the present political situation. The resolution demands complete programme of "planned reconstruction", and asks, besides points already included in the Government's present programme, for 1) Corbino's replacement and the merging of the Ministries of Treasure and Finance; 2) control of consumption with an extended rationing; 3) severe sanctions against offenders of currency and foreign trade matters; 4) increased subsidies for unemployed; 5) return to normalcy of industrial production; 6) revision of basic wages.

14. The Partisan National Congress was opened at Florence on Sunday. Pertini said that the Republic was still in danger, as the most vital controls of public administration were still in the hands of monarchists and reactionary persons. Longo affirmed that the partisans had met at Florence because "the war of liberation was not over yet." Minister of War Facchinetti told the partisans to continue in their action in the defense [illegible] will justly be remembered and

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

intensification of the struggle against the black market and for the extension to the whole of Italy of the list of fixed prices as adopted at Milan. (Tempo)

12. Nenni received the representatives of the State employees yesterday who asked him for an advance payment of 3,000 lire to take place within the month, while waiting for other questions to be examined and discussed in competent quarters. Nenni declined to give an answer until he had questioned the President of the Council and possibly until after the Government crisis had been solved. The CGIL, besides the 3,000 lire advance payment, asks for a 80% increase of basic wages, while the Govt had offered a 50% increase. (Tempo)

13. The Socialist party Directorate and the Socialist parliamentary group issued a resolution yesterday outlining what should be the Government policy in order to tackle the present political situation. The resolution demands complete programme of "planned reconstruction", and asks, besides points already included in the Government's present programme, for 1) Corbino's replacement and the meeting of the Ministries of Treasure and Finance; 2) control of consumption with an extended rationing; 3) severe sanctions against offenders of currency and foreign trade matters; 4) increased subsidies for unemployed; 5) return to normalcy of industrial production; 6) revision of basic wages.

14. The Partisan National Congress was opened at Florence on Sunday. Pertini said that the Republic was still in danger, as the most vital controls of public administration were still in the hands of monarchists and reactionary persons. Longo affirmed that the partisans had met at Florence because "the war of liberation was not over yet." Minister of War Facchinetti told the partisans to continue in their action in the defense of the Republic. "Your sacrifice will justly be remembered and credited. Italy will not forget you", he said. A special commission of the Conference approved a proposal made by partisan "Bulov" (Boldrini) to bring about a National Confederation of all ex-servicemen and partisan associations. (Momento)

1834

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

15. "Unità" reports that the final meeting of the Socialist Union Roman Council was held yesterday under Minister Romita's chairmanship, and that the Council passed a resolution supporting the adoption of a joint Socialist-Communist list of candidates at the coming administrative elections in Rome. The resolution also states that the Socialists hope that all fully democratic republican forces will join the two parties.

16. The press reports that the Rome "Drogherie" and "Salumerie" are reducing retail prices.

17. The memories of Victor Emanuele III now being published by an afternoon paper (Figaro) were never written, nor dictated nor in any way inspired by the former King of Italy, ANSA reports.

18. A SIDI correspondent at Bari reports some assertions about the "OZNA" made by Yugoslav refugees. The organization, it is asserted, now has 600 agents, principally employed in combatting anti-Tito activities which are alleged to be increasing principally at Gakho, Nevesinje, Bileca and Trebinje. It is now controlled by the Ministry of the Interior instead of the War Ministry, and all its members must be Communists. Its heads are alleged to be trained in Russia and not even Tito is exempt from their surveillance. The organization also has a network of agents throughout Italy to watch over Yugoslavs, say the refugees.

19. Reuter reports from Trieste that Thursday last a group of British soldiers discovered in the hills west of the city the body of one Edward Devetak, AMG official.

20. It is reported from Turin that following information given by a German POW, the Carabinieri discovered a hoard of arms and explosives in a cellar of the FIAT Mirafiori factory.

21. L'INFORMAZIONE reports that all member of the Peasants League of Medicina (Bologna) have been arrested on account of their pressure upon local share-croppers and land-owners to hoard wheat meant for shipment to Yugoslavia.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 9)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

Under the heading "8 September", S.L. commenting on the assertion of "a foreign newspaper" that the Italians did not know how to make a war, did not know how to "make" July 25th, September 8th, the purge, the amnesty etc..., says that if on September 8th 1943 the "Psychological War Bureau" (sic) had been provided with more psychology, the Anglo-Americans would have understood the desire of the Italians to fight the Germans and would have trusted them thus "saving the Italian frontiers, which are also the frontiers of the West, from Slav cupidity". "If Trieste is today in danger - he continues - and if the pigeons of the peace cannot inspire the least fear in the ravens of war, it is the fault of this armistice which was dictated by a blind and stupid rancor." "On September 8th - he concludes - all fear of a future war could have been eliminated, but General Eisenhower did not want or could not do so. Anyhow it is not our fault."

FIGARO (Independent)

In a leading article under the heading: "The so-called independent press", the paper replies to the arguments of Togliatti in yesterday's Unità, by denying that all organs of the press calling themselves independent are telling lies or are allied with or subservient to reactionary circles. The writer suggests, on the contrary, that it cannot be said or proved that the whole of the party press is always honest or truthful.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. says that the cost of living in Piedmont and Lombardia is going up. Bread costs 150 lire per kilo on the black-market, pasta: 180, rice: 150, olive oil between 750 and 850, the price of wine went up 10 lire per litre, that of butter 100 lire per kilo and that of bacon 70 lire per kilo, reports the paper.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

"Cattle-trucks and empty words" is the heading of a leading article by Carlo Scarfoglio, especially written for the Minister of Public Works, Romita, and inspired while having to travel in a cattle-truck in the South. He complains that the government is unjusty treating the people living in the southern section of the country, and asserts that in several public statements Romita promised to promote the social and economical redemption of the South, while today the situation is just as bad as in the past

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

understood the desire of the Italians to fight the Germans and would have trusted them thus "saving the Italian frontiers, which are also the frontiers of the West, from Slav cupidity". "If Trieste is today in danger - he continues - and if the pigeous of the peace cannot inspire the least fear in the ravens of war, it is the fault of this armistice which was dictated by a blind and stupid rancor." "On September 8th - he concludes - all fear of a future war could have been eliminated, but General Eisenhower did not want or could not do so. Anyhow it is not our fault."

FIGARO (Independent)

In a leading article under the heading: "The so-called independent press", the paper replies to the arguments of Togliatti in yesterday's Unità, by denying that all organs of the press calling themselves independent are telling lies or are allied with or subservient to reactionary forces. The writer suggests, on the contrary, that it cannot be said or proved that the whole of the party press is always honest or truthful.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. says that the cost of living in Piedmont and Lombardia is going up. Bread costs 150 lire per kilo on the black-market, pasta: 180, rice: 150, olive oil between 750 and 850, the price of wine went up 10 lire per litre, that of butter 100 lire per kilo and that of bacon 70 lire per kilo, reports the paper.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

"Cattle-trucks and empty words" is the heading of a leading article by Carlo Scarfoglio, especially written for the Minister of Public Works, Romita, and inspired while having to travel in a cattle-truck in the South. He complains that the government is unjusty treating the people living in the southern section of the country, and asserts that in several public statements Romita promised to promote the social and economical redemption of the South, while today the situation is just as bad as in the past.

INDIPENDENTE - N.N.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

1833

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The paper reports disorders at Ruvo di Puglie on the afternoon of the 8th. Peasants and others attacked and set fire to the offices of the Agriculturist' Association, which were destroyed, set fire to the Land Guards consortium, and sacked and devasted various farms. The Carabinieri made several arrests.

1662

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

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Proposals submitted by Randolfo Pacciardi to the Congress of the "Social Action" group of the Republican Party in Bologna: 1) The doctrine of the Italian Republican Party is "idealistic and voluntaristic", not "materialist and fatalist". 2) It is a national doctrine because Italy has her own special physical, economic and social characteristics and the republican revolution must be in accordance with these characteristics. 3) Power of the State: the extent of State authority should be clearly defined and limited, especially concerning the question of the nationalization of certain industries, coexisting with private ownership and co-operative establishments. 4) Individual freedom. 5) Complete development of every man as a whole. 6) Political, economic and moral questions must be considered as a whole.

MORNING PAPERS (September 10)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

"THE SOCIALIST PARTY DECLARES WAR ON HUNGER AND THE STARVERS OF THE PEOPLE", is Avanti's full-page headline referring to Party Directorate's resolution (see "General" para 13 above). Below is an article in which Pietro Nenni writes that the refusal of a just peace to Italy is one of the reasons for the present Italian difficulties, and that in the economic sector the distruction of wealth by the war the disorganisation of the State machinery, the unrestrained speculation of classes incapable of national self-discipline, and the transition to a liberal economy promised by the Liberals at a time when a planned war economy is required, are other reasons for the present difficulties. The internal problem demands three pressing necessities, continues the writer: a modern constitution for a democratic popular and lay Republican State, a plan for the reconstruction of the country including the fight against speculation, unemployment and misery, and a plan to defend democratic institutions. The Socialists demand to be informed at once of the Government's attitude to: (a) the adjustment of the budget, (b) the subsequent fiscal and financial policy, (c) a programme of reconversion and reconstruction, (d) the determination and the proved possibility to avoid inflation, (e) the gradual increase of the national income and of real salaries to the same extent, (f) public works, (g) emigration, (h) a start of agrarian reform, (i) the first reforms of organization, (l) the administrative councils.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a long leading article the paper polemicizes with

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

development of every man as a whole. 6) Political, economic and moral questions must be considered as a whole.

MORNING PAPERS (September 10)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

"THE SOCIALIST PARTY DECLARES WAR ON HUNGER AND THE STARVERS OF THE PEOPLE", is Avanti's full-page headline referring to Party Directorate's resolution (see "General" para 13 above). Below is an article in which Pietro Nenni writes that the refusal of a just peace to Italy is one of the reasons for the present Italian difficulties, and that in the economic sector the destruction of wealth by the war the disorganisation of the State machinery, the unrestrained speculation of classes incapable of national self-discipline, and the transition to a liberal economy promised by the Liberals at a time when a planned war economy is required, are other reasons for the present difficulties. The internal problem demands three pressing necessities, continues the writer: a modern constitution for a democratic popular and lay Republican State, a plan for the reconstruction of the country including the fight against speculation, unemployment and misery, and a plan to defend democratic institutions. The Socialists demand to be informed at once of the Government's attitude to: (a) the adjustment of the budget, (b) the subsequent fiscal and financial policy, (c) a programme of reconversion and reconstruction, (d) the determination and the proved possibility to avoid inflation, (e) the gradual increase of the national income and of real salaries to the same extent, (f) public works, (g) emigration, (h) a start of agrarian reform, (i) the first reforms of organization, (l) the administrative councils.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a long leading article the paper polemicizes with Togliatti over his recent article in "Unità", "Communist Press", accusing him especially of concealing the true facts concerning the origin of the money for supporting the 14 communist newspapers, which are supposed to be short of funds.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Luigi Barzini Jr, the editor of the paper, writes: "... There is nothing to prevent all the resources of the country from being exploited and the national production from being reorganized and started in an intelligent and systematic way. Nothing, that is, but the Government's lack of will. The Govt

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

has today so many powers that it could, if it wanted to, change in a few days the economic situation of the country. The Government controls the banks, transport, foreign commerce, taxation, shipyards, steel factories, it makes motors, prints books, sells insurance, and supervises without any limit the economic activity of the country. However, the Ministers belong to three parties which form the absolute majority in the Costituent so the Govt has no fear of being overthrown because it has no valid opposers.

"... In spite of all this, our Ministers are only hampering our daily work: the laws are not administrated, citizens are not protected, taxes are not collected, investment is not allowed, enterprising men are discouraged, rebellions are tolerated, public works which could give jobs to many unemployed are not started. There are many laws so contradictory that many energetic and enterprising citizens must risk being sent to prison if they want to do their job."

"... This weakness of the Govt before the parasites, the destroyers and the saboteurs, when only a little strength and clearness of ideas could start the revival of Italy, is not dishonesty, it is betrayal," concludes the writer.

2. G. reports that a Hungarian trade delegation will arrive in Italy in the next few days.

3. G. reports that an "Italian syndicate for the development of trade between Italy and Mexico" was formed yesterday in Milan.

4. G. says that 416,696 tons of goods, 223 ships and 148 sailing boats arrived at Genoa during August 1946.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9400-9650, p.m. 9350-9500; Pound: a.m. 1390-1400, p.m. 1420-1440; Dollar: Nominal: 490, Normal denomination Currency, a.m. 512-525, p.m. 510, Small denomination Currency: a.m. 515-530, p.m. 515-525; Swiss Franc: a.m. 168-172, p.m. 164-168; French Franc: a.m. & p.m. 1.75-1.85.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

After having pointed out that the present Italian crisis is not technical but political, Riccardo Lombardi asserts that it is the consequence of two contradictory errors. The first was committed in January when De Gasperi's Government decided to abandon the financial policy of the former Government and to renounce the change of the currency. After having once accepted Corbino's plan the second error of De Gasperi's Government was to [illegible] not also its advantages which

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

our daily work: the laws are not administrated, citizens are not protected, taxes are not collected, investment is not allowed, enterprising men are discouraged, rebellions are tolerated, public works which could give jobs to many unemployed are not started. There are many laws so contradictory that many energetic and enterprising citizens must risk being sent to prison if they want to do their job."

"... This weakness of the Govt before the parasites, the destroyers and the saboteurs, when only a little strength and clearness of ideas could start the revival of Italy, is not dishonesty, it is betrayal," concludes the writer.

2. G. reports that a Hungarian trade delegation will arrive in Italy in the next few days.

3. G. reports that an "Italian syndicate for the development of trade between Italy and Mexico" was formed yesterday in Milan.

4. G. says that 416,696 tons of goods, 223 ships and 148 sailing boats arrived at Genoa during August 1946.

5. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. 9400-9650, p.m. 9350-9500; Pound: a.m. 1380-1400, p.m. 1420-1440; Dollar: Nominal: 490, Normal denomination Currency, a.m. 512-525, p.m. 510, Small denomination Currency: a.m. 515-530, p.m. 515-525; Swiss Franc: a.m. 166-172, p.m. 164-168; French Franc: a.m. & p.m. 1.75-1.85.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

After having pointed out that the present Italian crisis is not technical but political, Riccardo Lombardi asserts that it is the consequence of two contradictory errors. The first was committed in January when De Gasperi's Government decided to abandon the financial policy of the former Government and to renounce the change of the currency. After having once accepted Corbino's plan the second error of De Gasperi's Government was to adopt only its disadvantages and not also its advantages which would have encouraged holders of uninvested capital to invest it An energetic Government could have attracted money to the Treasury by Corbino's plan and could have developed with this money serious programs of public assistance, states the writer.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. The main task of the Italian Republic should be to bury the corpse which is still infecting Italian society, to bury it

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

together with all its glorious rags, to open wide the doors and windows and to eliminate from Italy the freedom to be wolves and jackals, i.e. the freedom to be murderers of freedom, writes Cesare Basini.

2. Referring to the "Ansa" information that the memoirs of Vittorio Emanuele II published in an afternoon-paper ("Figaro") are neither written by the ex-King nor dictated or inspired by him, "M." asks: "Well then, Messrs Monarchists, what kind of a joke is this? is this the sort of thing you do for the restoration of Monarchy, falsifying the memoirs of King Vitorio Emanuele III, to make him more ugly before his contemporaries and before history than he is already judged by the Italian people?"

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the opening of the month of propaganda for the Communist press, Manlio Lupinacci headlines "Togliatti speaks like Farinacci" and states that probably every reader won for "Unità" will be a reader from "Avanti!". It is now up to "Avanti!" to cry louder to beat the Communist competition.

2. The paper criticises the newly established "Commission to examine the problem of prices" as being a revival of the Fascist price-control organisation, with the only difference that instead of the Duce Nenni now heads the Commission.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading "I want a submarine", T. prints an article by Virgilio Lilli in which he says that if he had been allowed to enter the Luxembourg Palace for 5 minutes he would have said: "Gentlemen of the Luxembourg, I would like to have a submarine". Then, after imagining the astonishment on the faces of the representatives and the questions which would be put to him for this odd request, he says that he would have continued as follows: "I would like one of the Italian submarines that you have decided to sink at a depth of 650 feet... I ask for this submarine for myself, my sons, my friends, for the homeless people of my country whose houses were destroyed by your Liberators for the peasants who had their fields plowed by your artillery, for the old people without clothes, for the children without shoes and for the beggars of my country which is now sterile because of the war. With this submarine I do not intend to torpedo ships, nor lay traps in harbours, nor transport war criminals from one continent to another, nor threaten the coasts of your 21 nations.

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

to make him more ugly before his contemporaries and before history than he is already judged by the Italian people?"

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the opening of the month of propaganda for the Communist press, Manlio Lupinacci headlines "Togliatti speaks like Farinacci" and states that probably every reader won for "Unità" will be a reader from "Avanti!". It is now up to "Avanti!" to cry louder to beat the Communist competition.

2. The paper criticizes the newly established "Commission to examine the problem of prices" as being a revival of the Fascist price-control organisation, with the only difference that instead of the Duce Nenni now heads the Commission.

TEMPO (Independent)

Under the heading "I want a submarine", T. prints an article by Virgilio Lilli in which he says that if he had been allowed to enter the Luxembourg Palace for 5 minutes he would have said: "Gentlemen of the Luxembourg, I would like to have a submarine". Then, after imagining the astonishment on the faces of the representatives and the questions which would be put to him for this odd request, he says that he would have continued as follows: "I would like one of the Italian submarines that you have decided to sink at a depth of 650 feet... I ask for this submarine for myself, my sons, my friends, for the homeless people of my country whose houses were destroyed by your Liberators for the peasants who had their fields plowed by your artillery, for the old people without clothes, for the children without shoes and for the beggars of my country which is now sterile because of the war. With this submarine I do not intend to torpedo ships, nor lay traps in harbours, nor transport war criminals from one continent to another, nor threaten the coasts of your 21 nations. I only want to be enabled to use the iron, the steel, the lead and the copper of which it is made, its bunks even if they are rotting, the kitchen stove and even the propeller. I ask for the scrap of this submarine, and for this wealth that you would sink to the bottom of the sea, for this wealth that my country and myself, who are poor, and who must pay millions, milliards, billions or trillions of dollars to the whole world, need so much." He would then add - he continues - with a meeker voice: "This submarine you can, if you want, give to me in pieces or even let me break it with my own hands in your presence and then take away the pieces. With these pieces I shall try to make tools, horseshoes, ploughs, or window frames. I can use every piece of this submarine. Instead of sinking it, as written in the text

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

of your so-called Peace, you who are rich, give it to me who is poor because it is a means of work, bread, and life to me. ... Sinking this wealth is called 'vandalism' and in my country this word recalls the salt which Attila and Barbarossa spread on the land they conquered in civilized countries - vandalism!"

"At these words all the Luxembourg would start smiling and someone would whisper: 'If we should give him the scrap of this submarine he would no longer come and buy scrap from us' and I would reply: "I have already paid for this submarine and you have already sold it to me: my sons paid you for the raw material and we took the last bite out of our mouths to buy it from you. But as under the clothes of ambassadors you have hearts of merchants, well then, sell me MY submarine and make me a special price as it was originally mine and my country's."

"But - the writer concludes - I will not be allowed to enter the Luxembourg to make such a plea of a poor people which is only fit for a film of Charlie Chaplin. Everything will sink to the bottom of the dark and deep sea, so deeply that those who have decided it will go themselves too one day. Down, down to hell, the only country where real reparations are being paid!"

UNITA' (Communist)

- 1. In a note under the title: "An accusation from "PRAVDA" - Political speculations on Italian Reparations", the Pravda Paris correspondent reports that various documents distributed to the members of the Peace Conference are causing great surprise in the light of recent discussions on the problem of reparations. Some defenders of Italy who declared that the sum of 100 million dollars requested by Soviet Union was excessive, are now showing covetous intentions concerning Italian reparations. The British Delegation has requested from Italy the enormous sum of 2 milliards and 800 millions pound sterling, that is 110 times the sum requested by Russia. However it is worthy to note that the British Government itself has estimated the damage caused to British territories by the Italian armed forces at only 30 millions sterling. The note concludes by saying that these unjustified requests are part of a plan worked out by the Anglo-saxon powers to enslave Italy.

2. Velio Spano defends the occupation of uncultivated lands started by peasants of the province of Rome as being "in the spirit of the law". The Communists, he says, approve of the peasants taking the law into their own hands in an orderly manner instead of waiting for the interminable delays of bureaucracy.

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

under the clothes of ambassadors you have hearts of merchants, well then, sell me MY submarine and make me a special price as it was originally mine and my country's."

"But - the writer concludes - I will not be allowed to enter the Luxembourg to make such a plea of a poor people which is only fit for a film of Charlie Chaplin. Everything will sink to the bottom of the dark and deep sea, so deeply that those who have decided it will go themselves too one day. Down, down to hell, the only country where real reparations are being paid!"

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a note under the title: "An accusation from "PRAVDA" - Political speculations on Italian Reparations", the Pravda Paris correspondent reports that various documents distributed to the members of the Peace Conference are causing great surprise in the light of recent discussions on the problem of reparations. Some defenders of Italy who declared that the sum of 100 million dollars requested by Soviet Union was excessive, are now showing covetous intentions concerning Italian reparations. The British Delegation has requested from Italy the enormous sum of 2 milliards and 800 millions pound sterling, that is 110 times the sum requested by Russia. However it is worthy to note that the British Government itself has estimated the damage caused to British territories by the Italian armed forces at only 30 millions sterling. The note concludes by saying that these unjustified requests are part of a plan worked out by the Anglo-saxon powers to enslave Italy.

2. Velio Spano defends the occupation of uncultivated lands started by peasants of the province of Rome as being "in the spirit of the law". The Communists, he says, approve of the peasants taking the law into their own hands in an orderly manner instead of waiting for the interminable delays of bureaucracy.

1831

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/331/PRB September 11, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi received the Secretary of the Socialist Party, Lombardo, yesterday morning and they considered the declaration passed by the Socialists. He then received the Governor of the Bank of Italy, Einaudi, and afterwards had a hour conversation with Togliatti. The latter stated to journalists that "there was no difference which could not be overcome". As for the merging of the Finance and Treasury Ministries he said: "I believe that the matter is not politically possible yet, because it would raise the problem of the equilibrium of the Cabinet". De Gasperi's last meeting of the morning was with a numerous Christian-Democrat delegation including Ministers Campilli and Scelba, and Deputies Gronchi, Fuschini and Dossetti. For over one hour and a half De Gasperi strived to convince his friends, not entirely successfully, that it was necessary not to persist too much on the question of relations with the Communists and to reduce the demanded clarification to a minimum. The matter will again be discussed at today's meeting of the Christian-Democrat parliamentary group, and De Gasperi will doubtless renew his attempts to attenuate the "Fronde". In the afternoon De Gasperi received Dr. Menichella in a conference which lasted over an hour after which Menichella denied to journalists that he had been offered the Treasury portfolio. Nevertheless it is believed that De Gasperi at least hinted at the possibility of Menichella being called to the Treasury Ministry, and that Menichella asked for time to consider the matter. It is also rumored that he demanded guarantees concerning the tax reform. De Gasperi later received a delegation of the Socialist Parliamentary group to discuss the Socialist declaration. De Gasperi said that in his opinion the parties of the Government coalition would be prepared to accept it. The Delegation declared that concerning the Ministry of Treasury the Socialists were not making it a question of personalities and would accept any appointment giving a guarantee for the application of the programme. "The crisis is limited", De Gasperi stated to journalists last night. "I am concerned with finding the actual causes of the present economic and financial situation, that is, to ascertain if it is as grave as reported. This explains why consultations are still going on. I am only relatively concerned with replacing individuals". In parliamentary circles

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

no difference which could not be overcome". As for the merging of the Finance and Treasury Ministries he said: "I believe that the matter is not politically possible yet, because it would raise the problem of the equilibrium of the Cabinet". De Gasperi's last meeting of the morning was with a numerous Christian-Democrat delegation including Ministers Campilli and Scelba, and Deputies Gronchi, Fuschini and Dossetti. For over one hour and a half De Gasperi strived to convince his friends, not entirely successfully, that it was necessary not to persist too much on the question of relations with the Communists and to reduce the demanded clarification to a minimum. The matter will again be discussed at today's meeting of the Christian-Democrat parliamentary group, and De Gasperi will doubtless renew his attempts to attenuate the "Fronde". In the afternoon De Gasperi received Dr. Menichella in a conference which lasted over an hour after which Menichella denied to journalists that he had been offered the Treasury portfolio. Nevertheless it is believed that De Gasperi at least hinted at the possibility of Menichella being called to the Treasury Ministry, and that Menichella asked for time to consider the matter. It is also rumored that he demanded guarantees concerning the tax reform. De Gasperi later received a delegation of the Socialist Parliamentary group to discuss the Socialist declaration. De Gasperi said that in his opinion the parties of the Government coalition would be prepared to accept it. The Delegation declared that concerning the Ministry of Treasury the Socialists were not making it a question of personalities and would accept any appointment giving a guarantee for the application of the programme. "The crisis is limited", De Gasperi stated to journalists last night. "I am concerned with finding the actual causes of the present economic and financial situation, that is, to ascertain if it is as grave as reported. This explains why consultations are still going on. I am only relatively concerned with replacing individuals". In parliamentary circles it is affirmed that if Menichella refuses the portfolio, the left parties will propose the appointment of Riccardo Lombardi (Action Party) as an independent. The situation can be summarized as follows. All parties are agreed to limit the crisis. Owing to the discussion of Italy's peace treaty at the Paris Conference, which next week will start examining the economic clauses, De Gasperi would like to limit the matter to the appointment of the Treasury Minister, giving the portfolio again to an independent, that is Dr. Menichella, and to postpone the merging of the two financial Ministries to a more suitable occasion. The Communists

1339

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

are in favour of this solution. The same cannot be said regarding the Socialists, who insist on having the economic and financial problems tackled together and on fixing the times and means for their solution. A strong section of the Socialist Parliamentary Group also insists that the relations with the Communists should be clarified once and for all leaving no possibility of misunderstandings. (Messaggero)

2. De Gasperi is expected to make his report to the Constituent Assembly on Tuesday or Wednesday next. (Mess.)

3. It is confirmed that the decree on the 25% taxation of revaluations of industrial plants will be issued before long. The payment of the tax can be made by means of transferring shares to the IRI (Industrial Reconstruction Institute). The voting rights of the shares will remain unchanged. (Mess.)

3. Following some incorrect accounts on the Italo-Austrian agreement given by the foreign press, it is officially stated that the original English text signed by the two ministries reads as follows: "The populations of the above mentioned zones will be granted the exercise of an autonomous legislative and executive regional power. The frame within which the said provisions of autonomy will apply, will be drafted in consultation also with local representative German-speaking elements".

4. The CGIL Directorate opened its labours at the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. Lizzadri (Socialist) made an ample report on the activity carried about by the CGIL representatives at the Paris Conference. Di Vittorio (Communist) then informed the assembly on the proceedings of negotiations for the increasing of wages to the State employees, deploring the movement of agitation started in some northern provinces while the CGIL and the Federations of State employees were carrying on negotiations. Di Vittorio said that the strike had extended to 28 provinces, and then announced that the Secretariat of the CGIL had received a letter from the Federation of State employees asking authority for extending the strike to the whole of Italy in case the Council of Ministers failed to take positive action concerning the requested advance payment of 3,000 lire. The Directorate approved the request. The Assembly also examined the proposal made by the industrialists and the Government to open direct negotiations between the Confederations of Industry and Labour in order to achieve a general revision of wages and a wage truce. Di Vittorio mentioned all the questions still unsolved, and proposed to accept in principle the Confindustria's invitation, provided that negotiations were backed up by the Government's clear intention to carry out a financial and economic programme capable

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

the IRI (Industrial Reconstruction Institute). The voting rights of the shares will remain unchanged. (Mess.)

3. Following some incorrect accounts on the Italo-Austrian agreement given by the foreign press, it is officially stated that the original English text signed by the two ministries reads as follows: "The populations of the above mentioned zones will be granted the exercise of an autonomous legislative and executive regional power. The frame within which the said provisions of autonomy will apply, will be drafted in consultation also with local representative German-speaking elements".

4. The CGIL Directorate opened its labours at the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. Lizzadri (Socialist) made an ample report on the activity carried about by the CGIL representatives at the Paris Conference. Di Vittorio (Communist) then informed the assembly on the proceedings of negotiations for the increasing of wages to the State employees, deploring the movement of agitation started in some northern provinces while the CGIL and the Federations of State employees were carrying on negotiations. Di Vittorio said that the strike had extended to 26 provinces, and then announced that the Secretariat of the CGIL had received a letter from the Federation of State employees asking authority for extending the strike to the whole of Italy in case the Council of Ministers failed to take positive action concerning the requested advance payment of 3,000 lire. The Directorate approved the request. The Assembly also examined the proposal made by the Industrialists and the Government to open direct negotiations between the Confederations of Industry and Labour in order to achieve a general revision of wages and a wage truce. Di Vittorio mentioned all the questions still unsolved, and proposed to accept in principle the Confindustria's invitation, provided that negotiations were backed up by the Government's clear intention to carry out a financial and economic programme capable of getting production under way and reducing unemployment. Other points to be cleared prior to accepting the invitation, Di Vittorio said, were those concerning the organization of workers internal committees, and the adoption of the 40-hour week. The Assembly meets again today.

5. The Constituent Assembly Second Sub-Commission approved yesterday an article of the new Constitution acknowledging universal suffrage, equal and secret, to all citizens of both sexes having civil rights. The Third Sub-Commission passed the following article proposed by Taviani, Di Vittorio and Fanfani:

1974
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

"Every citizens has the duty and the right to work, according to his ability and to his qualifications. The Republic recognises to all Italian citizens the right to work and provides the means for the exercise of it."

6. The Partisan Congress passed an order of the day at Florence yesterday demanding: (a) inflexible opposition to any return of philo-fascist flame, and a rigorous policy in favour of the popular classes; (b) defense of the ideal traditions of the partisans war; (c) prompt solution of moral and relief problems of the partisans on the grounds of the right to work; (d) condemnation of individual collective violence for the defense of democratic order and freedom.

7. The TASS agency states that the words pronounced by Vishinsky at the Paris Conference on 5 September referred only to the fascist generals. Vishinsky said (says TASS): "The Italian representative, evidently following the shameful traditions of Italian fascist politicians and newsmen, has presented Italians soldiers such as generals De Bono, Graziani, Messe and others as being ancient heroes and Roman triumvirs. These 'heroes' however resemble the Roman heroes and triumvirs about as much as an ass resembles a lion". Also: "These facts show that the Fascist Italian generals run rather than fight". "Unità" comments as follows: "It is therefore clear that the speech delivered by the Russian representative has been grossly distorted by foreign journalists aiming at provocations." Italia Nuova remarks: "After the insults, we get lies".

8. Owing to De Gasperi's need to devote his entire attention to the Ministry of the Interior, Nenni will take over the Foreign Ministry without waiting for the signature of the peace treaty. He will officially assume office in a few days and next month he will go to London, Moscow and Washington to deal with political and economic matters. It is now certain that Ambassador to the U.S. Tarchiani will be replaced, possibly by Morandi, secretary general of the Socialist Party. (Tempo)

9. The Paris Conference Political Commission resolved yesterday to set up an eight-member Sub-Commission which is to examine all questions concerning the Trieste Statute. The American delegate declared that the U.S. have withdrawn their alternative solution regarding the French line. The "Popolo" correspondent affirms that the real Conference is not taking place at the Luxembourg but at the various meetings of the Big Four Deputies. He affirms that the Deputies were in conclave last night until two a.m. and that the Russian asked the American to withdraw his proposal otherwise Russia would support the amendments west of the French Line. The Four have thrown out beforehand all territorial

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

7. The TASS agency states that the words pronounced by Vishinsky at the Paris Conference on 5 September referred only to the fascist generals. Vishinsky said (says TASS): "The Italian representative, evidently following the shameful traditions of Italian fascist politicians and newsmen, has presented Italians soldiers such as generals De Bono, Graziani, Messe and others as being ancient heroes and Roman triumvirs. These 'heroes' however resemble the Roman heroes and triumvirs about as much as an ass resembles a lion". Also: "These facts show that the Fascist Italian generals run rather than fight". "Unita" comments as follows: "It is therefore clear that the speech delivered by the Russian representative has been grossly distorted by foreign journalists aiming at provocations." Italia Nuova remarks: "After the insults, we got lies".

8. Owing to De Gasperi's need to devote his entire attention to the Ministry of the Interior, Nenni will take over the Foreign Ministry without waiting for the signature of the peace treaty. He will officially assume office in a few days and next month he will go to London, Moscow and Washington to deal with political and economic matters. It is now certain that Ambassador to the U.S. Tarchiani will be replaced, possibly by Morandi, secretary general of the Socialist Party. (Tempo)

9. The Paris Conference Political Commission resolved yesterday to set up an eight-member Sub-Commission which is to examine all questions concerning the Trieste Statute. The American delegate declared that the U.S. have withdrawn their alternative solution regarding the French line. The "Popolo" correspondent affirms that the real Conference is not taking place at the Luxembourg but at the various meetings of the Big Four Deputies. He affirms that the Deputies were in conclave last night until two a.m. and that the Russian asked the American to withdraw his proposal otherwise Russia would support the amendments west of the French Line. The Four have thrown out beforehand all territorial amendments both against or in favour of Italy. Reporting that the 21 have transferred to Versailles, the "Messaggero" correspondent says that Bidault and his colleagues toasted the death of the Atlantic Charter and the principle of self-determination.

10. The Pope spoke to 4,000 Catholic Boy Scouts at Castel-gandolfo yesterday, and gave them his Apostolic Benedection. "Our Association", he said, "wants men united with God, men in which the religious sentiment informs all the actions of individual and social life", and he warned them against "turbid waves of shameful seduction" which - it bitterly grieved him to say - were beating against the "good and healthy Italian people and on its sturdy and pure youth, to poison and corrupt the deepest sources of its vigour, marriage and the Christian family...."

1829

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 10)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

In a leading article: "Pertubation", there are considered the dangers connected with the occupation of land by the peasants, which is reported to have begun in Latium. In spite of the re-assuring statements of Under-secretary Corsi, who has proclaimed that the respect of law will be enforced, the writer says that the tactics of the fait accompli are very dangerous. The writer adds, moreover, that because the peasants have monopolized during the last few years all the economic resources of the country, there is no evidence that they need land. In any case, the distribution of the latter should be regulated by the State, in an atmosphere of perfect legality.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

FIGARO (Independent)

With reference to the ANSA statement from an "authoritative source" that the memoirs of Victor Emmanuel III appearing in "Figaro" are spurious, "Acchiapasole" retorts "what authoritative source?" remarking that no authoritative source to do with the monarchy exists any more. Until ANSA can be more specific its announcement is worth no more than the official denials of the old Stefani agency. "In this matter and up to the present moment nothing is authoritative except the political chronicle which we are publishing under the title 'Memoirs of Victor Emmanuel III'", concludes the writer.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Observing that the Taranto Shipyard is one of the best equipped in Europe and recalling that 20,000 workers are employed in it, Giovanni d'Alò wonders what will become of them if the Italian Fleet is divided according to the decisions of the peace conference.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

If Soviet Russia can glory in the military heroes of Tzarism (as she does), if the French are proud both of the Revolution and the exploits of the Vendéens, if the English sense of "fair play" induces them to put a statue of Joan of Arc in Westminster Abbey, if the Americans can regard the causes of both the North and South in the same romantic light, — why, then,

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

the last few years all the economic resources of the country, there is no evidence that they need land. In any case, the distribution of the latter should be regulated by the State, in an atmosphere of perfect legality.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

FIGARO (Independent)

With reference to the ANSA statement from an "authoritative source" that the memoirs of Victor Emmanuel III appearing in "Figaro" are spurious, "Acchiapasole" retorts "what authoritative source?" remarking that no authoritative source to do with the monarchy exists any more. Until ANSA can be more specific its announcement is worth no more than the official denials of the old Stefani agency. "In this matter and up to the present moment nothing is authoritative except the political chronicle which we are publishing under the title 'Memoirs of Victor Emmanuel III'", concludes the writer.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Observing that the Taranto Shipyard is one of the best equipped in Europe and recalling that 20,000 workers are employed in it, Giovanni d'Alò wonders what will become of them if the Italian Fleet is divided according to the decisions of the peace conference.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA - N.N.

INDIPENDENTE

If Soviet Russia can glory in the military heroes of Tzarism (as she does), if the French are proud both of the Revolution and the exploits of the Vendéens, if the English sense of "fair play" induces them to put a statue of Joan of Arc in Westminster Abbey, if the Americans can regard the causes of both the North and South in the same romantic light, - why, then, asks Sob. Visconti-Prasca, should not Italy at least be given due military credit for her conduct in the war for the whole period 1940-1945 in which, he claims, Italy was never defeated, her passage from one military and political front to another being a planned operation and not the result of a military defeat in the field? France, in spite of her "collaboration" period, is counted as one of the victors; Italy, claims the writer, with essentially no worse war record than France, should at least not be regarded as one of the defeated.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

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

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In the session of yesterday of the First National Congress of the Groups of Social Action of the Republican Party held in Bologna under the chairmanship of Giovanni Pasqualini, director of the paper "La Voce Sindacale", the following reports were submitted and discussed: "Organization of the Groups of Social Action", by Giulio Jannotta; and "Co-operation", by Oscar Spinelli. Ravaioli submitted to the Congress a "recommendation" concerning the establishment of a General Confederation of Artisans and the adoption of equal wages and salaries based on the work done and not on sex or age.

MORNING PAPERS (September 11)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Corbino's technique combined with Adam Smith's division of labor was bound to fail without a preconceived plan, writes Guido Mazzali, adding that the old arguments for free-trade cannot be repeated in Italy while America, Great Britain and Russia have a planned and organic economic policy. After the delusion of Corbino's departure it remains to carry out only a plan which will produce the products of greatest consumption and employ all energies of greatest production, concludes the writer.

2. Under the heading "Our life depends upon Communism", "A." prints a Reuter-syndicated article by Bernard Shaw.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

A leading article: "For the greatest Party", refers to negotiations which are now going on between Alberto Giovannini, representative in Florence of the Liberal Party and the U.Q. concerning an amalgamation of the forces of the respective parties. Although acknowledging the fact that the U.Q. movement sprang out of the Liberal Party, and that there is a great resemblance between the principles governing the two political bodies, the writer asserts that the amalgamation in question should not mean the suppression of the U.Q. movement, because the latter represents a new and more progressive form of liberalism than that embodied in the old, traditional Liberal Party.

GLOBO (Economic)

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

Ravaioli submitted to the Congress a "recommendation" concerning the establishment of a General Confederation of Artisans and the adoption of equal wages and salaries based on the work done and not on sex or age.

MORNING PAPERS (September 11)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Corbino's technique combined with Adam Smith's division of labor was bound to fail without a preconceived plan, writes Guido Mazzali, adding that the old arguments for free-trade cannot be repeated in Italy while America, Great Britain and Russia have a planned and organic economic policy. After the delusion of Corbino's departure it remains to carry out only a plan which will produce the products of greatest consumption and employ all energies of greatest production, concludes the writer.

2. Under the heading "Our life depends upon Communism", "A." prints a Reuter-syndicated article by Bernard Shaw.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

A leading article: "For the greatest Party", refers to negotiations which are now going on between Alberto Giovannini, representative in Florence of the Liberal Party and the U.Q. concerning an amalgamation of the forces of the respective parties. Although acknowledging the fact that the U.Q. movement sprang out of the Liberal Party, and that there is a great resemblance between the principles governing the two political bodies, the writer asserts that the amalgamation in question should not mean the suppression of the U.Q. movement, because the latter represents a new and more progressive form of liberalism than that embodied in the old, traditional Liberal Party.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that 1,100,000 tons of UNRRA goods arrived in Italy during the month of August, 900,000 of which were coal. The average rate of arrival was 5 ships per day.

2. 100,366 tons of fuel-oil arrived at Taranto yesterday in the UNRRA tanker "Tanker".

3. 5,900 tons of food and clothing arrived at Bari yesterday from the United States on board the "Joseph Lynches".

4. 8,000 tons of American coal arrived at Bari yesterday in the "J.N. Harlass".

1828

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

5. G. says that 60,000 tons of phosphates will arrive in Italy from French North Africa during this month.

6. G. says that the new Italian trams sold to Spain have created a sensation in Madrid.

7. Yesterday's quotations of Foreign Currency on the Rome free market were the following: Gold Pound Sterling: a.m. & p.m. 9100-9250; Pound: a.m. 1380-1400, p.m. 1400-1420; Dollar: Large denomination Currency: a.m. 475, p.m. 480; Normal denomination Currency: a.m. 497-505, p.m. 505-515, Small denomination Currency: a.m. 505-515, p.m. 515-525; Swiss Franc: a.m. & p.m. 162-165.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Govt allows speculators of every kind to endanger the stability of the currency at a moment when the Italian economy is about to recover owing to a good harvest, to foreign supplies of raw materials and other products and to the revival of the Italian export industry, writes Leo Valiani, adding that the first Govt of the Italian Republic which is supported by 85% of the electors lets itself be daily blackmailed by Fascist remnants, journalists and bureaucrats whilst the President of the Council, the President of the Costituente and the President of the Commission for Treaties state every day at Paris that the only card Italy has to play is that of Antifascism, of the political and military struggle of the best part of the Italian people for Democracy. When a few thousand partisans demonstrated to whom the Democratic Government owes its existence, continues the writer, De Gasperi declared he was not prepared to play Facta's role. But nevertheless the Govt is constantly approaching the position of Facta's ministry before those psychological and social forces which undermined the basis of Democracy in 1921 and 22. It would be enough to start to govern seriously, concludes L.V. and we are convinced that it should be possible soon to remount the slope.

2. "I.L." stresses that none of the "Fascist" journalists at Paris with the exception of the special correspondent of the "POPOLO" reported that Alberto Tarchiani will be allowed to reply without any restriction of time to the 13 countries which claimed reparations from Italy. "I.L." asserts that even Yugoslavia did not dare to limit Tarchiani's speech owing to the fact that T. is one of the very few representatives of a Democrat and Antifascist Italy.

3. Under the heading "Abolish the army and navy?" Giuseppe Silvano quotes the figures of military personal and material left

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Govt allows speculators of every kind to endanger the stability of the currency at a moment when the Italian economy is about to recover owing to a good harvest, to foreign supplies of raw materials and other products and to the revival of the Italian export industry, writes Leo Valiani, adding that the first Govt of the Italian Republic which is supported by 85% of the electors lets itself be daily blackmailed by Fascist remenants, journalists and bureaucrats whilst the President of the Council, the President of the Costituente and the President of the Commission for Treaties state every day at Paris that the only card Italy has to play is that of Antifascism, of the political and Military struggle of the best part of the Italian people for Democracy. When a few thousand partisans demonstrated to whom the Democratic Government owes its existence, continues the writer, De Gasperi declared he was not prepared to play Facta's rôle. But nevertheless the Govt is constantly approaching the position of Facta's ministry before those psychological and social forces which undermined the basis of Democracy in 1921 and 22. It would be enough to start to govern seriously, concludes L.V. and we are convinced that it should be possible soon to remount the slope.

2. "I.L." stresses that none of the "Fascist" journalists at Paris with the exception of the special correspondent of the "POPOLO" reported that Alberto Tarchiani will be allowed to reply without any restriction of time to the 13 countries which claimed reparations from Italy. "I.L." asserts that even Yugoslavia did not dare to limit Tarchiani's speech owing to the fact that T. is one of the very few representatives of a Democrat and Antifascist Italy.

3. Under the heading "Abolish the army and navy?" Giuseppe Silvano quotes the figures of military personel and material left to Italy by the Peace Treaty. Referring to a Roman paper's report about the recruits of 1925 class at Orvieto in which the correspondent stressed that the Italians were dressed in British uniforms like mercenaries, with British arms, that they measured distances in yards, exercising under the eyes of Allied generals, G.S. asserts that no Italian can read without being ashamed the description of the Italian senior officers threatened by the loss of pensions fit to starve on to serve not Italy but foreigners, loosing every sense of dignity and pride. The Italian navy is in the same situation. The naval forces left to Italy may only serve to maintain in the Mediterranean to the cost of the Italian tax-payer a stump of a fleet which in case of a war will be incorporated in the British fleet serving British interests. If the

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

British Govt needs a certain number of ships in the Mediterranean it should pay with its money. It should also take the mercenary de Courten but pay him with money of the British tax-payers. It would even be understandable to maintain an Italian fleet at Italian expense if on the other hand the British Govt would guarantee the defence of the Po-valley against all attacks from West and East. But to invite everybody to invade the Po valley and to oblige Italians at the same time to serve the British fleet is more than even a clerical Savoy Admiral should be capable of. The writer finally pleads for the immediate abolition of the Ministries of War, Marine and Military aviation, as Italy does not want to help foreigners to prepare in Italy the basis for the next war.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "The Socialist Party has declared war on the starvers of the people' - says I.N. _. Very well. On our side, not having such wide deliberative powers, we limit ourselves to invoke the sentence of death by hanging against all those who sell Italian food abroad, whatever party they belong to, and even if they invoke in their favour their desire of having wanted to feed people 'more progressive' than ourselves. ..."

2. Spac, "Italia Nuova's" special correspondent in Venezia Giulia, writes as follows in an article entitled "Panorama of Trieste" : "... The British prevail in the management of Trieste's public affairs. There is a persistent rumor that Col. Bowman has a Slav mistress and that this fact is not without influence on A.M.G.'s policy. It is also said that a Lieutenent Colonel had been removed from his appointment because he warmly defended the Italianity of Trieste. These are only rumors, I repeat, but very persistent and also, it is believed, coming from well informed sources. Anyhow the information service is under A.I.S. control and all news is carefully censured before being printed in the Allied newspapers..."

3. Commenting on Pietro Nenni's article in yesterday's "Avanti!", Nenni wonders whether "it was written by a Minister in office and furthermore by the acting Foreign and Prime Minister, or by an extravagant and irresponsible politician".

4. I.N. says that General Roncinvenga asked the Italian Ministry of War to publish an official statement on the behaviour of the Italian Army before and after September 8th 1943, and that "the Historical Bureau of the Italian General Staff" will soon publish a book on the "Second battle of the Don".

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

does not want to help foreigners to prepare in Italy the basis for the next war.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. "The Socialist Party has declared war on the starvers of the people' - says I.N. -. Very well. On our side, not having such wide deliberative powers, we limit ourselves to invoke the sentence of death by hanging against all those who sell Italian food abroad, whatever party they belong to, and even if they invoke in their favour their desire of having wanted to feed people 'more progressive' than ourselves. ..."

2. Spaz, "Italia Nuova's" special correspondent in Venezia Giulia, writes as follows in an article entitled "Panorama of Trieste" : "... The British prevail in the management of Trieste's public affairs. There is a persistent rumor that Col. Bowman has a Slav mistress and that this fact is not without influence on A.M.G.'s policy. It is also said that a Lieutenant Colonel had been removed from his appointment because he warmly defended the Italianity of Trieste. These are only rumors, I repeat, but very persistent and also, it is believed, coming from well informed sources. Anyhow the information service is under A.I.S. control and all news is carefully censured before being printed in the Allied newspapers..."

3. Commenting on Pietro Nenni's article in yesterday's "Avanti!", Nenippo wonders whether "it was written by a Minister in office and furthermore by the acting Foreign and Prime Minister, or by an extravagant and irresponsible politician".

4. I.N. says that General Roncinvenga asked the Italian Ministry of War to publish an official statement on the behaviour of the Italian Army before and after September 8th 1943, and that "the Historical Bureau of the Italian General Staff" will soon publish a book on the "Second battle of the Don".

MESSAGGERO (Government) - N.N.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Two agents of the Celere prevented the British truck Z 5312278 from escaping after having injured an Italian near Viale Manzoni, reports the paper.

1827

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Commenting on Pietro Nenni's article in yesterday's "Avanti!" P. says "that a victory of the Socialist Party in the next elections would prejudice Italy (a) because the Socialist Party is formed by two parties, one revolutionary and one

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

reformist, (b) because it might paralyse the democratic political rehabilitation of Italy and bring about similar troubles as in 1925, (c) because the Socialist Party wants to remain between dictatorship and democracy, between Communism and Liberty and between Revolution and order, (d) because a party which moves between agnosticism and anti-clericalism and between Christianity and Marxism, and furthermore which can allow the Masonic forces to enter it, contradicts itself.

2. Commenting on yesterday's meeting of the C.G.I.L. Armando Sabatini says that Di Vittorio's speech and the statement of the Socialist party about the wages and about the "collaboration with the Govt and with the industrialists to prevent the inflation of the currency", have in the main approved the motion presented two months ago by the Christian Democrats representatives Rapelli, Morelli and Capugi and he adds that the fact that Di Vittorio has agreed with the Christian Democrats that prices and wages are connected with the lack of food supply compared with the demand, is of great importance.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "Bolshevism on the march", R.L. stresses that the Govt alone is to blame for the present Italian situation. A government which acts merely on the personal opinion of a simple official to prevent the opening of dozens of new industrial establishments, which prevents the Italian industry from processing raw materials on account of foreign orders and which creates organs arbitrarily to withdraw economic questions of national importance from public discussion, is just as collectivist and authoritarian as the Governments of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, asserts the writer.

2. Mario La Cava reports from Reggio Calabria the invasion and the occupation of uncultivated lands by calabrese peasants.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. prints an article by Ignazio Silone, former editor of "Avanti!" and now editor of the Socialist paper "Tirreno" of Florence, headlined "The responsibility of the Socialists" on the position of the Socialist Party during the years 1919-1920. The article also appears in today's edition of "Tirreno".

2. Continuing its "Enquiry in Emilia", T. relates today the systematic murders of 5 of 6 Mayors of different localities and those of other personalities in the region.

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

the Govt and with the industrialists to prevent the inflation of the currency", have in the main approved the motion presented two months ago by the Christian Democrats representatives Rapelli, Morelli and Capugi and he adds that the fact that Di Vittorio has agreed with the Christian Democrats that prices and wages are connected with the lack of food supply compared with the demand, is of great importance.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Under the heading "Bolshevism on the march", R.L. stresses that the Govt alone is to blame for the present Italian situation. A government which acts merely on the personal opinion of a simple official to prevent the opening of dozens of new industrial establishments, which prevents the Italian industry from processing raw materials on account of foreign orders and which creates organs arbitrarily to withdraw economic questions of national importance from public discussion, is just as collectivist and authoritarian as the Governments of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, asserts the writer.

2. Mario La Cava reports from Reggio Calabria the invasion and the occupation of uncultivated lands by calabrese peasants.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. prints an article by Ignazio Silone, former editor of "Avanti!" and now editor of the Socialist paper "Tirreno" of Florence, headlined "The responsibility of the Socialists" on the position of the Socialist Party during the years 1919-1920. The article also appears in today's edition of "Tirreno".

2. Continuing its "Enquiry in Emilia", T. relates today the systematic murders of 5 of 6 Mayors of different localities and those of other personalities in the region.

UNITA' (Communist)

In a long article, the first of a series, under the headings: "What the Allied Occupation costs us - A great Amusement Park - 'Mild climate, friendly people, cordial women', is the reply of American soldiers to a newspaper Referendum declaring their enthusiasm for their sojourn in Italy", Riccardo Longone comments on their superficial attitude to the situation of Italy. They are speaking, for instance, of cordiality on the part of women, when it is simply a question of prostitution. He adds that these soldiers are not occupation troops because they are not fulfilling military duties. Outside Venezia Giulia there are no real "military

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

services" in Italy. When the M.P., whom the writer calls truculent and boastful like the police in gangster films, arrest Italians, they imagine that, if it were not for them, there would be much more prostitution and criminality in Italy. American troops have exerted a deteriorating influence in the social life of the country. About a third of the goods destined to these troops go to the black market. Italy, filled with depots of goods of all kind, requisitioned everywhere, ruined by the war, is for these troops of occupation a great Amusement Park, where too many people amuse themselves. The Allied troops in Italy have caused damage that is comparable only to war damage. All expenses are charge against us. The help that the country receives from UNRRA is counterbalanced by the damage caused by requisitions. We are spending 7 milliards per month for maintain the Allied troops in our country: about 400,000 Allied soldiers, including 150,000 Poles. The writer asks why all these troops remain in Italy.

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

is counterbalanced by the damage caused by requisitions. We are spending 7 milliards per month for maintain the Allied troops in our country: about 400,000 Allied soldiers, including 150,000 Poles. The writer asks why all these troops remain in Italy.

1826

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/332/PRB

September 12, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi received Gronchi yesterday and they talked about the "Frondist mood" of a section of the Christian-Democrat Parliamentary Group. He then received Dr. Menichella, who declared that in his opinion the Ministry of Treasury, possibly merged with the Ministry of Finance, should be offered to a representative of one of the three parties of the masses, possibly the Christian-Democrat as it represented the strongest section of the parliamentary majority. He therefore excluded the possibility of the portfolio being accepted by himself. De Gasperi also received Facciardi who expressed to him the dissatisfaction of his party over the sluggishness, obscurity and imprecision of the Govt's activity. The Republicans, he said, wanted to understand clearly what was going on and to obtain serious guarantees. The Christian-Democrat parliamentary group met at Montecitorio in the afternoon and De Gasperi spoke on the salient aspects of internal policy. After having stated that he would withold detailed explanations until after the completion of consultations with the parties participating in the Govt, he said that the present "real woes" were the land occupation, the partisan agitation and the State employees strikes. Concerning the first, he affirmed he should deplore the grave infringement of the law committed by the Undersecretary of Agriculture (Velio Spano, Communist) who, although being a member of the Govt, directed and praised in print the occupation itself. The second, he said, revealed the existence in the Country of armed bands capable of hindering the action of the Govt and the State. The third was most serious, he affirmed, as it was the first instance of a strike called by State employees. He concluded by affirming that concerning the proposed merging of the Ministries of Treasury and Finance it was necessary to question the other parties, and inviting the Group to draft a sound programme to be used during the negotiations. During the debate which followed, the deficiency of public order, the confusion to be detected in the action of the prefects, and the admission of partisans into the ranks of the Police were the main targets of criticism. The Group will meet again today and then issue a declaration of policy. Meanwhile, also with a view to hushing rumors of an internal split, the Group passed yesterday the following order of the day: "The Parliamentary Group

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

the Ministry of Finance, should be offered to a representative of one of the three parties of the masses, possibly the Christian-Democrat as it represented the strongest section of the parliamentary majority. He therefore excluded the possibility of the portfolio being accepted by himself. De Gasperi also received Facciardi who expressed to him the dissatisfaction of his party over the sluggishness, obscurity and imprecision of the Govt's activity. The Republicans, he said, wanted to understand clearly what was going on and to obtain serious guarantees. The Christian-Democrat parliamentary group met at Montecitorio in the afternoon and De Gasperi spoke on the salient aspects of internal policy. After having stated that he would withold detailed explanations until after the completion of consultations with the parties participating in the Govt, he said that the present "real woes" were the land occupation, the partisan agitation and the State employees strikes. Concerning the first, he affirmed he should deplore the grave infringement of the law committed by the Undersecretary of Agriculture (Velio Spano, Communist) who, although being a member of the Govt, directed and praised in print the occupation itself. The second, he said, revealed the existence in the Country of armed bands capable of hindering the action of the Govt and the State. The third was most serious, he affirmed, as it was the first instance of a strike called by State employees. He concluded by affirming that concerning the proposed merging of the Ministries of Treasury and Finance it was necessary to question th other parties, and inviting the Group to draft a sound programme to be used during the negotiations. During the debate which followed, the deficiency of public order, the confusion to be detected in the action of the prefects, and the admission of partisans into the ranks of the Police were the main targets of criticism. The Group will meet again today and then issue a declaration of policy. Meanwhile, also with a view to hushing rumors of an internal split, the Group passed yesterday the following order of the day: "The Parliamentary Group of the Christian-Democrat Party, having examined the situation resulting from Corbino's resignation, reasserts its confidence in the President of the Council and the other Christian Democrat members of the Government who are engaged in the effort of geting the country out of the serious situation in which it still finds itself both on internal and international ground; sees in the lack of an effective and sure solidarity of the parties in the Govt the mean reason for the impaired efficiency of the latter; and, although recognizing to the President of the Council the superior responsibility for the solution of the crisis, believes that it is necessary to reach the merging of the two Ministries, as it is

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

impossible to separate the policy of the Treasury from that of the Finance Ministry, and as the merging is an element of the clarification of reciprocal positions among the Govt parties which is demanded by the Country." If De Gasperi does not succeed stopping the leak sprung by Corbino's resignation it may be that in a few days, despite the good will of the parties in the Govt, other leaks will develop thus making impossible the sailing of the Govt ship. According to rumors circulated at Montecitorio, no new personalities would increase the Govt membership. It is said that Minister Campilli will take over the Treasury and that Foreign Trade will be merged with Industry and Commerce. A rather interesting novelty occurred yesterday at Montecitorio, when the Qualunquisti and Liberal Deputies held a two hour joint meeting to examine the political situation. (Messaggero).

2. The statement made at the Constituent Assembly by Hon. Lozza (Communists) yesterday that "the elementary school teachers would go on strike if the Govt failed promptly to accept their claims" aimed at the improvement of their economic conditions drew clamors from the center, while at the extreme left Socialist Tonello shouted: "And they will do well to strike!". The latter also said, replying to the Christian Democrats who had affirmed "Let it be understood that we are not against the teachers", "We know all to well that you are against strikes". Crispo then asked that the general discussion on the point "Proposal of an addenda to the Rules" (concerning the relations between the Govt and the Constituent Assembly) be postponed as there had not been sufficient time to examine the proposal. His request was accepted. President Saragat then read the following motion proposed by the Liberal Deputies: "The Constituent Assembly of the Italian State resolves by virtue of its powers that the new constitution will be submitted to the people for direct approval by means of a referendum." De Gasperi stated that the Liberal proposal should be examined by the Constitution Commission Second Sub-Commission and, with a rather obscure argument (according to "Risorgimento Liberale"), concluded by affirming that if a general agreement were reached, a further appeal to the people would be superfluous. On behalf of the Liberals, Perrone-Capano sustained that the motion should be discussed by the Assembly after the Second Sub-Commission had completed its work.

Saragat announced that the motion would be entered in the agenda and discussed in due course. Soon after Saragat read two urgent questions put by the Communists. The first one asked the Govt what action it intended to take against the high cost of living, and the second, (signed by Di Vittorio and other CGIL

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

Montecitorio, when the Qualunquisti and Liberal Deputies held a two hour joint meeting to examine the political situation. (Messaggero).

2. The statement made at the Constituent Assembly by Hon. Lozza (Communists) yesterday that "the elementary school teachers would go on strike if the Govt failed promptly to accept their claims" aimed at the improvement of their economic conditions drew clamors from the center, while at the extreme left Socialist Tonello shouted: "And they will do well to strike!". The latter also said, replying to the Christian Democrats who had affirmed "Let it be understood that we are not against the teachers", "We know all to well that you are against strikes". Crispo then asked that the general discussion on the point "Proposal of an addenda to the Rules" (concerning the relations between the Govt and the Constituent Assembly) be postponed as there had not been sufficient time to examine the proposal. His request was accepted. President Saragat then read the following motion proposed by the Liberal Deputies: "The Constituent Assembly of the Italian State resolves by virtue of its powers that the new constitution will be submitted to the people for direct approval by means of a referendum." De Gasperi stated that the Liberal proposal should be examined by the Constitution Commission Second Sub-Commission and, with a rather obscure argument (according to "Risorgimento Liberale"), concluded by affirming that if a general agreement were reached, a further appeal to the people would be superfluous. On behalf of the Liberals, Perrone-Capano sustained that the motion should be discussed by the Assembly after the Second Sub-Commission had completed its work.

Saragat announced that the motion would be entered in the agenda and discussed in due course. Soon after Saragat read two urgent questions put by the Communists. The first one asked the Govt what action it intended to take against the high cost of living, and the second, (signed by Di Vittorio and other CGIL representatives) asked the Govt if it intended: (a) to take into consideration and enforce the measures proposed by the CGIL; (b) to see that the prefects everywhere adopted the fixed price lists ("calmiere"); (c) to foster the immediate setting up of Communal Consumption Boards; (d) to ratify the constitution of People's Control Commissions having authority to recover and predispose the distribution of goods, fixing their prices both to production and consumption. De Gasperi answered that the Govt would make some statements on the question of the High cost of living. "Risorgimento Liberale" observes that both questions aimed at opening a public discussion about the more grave and difficult problems which are

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

making the Govt's life so precarious, and that De Gasperi probably did not expect such a sudden attack.

3. The Paris Conference Political Commission continued its examination of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier question, and the Yugoslav delegate, Bebler, attacked that section of the "French line" which gives Gorizia to Italy. He said that this decision was unjust because Gorizia "was Slav historically and ethnically." It was resolved that the Gorizia issue should be examined by the eight-member Trieste Statute sub-commission. The president of the Political Commission then read a letter by Bonomi pleading that the Italo-Yugoslav frontier be determined by means of a plebiscite. The letter stresses that on the ground of arguments presented to the Conference both by the Italian and Yugoslav Delegates, it appeared that the two Govts agreed on the following points: (1) the frontier between the two countries could be fixed on the basis of the ethnical line; (2) this line should be determined by taking into consideration the will of the populations of the disputed zone.

4. According to rumors circulated in Paris, Italy and Yugoslavia will start direct negotiations in order to make decisions on the future of Trieste and Venezia Giulia. (SIDI)

5. Ambassador Tarchiani told the Economic Commission yesterday that the six-point thesis of the Italian Delegation concerning war reparations was as follows: (1) to limit the right to claim war reparations to those Countries which suffered direct, effective and important damage owing to military operations carried out by Italy; (2) to reject the claims made by those countries whose economy had been improved by Italy to such an extent as to compensate damage possibly suffered; (3) to eliminate the possibility that the economic clauses of the treaty be interpreted in such a way as to transform the limited obligation foreseen by the treaty, into a payment of war reparations; (4) to fix clearly for each Country the sum of reparations they are entitled to, limiting the total in order not to compromise the restoration of the Italian economy; (5) to fix in a precise way for each country the method of payment, giving priority to payments in kind; (6) to allow payment by convenient installments and above all to grant Italy a moratorium for at least five years, in order to avoid the payment of reparations occurring in the most difficult period for the reconstruction of the country. Successively the U.S. delegate declared that his Govt renounced all reparations from Italy, which amounted to 20 milliard dollars. Also the representatives of South Africa, Canada, India and Australia declared on behalf of their Govts that they renounced any reparations from Italy. (Moss.)

6. An economic agreement was signed yesterday at Paris by Bonomi for Italy and Wassif Ghali Pasha for Egypt. The agreement states that Italy should

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

the Conference both by the Italian and Yugoslav Delegates, it appeared that the two Govts agreed on the following points: (1) the frontier between the two countries could be fixed on the basis of the ethnical line; (2) this line should be determined by taking into consideration the will of the populations of the disputed zone.

4. According to rumors circulated in Paris, Italy and Yugoslavia will start direct negotiations in order to make decisions on the future of Trieste and Venezia Giulia. (SIDI)

5. Ambassador Tarchiani told the Economic Commission yesterday that the six-point thesis of the Italian Delegation concerning war reparations was as follows: (1) to limit the right to claim war reparations to those Countries which suffered direct, effective and important damage owing to military operations carried out by Italy; (2) to reject the claims made by those countries whose economy had been improved by Italy to such an extent as to compensate damage possibly suffered; (3) to eliminate the possibility that the economic clauses of the treaty be interpreted in such a way as to transform the limited obligation foreseen by the treaty, into a payment of war reparations; (4) to fix clearly for each Country the sum of reparations they are entitled to, limiting the total in order not to compromise the restoration of the Italian economy; (5) to fix in a precise way for each country the method of payment, giving priority to payments in kind; (6) to allow payment by convenient installments and above all to grant Italy a moratorium for at least five years, in order to avoid the payment of reparations occurring in the most difficult period for the reconstruction of the country. Successively the U.S. delegate declared that his Govt renounced all reparations from Italy, which amounted to 20 milliard dollars. Also the representatives of South Africa, Canada, India and Australia declared on behalf of their Govts that they renounced any reparations from Italy. (Mass.)

6. An economic agreement was signed yesterday at Paris by Donomi for Italy and Wassif Ghali Pashà for Egypt. The agreement states that Italy should pay 4.5 million Egyptian lire for war reparations, plus 2 million pounds for expenditures sustained. Italian property in Egypt is unfrozen excluding a quota which is to guarantee the payment of the reparations. (Tempo)

7. De Gasperi and Petrilli met with the representatives of the CGIL yesterday in order to examine the situation of the State employees. De Gasperi higly deplored the strike of the State employees, which was not admissible in a democratic State, and said that a decision concerning the advance payment of the 3,000 lire would be made today following consultations with the Economic ministers. (Momento) - Concluded at page NO. 10 -

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 11)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "Moscow's henchmen accuse the United States of preparing a new war", is "Espresso's" headline to a report on the Paris Conference.

2. E. announces that 121,000 gallons of Italian olive oil are about to arrive to the United States under the heading: "Why there is a lack of oil in Italy".

FIGARO (Independent)

1. F. reports from Havana that the President of the Italo-Cuban "Giuseppe Garibaldi" Association has challenged the Soviet vice-commissar for Foreign Affairs, A Vishinsky, to a duel for "his false policy against the Italian Government and for his lies on the valor of the Italian soldier".

2. F. says that surplus artillery shells bought by the government are being turned into bicycles in factories in Northern Italy.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

"It is a fact: the Italians", says G.d.S., "do not want to make this revolution which Togliatti wants so much. Togliatti has been entrusted to create a revolutionary chaos in Italy, a chaos which the Soviet system would then start to put in order in its own way. We do not venture to say if it will be a Communist or a Marxist system. Today in Europe the Communist parties resemble as twin brothers the Quisling governments that Hitler used to create in the countries he defeated in order to control their activities. From this point of view, the French Communist leader, Thorez, is practically equivalent to Pierre Laval, while the difference between Togliatti and the Hungarian Communist leader Dimitroff is only that the latter is now president of the Hungarian Republic while the former, thanks Heaven, is not the President of the Italian Republic, and will never be, because at all costs the Italians do not want the revolution wanted by the Communist Party. ..."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

If De Gasperi does not want to play Facta's rôle his Government must prevent such a situation arising again which Facta was unable to dominate, writes Santi Savarino. The situation is all the more dangerous as there are too many arms and too many

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

1. F. reports from Havana that the President of the Italo-Cuban "Giuseppe Garibaldi" Association has challenged the Soviet vice-commissar for Foreign Affairs, A Vishinsky, to a duel for "his false policy against the Italian Government and for his lies on the valor of the Italian soldier".

2. F. says that surplus artillery shells bought by the government are being turned into bicycles in factories in Northern Italy.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

"It is a fact: the Italians", says G.d.S., "do not want to make this revolution which Togliatti wants so much. Togliatti has been entrusted to create a revolutionary chaos in Italy, a chaos which the Soviet system would then start to put in order in its own way. We do not venture to say if it will be a Communist or a Marxist system. Today in Europe the Communist parties resemble as twin brothers the Quisling governments that Hitler used to create in the countries he defeated in order to control their activities. From this point of view, the French Communist leader, Thorez, is practically equivalent to Pierre Laval, while the difference between Togliatti and the Hungarian Communist leader Dimitroff is only that the latter is now president of the Hungarian Republic while the former, thanks Heaven, is not the President of the Italian Republic, and will never be, because at all costs the Italians do not want the revolution wanted by the Communist Party. ..."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

If De Gasperi does not want to play Facta's rôle his Government must prevent such a situation arising again which Facta was unable to dominate, writes Santi Savarino. The situation is all the more dangerous as there are too many arms and too many armed, continues the writer, adding that only yesterday there was a report of gun-running in Sardinia. The Government becomes an accomplice of the scoundrels of all parties if it does not use its authority. Saragat has done well, therefore, to assemble the Costituente, the trustee of the will of the people, that it may compel the Government to its duty of guarding the freedom and peace of the Italian people, concludes S.S.

INDIPENDENTE

Italy did not begin her fight against Germany only on October 13, 1943, says Giacomo Zanussi, criticizing the preamble of the "Diktat", but on September 8, 1943.

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

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

The first two volumes of the first Italian version of the "Somma Teologica" of St. Thomas Aquinas are ready for the press, announces the paper.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. says that the defense of the Currency and internal order are essential factors for the economic revival of the country, and that unless all the parties put aside their political opinions and concentrate their efforts on these two questions inflation and anarchy will be inevitable.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. No solution of the crisis will be effective if it purports to solve only the question of Corbino as the Corbino crisis is a crisis of the Government, states Luigi Salvatorelli. He considers that De Gasperi has too many jobs (Prime, Foreign and Interior Minister all at once) whereas the Prime Minister should be able to devote his entire attention to the unity of government policy and action.

2. American papers print with big headlines Giuseppe Saragat's declaration on the eve of the extraordinary session of the Costituente to Edward Kerr, political correspondent of the International News Service. Saragat stressed the great delusion of the Italians over the attitude of the Allies at Paris and the influence this delusion will have on the vote of the Assembly.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

After recalling that "when a soldier abandons his post he is considered as a desertor and pursued by the law", V.R. says that this part of the Military code does not seem to apply to higher ranks as it reports that Brig. General Cassiani Ingoni Patrizio abandoned his post three months ago to follow King Umberto to Portugal and still "remains available for re-employment" according to the "Bollettino Ufficial" of the Italian Air Force.

MORNING PAPERS (September 12)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Corbino's politics Umberto Calosso writes that it is strange that in wartime the conservatives have not the slightest hesitation about maintaining a rigid rationing of provisions, clothing etc. paying high wages and exercising a control over industry which amounts to a complete socialisation. But as soon as peace returns the conservatives immediately feel

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

1. No solution of the crisis will be effective if it purports to solve only the question of Corbino as the Corbino crisis is a crisis of the Government, states Luigi Salvatorelli. He considers that De Gasperi has too many jobs (Prime, Foreign and Interior Minister all at once) whereas the Prime Minister should be able to devote his entire attention to the unity of government policy and action.

2. American papers print with big headlines Giuseppe Saragat's declaration on the eve of the extraordinary session of the Costituente to Edward Kerr, political correspondent of the International News Service. Saragat stressed the great delusion of the Italians over the attitude of the Allies at Paris and the influence this delusion will have on the vote of the Assembly.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

After recalling that "when a soldier abandons his post he is considered as a desertor and pursued by the law", V.R. says that this part of the Military code does not seem to apply to higher ranks as it reports that Brig. General Cassiani Ingoni Patrizio abandoned his post three months ago to follow King Umberto to Portugal and still "remains available for re-employment" according to the "Bollettino Ufficiel" of the Italian Air Force.

MORNING PAPERS (September 12)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Corbino's politics Umberto Calosso writes that it is strange that in wartime the conservatives have not the slightest hesitation about maintaining a rigid rationing of provisions, clothing etc. paying high wages and exercising a control over industry which amounts to a complete socialisation. But as soon as peace returns the conservatives immediately feel very timid, discouraged and, with a lack of imagination and full of Moslem-like fatalism, they accept the return to unemployment, to hunger, to luxury and laissez faire as if these things couldn't be changed.

2. "Uncertainty and perplexity aggravate the situation" is the headline of the paper about De Gasperi's negotiations, which urges quick action as the Right is courting the President of the Council and persuading him to transform the "small" crisis into a "big" one.

1823

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

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. Inset: "It hadn't occurred to the Government: To draft a press law journalists are also needed".

2. In a leading article, "Whose fault?", the paper complains that whenever De Gasperi's presence is most needed in Paris in connection with the Peace Treaty he always has to return to Rome to cope with a government crisis. Thus in June last at the time of the Big Four meeting; now for the 21 Nations session. Whose fault is it if Italy will be unable to retort to the attacks by the Yugoslav Delegation during this final stage of the Conference? The paper asserts that the responsibility for all this lies to a large extent with De Gasperi himself, because he agreed to form a Government based on ambiguity and contradiction.

3. In a small note it is remarked that the threat of a general strike against the Government made by CGIL, appears to be very immoderate. The demands of the State-employees are, of course, well grounded, but the paper asks: should only the issues of foreign policy, such as that of Trieste, according to the Communists, be the only ones to be settled by calm discussion?

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Luigi Barzini Jr, the editor, comments on Nenni's plan for a "controlled economy" or a "war economy" in Italy, saying that he would do better to stop reading Marx, Marshall, Pareto and other economists and consider if the bureaucratic instruments and the means at his disposal can enable him to carry out his plan in spite of the fact that "the Government in which he is vice-President cannot manage to refuse higher wages, to collect the simplest taxes, to defend its tobacco monopoly violated at every street corner,... to prevent the Prefects terrorized by local demonstrations from promising impossible bread rations and the leaders of workers organisations inciting the mob."

2. G. publishes an interview with the Minister of Agriculture, Segni, in which he says that the land will be granted to peasants only according to the law and that "it would be a crime not to take measures to prevent the movement of mountain populations towards the cities by improving the conditions of living and of work in these regions".

3. G. reports that 9 Italian technicians left yesterday for Great Britain on an 11 days' tour of British aircraft factories.

4. G. says that the Milan Fair opens today.

5. G. says that the Italian fish-canning industry is almost paralysed for lack of olive oil.

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

Government based on ambiguity and contradiction.

3. In a small note it is remarked that the threat of a general strike against the Government made by CGIL, appears to be very immoderate. The demands of the State-employees are, of course, well grounded, but the paper asks: should only the issues of foreign policy, such as that of Trieste, according to the Communists, be the only ones to be settled by calm discussion?

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Luigi Barzini Jr, the editor, comments on Nenni's plan for a "controlled economy" or a "war economy" in Italy, saying that he would do better to stop reading Marx, Marshall, Pareto and other economists and consider if the burenucratic instruments and the means at his disposal can enable him to carry out his plan in spite of the fact that "the Government in which he is vice-President cannot manage to refuse higher wages, to collect the simplest taxes, to defend its tobacco monopoly violated at every street corner,... to prevent the Prefects terrorized by local demonstrations from promising impossible bread rations and the leaders of workers organisations inciting the mob."

2. G. publishes an interview with the Minister of Agriculture, Segni, in which he says that the land will be granted to peasants only according to the law and that "it would be a crime not to take measures to prevent the movement of mountain populations towards the cities by improving the conditions of living and of work in these regions".

3. G. reports that 9 Italian technicians left yesterday for Great Britain on an 11 days' tour of British aircraft factories.

4. G. says that the Milan Fair opens today.

5. G. says that the Italian fish-canning industry is almost paralysed for lack of olive oil.

6. Foreign Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	10 Sept.	11 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9100-9250	9150-9300
- Pound	1380-1420	1420-1450
- Dollar: Large D.C.	475-480	480-495
Normal D.C.	497-515	503-508
Small D.C.	505-525	515-520
- Swiss Franc	162-165	162-164

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Whenever a decision has to be made in Foreign Policy, writes Aldo Carosci, the Communists affirm that Italy must not rely upon the disputes between the victors (as if there was anything else she could rely on). The Socialists take refuge in neutrality or - like Nenni - state in advance that they will adhere to any treaty, abjuring any spirit of resistance, to "promote confidence", as Socialdemocrats have always done in regimes with the most insecure foundations. The Catholics defend the old Italy in a spirit of remarkable continuity, ready to conserve the little which remains. The lack of a Foreign Policy of the three big Parties, which show also a lack of any profound sense of the revolution of the State, and the conception of internal politics as something not casual and not subject to the quicksands of a fragile equilibrium is a fact, typical not only for Italy but for the whole of Europe, and a sign of the decadence of a Europe which endured a "weimarisation".

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Nationality, not Racialism", the writer remarks that thanks to the request for a plebiscite by the Italian Delegation at the Peace Conference, the Venezia Giulia issue has been put back on a democratic basis. Popular consultation is to be considered as an elementary right of all peoples whose land is under discussion. By identifying nationality with the blood and language of the population, the Yugoslav rulers are showing that they draw their conception of nationality from German romanticism, or in other words, they are asserting a racialist principle. For western democracy, on the contrary, nationality is above all a moral and spiritual fact. So one should be considered Italian or Slav according as to whether one declares oneself to belong either to the one or the other nationality. Several American and British newspapers have point pointed out the fact that numerous Slavs from the environs of Pola have arrived in Trieste, because they do not want to fall under Tito's domination. Inasmuch as the Liberation Committee of Trieste has repeatedly pleaded for a plebiscite, the paper hopes that the Paris Conference will accept this solution, supported also by the Italian Delegation.

2. In headline: "Christian Democracy asks that the position among the parties of the Government be made clear - The "three woes" of internal policy, according to De Gasperi: Occupation of land, Partisans' agitation and State-employees strike - ...".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

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

and not subject to the quicksands of a fragile equilibrium is a fact, typical not only for Italy but for the whole of Europe, and a sign of the decadence of a Europe which endured a "weimarisation".

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Nationality, not Racialism", the writer remarks that thanks to the request for a plebiscite by the Italian Delegation at the Peace Conference, the Venezia Giulia issue has been put back on a democratic basis. Popular consultation is to be considered as an elementary right of all peoples whose land is under discussion. By identifying nationality with the blood and language of the population, the Yugoslav rulers are showing that they draw their conception of nationality from German romanticism, or in other words, they are asserting a racialist principle. For western democracy, on the contrary, nationality is above all a moral and spiritual fact. So one should be considered Italian or Slav according as to whether one declares oneself to belong either to the one or the other nationality. Several American and British newspapers have point pointed out the fact that numerous Slavs from the environs of Pola have arrived in Trieste, because they do not want to fall under Tito's domination. Inasmuch as the Liberation Committee of Trieste has repeatedly pleaded for a plebiscite, the paper hopes that the Paris Conference will accept this solution, supported also by the Italian Delegation.

2. In headline: "Christian Democracy asks that the position among the parties of the Government be made clear - The "three woes" of internal policy, according to De Gasperi: Occupation of land, Partisans' agitation and State-employees strike - ...".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. Under the heading "To avoid a robbery" G. De Rossi stresses the importance of the Italian property abroad, at present in danger of being expropriated, and the hard and toilsome work with which this property was obtained by several generations of hundreds of thousands of Italians.

2. "The Left of the Christian Democrat Party is said to have wanted to break with the Communists" is the headline of the paper which stresses that the crisis has not been settled yet and that the President of the Council asked for a vote of confidence to gain time. Two fundamental elements dominate the present

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

discussions for a solution of the crisis, continues "M.": the personal difficulty De Gasperi meets in the Christian Democrat Party itself and the reluctance of all Parties to assume the direction of the economic life of the country at such a critical moment.

3. Venezia Giulia Communists today threatened to fight against any decision of the Paris Conference on the Trieste question, whatever the Soviet attitude, and to demonstrate for the supporting of their policy even against the will of the Allied Government if necessary, reports the paper from Trieste. The minimum of the UASIS demands is that the internationalised zone of Trieste should be limited to the town of Trieste and the immediate surroundings, leaving to Yugoslavia the center of the Monfalcone shipyards and the Gorizia. UASIS, which pretends to represent 400 000 filo-Yugoslav Venezia Giulia inhabitants, claims that it will ignore the Allied Government's orders when it intends to demonstrate.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. After remarking that "Corbino's anti-inflation policy aiming at a reduction in the cost of living" has had precisely the opposite result, Giuseppe Cappi reviews the economic situation.

"To impose reduction of prices - he writes - i not a practical solution and it is not even a just one as the Govt cannot oblige poor people to lower their standard of living which is already extremely low. The only thing to do is to give the State the means to actuate a policy of public works and therefore maintain the cost of living at a tolerable standard by maintaining the political price of essential goods.... We must therefore make use of private wealth: for instance, a land owner earns today 15 times what he earned in 1937-1938 and pays only 6 times the taxes he paid during these years". "The Authorities, he continues, will perhaps find it difficult to estimate the private wealth of each citizen, but things might become easier through a compulsory denunciation of each individual's wealth with severe penalties for the defrauders. It is certain that this tax would give the Treasury plenty of money and would also cause a deflation because wealthy people would be obliged to sell the goods they stock hoping for higher prices, in order to get money in cash to pay their income tax. ... This policy would also have an economic advantage, as it would contribute to social tranquility, and also a political one, as the State would be enabled to preserve public order much better after having eliminated economic injustice. ... On the other hand the State will also be enabled to face unemployment as it would have money to effect a rational program of public works."

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

immediate surroundings, leaving to Yugoslavia the center of the Monfalcone shipyards and the Gorizia. UASIS, which pretends to represent 400 000 filo-Yugoslav Venezia Giulia inhabitants, claims that it will ignore the Allied Government's orders when it intends to demonstrate.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. After remarking that "Corbino's anti-inflation policy aiming at a reduction in the cost of living" has had precisely the opposite result, Giuseppe Cappi reviews the economic situation.

"To impose reduction of prices - he writes - i not a practical solution and it is not even a just one as the Govt cannot oblige poor people to lower their standard of living which is already extremely low. The only thing to do is to give the State the means to actuate a policy of public works and therefore maintain the cost of living at a tolerable standard by maintaining the political price of essential goods.... We must therefore make use of private wealth: for instance, a land owner earns today 15 times what he earned in 1937-1938 and pays only 6 times the taxes he paid during these years". "The Authorities, he continues, will perhaps find it difficult to estimate the private wealth of each citizen, but things might become easier through a compulsory denunciation of each individual's wealth with severe penalties for the defraudders. It is certain that this tax would give the Treasury plenty of money and would also cause a deflation because wealthy people would be obliged to sell the goods they stock hoping for higher prices, in order to get money in cash to pay their income tax. ... This policy would also have an economic advantage, as it would contribute to social tranquility, and also a political one, as the State would be enabled to preserve public order much better after having eliminated economic injustice. ... On the other hand the State will also be enabled to face unemployment as it would have money to effect a rational program of public works."

"The Christian Democrat Party", he concludes, "and its Leaders to whom is already due a great part of the merit for having lead the nation through the post-war troubles will, through a wise economic policy, also deserve the merit of having brought the Country safely into port".

2. Commenting on the rumors of a union of the Qualunquisti the Liberals and the Labour Democrats, P. reports that the hardest nut to crack for the formation of the "fourth mass party" is the one of the name because both the Qualunquisti and the Liberals do not want to renounce their "label".

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

3. P. quotes the Archbishop of Boston, Rev. Richard J. Cushing: "The collapse of Italy owing to the unjust terms of the Peace Treaty will be the prelude of the destruction of the West".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Panfilo Gentile examines the present occupation of so-called uncultivated lands in connection with Lenin's technique of Revolution which includes the purchase of the favour of the peasants or at least the neutralisation of their hostility against Communism.

2. The Communists on the subcommission for the Constitution opposed the discussion of preamble to the Constitution which would put human rights and the rights of the natural community above those of the State, writes "R.L.", adding that the Communists want the Divine State and that the Christian Democrats finally agreed to settle these rights in single articles.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. In its leading article T. writes: "The humiliation of Italy at the Luxembourg, the lack of State authority and the collapse of the Italian finance had accentuated in the last few weeks the anxiety of the Italians for a clear word from the Govt. The fact that Saragat had convoked the Constituent Assembly from Paris made the people expect such a statement... But on his arrival in Rome, Saragat was obliged, by the incomprehension of political circles to make it merely a normal meeting... Now it is evident that the country faces a new form of cruel and unmerited expiation as it sees itself abandoned by its Government at the very time when it needs a strong Government which would encourage the will to reconstruction. It is indeed a tragic situation for the solving of which there is only one solution: hasten the convocation of the 'comizi' so that the country might save itself by creating Chambers which would make more homogeneous Government..."

2. T. says that the massacre of the 'Ardeatine' seems to be of no interest to the Florence Court now judging the German General Maelzer.

3. Under the heading: "An incontrovertible evidence" T. prints a statement of General Anders, commander of the Second Polish Corps, on the value of the Italian Soldier, in which after recalling that most of the Italian units were under his command during the war, he emphasizes the sacrifice and courage of the Italian troops and says that "he could not refrain from asserting that the insults made against the Italian Soldier are only part of a series of calumnies and lies which are thrown against the peoples who think of Democracy as the essence of Justice and Liberty".

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

1705

those of the State, writes "R.L.", adding that the Communists want the Divine State and that the Christian Democrats finally agreed to settle these rights in single articles.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. In its leading article T. writes: "The humiliation of Italy at the Luxembourg, the lack of State authority and the collapse of the Italian finance had accentuated in the last few weeks the anxiety of the Italians for a clear word from the Govt. The fact that Saragat had convoked the Constituent Assembly from Paris made the people expect such a statement... But on his arrival in Rome, Saragat was obliged, by the incomprehension of political circles to make it merely a normal meeting... Now it is evident that the country faces a new form of cruel and unmerited expiation as it sees itself abandoned by its Government at the very time when it needs a strong Government which would encourage the will to reconstruction. It is indeed a tragic situation for the solving of which there is only one solution: hasten the convocation of the 'comizi' so that the country might save itself by creating Chambers which would make more homogeneous Government..."

2. T. says that the massacre of the 'Ardeatine' seems to be of no interest to the Florence Court now judging the German General Maelzer.

3. Under the heading: "An incontrovertible evidence" T. prints a statement of General Anders, commander of the Second Polish Corps, on the value of the Italian Soldier, in which after recalling that most of the Italian units were under his command during the war, he emphasizes the sacrifice and courage of the Italian troops and says that "he could not refrain from asserting that the insults made against the Italian Soldier are only part of a series of calumnies and lies which are thrown against the peoples who think of Democracy as the essence of Justice and Liberty".

"We, Poles, - he concludes - who have abundantly shed our blood in Italy and who have fought beside Italian units, are in a position to appreciate their military value and this is why we feel ourselves honoured by the Italo-Polish comradeship on the battlefields which succeeded, together with the Allied effort, in destroying the enemy of Liberty and of Italy".

1821

1706

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

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Inset: "If we do not understand the suffering of our people and their just exasperation, we cannot govern the Nation satisfactorily".

2. In a leading article under the heading: "It is also our own fault", Mario Montagnana points out that the Partisan congress has received little consideration on the part of the Italian press. This is due, according to the writer, to a deliberate policy of the reactionary press to relegate to oblivion the heroic deeds performed by partisans in ridding the country of the Germans and crushing the last remanants of militant fascism. Many people are showing surprise and even indignation for the different treatment that France and Italy are receiving at the Peace Conference. One reason, according to the writer, is to be seen in the fact that the Partisans are honoured in France, while they are disregarded, and even worse, slandered and insulted in Italy.

3. In headline: "Union of all syndical trends for the safety of the Country - The enforcement of the Government Programme urgently requested by the C.G.I.L. - The Workers propose: 1) Extraordinary patrimonial tax, 2) appropriation of profits, 3) change of currency, 4) war against speculation - Communist Deputies are asking in the Constituent Assembly for special measures against the high cost of living".

4. In headline: "The question of our Reparations at the Luxembourg Palace - The method as proposed by USSR is the most favourable to Italy - 'The same method must be applied for the reparations due to other claimant States', Tarchiani says."

Continued

GENERAL

8. A group of lawyers, members of the National Partisan Congress, which is being held at Florence, discussed yesterday on the requests for amnesty of the partisans still in prison. (Momento)

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/333/PRB September 13, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi received Minister Scoccimarro yesterday asking him what his opinion was concerning the proposed merging of the two Economic Ministries. According to "Momento" Scoccimarro affirmed that some months ago his party would have raised no objections to the merging, but that it would now clearly reject the proposal as the move could be given the wider meaning of a Communist co-responsibility for the present difficult economic and financial situation. However Scoccimarro said that he was disposed to collaborate with the Minister replacing Corbino in order jointly to examine the possibility of agreeing on the main lines of a programme of action. He suggested Dr. Menichella and Mattioli (managing director of the Commercial Bank) as prospective successors to Corbino. De Gasperi accepted the proposal and in the afternoon asked Ministers Scoccimarro, Campilli Morandi and Macrelli to meet Dr. Menichella in order to decide clearly the direction of the economic and financial policy. The meeting was held at the Ministry of Industry. De Gasperi then received at Montecitorio a delegation of the Socialist Party, composed of Lombardo, secretary general, Targetti and Canevari, who on behalf of the Socialist Parliamentary Group which had met during the morning, asked him for an quick settlement of the crisis. De Gasperi said he hoped to be able to announce the solution this morning and to hold a meeting of the Council of Ministers in the afternoon. Later on De Gasperi stated to journalists that Dr. Menichella was a man who was always giving valuable advice, and that when a man gave valuable advice it might also happen that he might be asked if he felt like putting it into practice. The Directorate of the Socialist party and of the Christian Democrat party held two separate meetings last night. The first (always according to "Momento") heard a report by secretary general Lombardo on the present situation and on the assurances given by De Gasperi; the second discussed an order of the day proposed by Cappi concerning the Christian-Democrat programme for economy and public order. In its editorial "Avanti!" writes that it is now certain that the Minister for Foreign Trade, Campilli, will succeed Corbino and that the former's Ministry will be merged with that of Industry. "Of course" writes the paper, "the merging of the Treasury with the Finance Ministry is postponed as it is a purely technical fact now

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

the move could be given the wider meaning of a Communist co-responsibility for the present difficult economic and financial situation. However Scoccimarro said that he was disposed to collaborate with the Minister replacing Corbino in order jointly to examine the possibility of agreeing on the main lines of a programme of action. He suggested Dr. Menichella and Mattioli (managing director of the Commercial Bank) as prospective successors to Corbino. De Gasperi accepted the proposal and in the afternoon asked Ministers Scoccimarro, Campilli Morandi and Macrelli to meet Dr. Menichella in order to decide clearly the direction of the economic and financial policy. The meeting was held at the Ministry of Industry. De Gasperi then received at Montecitorio a delegation of the Socialist Party, composed of Lombardo, secretary general, Targetti and Canevari, who on behalf of the Socialist Parliamentary Group which had met during the morning, asked him for an quick settlement of the crisis. De Gasperi said he hoped to be able to announce the solution this morning and to hold a meeting of the Council of Ministers in the afternoon. Later on De Gasperi stated to journalists that Dr. Menichella was a man who was always giving valuable advice, and that when a man gave valuable advice it might also happen that he might be asked if he felt like putting it into practice. The Directorate of the Socialist party and of the Christian Democrat party held two separate meetings last night. The first (always according to "Momento") heard a report by secretary general Lombardo on the present situation and on the assurances given by De Gasperi; the second discussed an order of the day proposed by Cappi concerning the Christian-Democrat programme for economy and public order. In its editorial "Avanti!" writes that it is now certain that the Minister for Foreign Trade, Campilli, will succeed Corbino and that the former's Ministry will be merged with that of Industry. "Of course" writes the paper, "the merging of the Treasury with the Finance Ministry is postponed as it is a purely technical fact now politically inopportune". Corbino's resignation completely disoriented the Socialists and Communists, writes "Italia Nuova", and what it worse "uncovered" them before the masses to whom they had stated over a period of several weeks that "only Corbino's participation in the Govt impeded the application of the financial programmes they had planned in favour of the people. This is proved by the fact that they were not prepared to solve the problem and have not yet been able to suggest a candidate of their own, as required by parliamentary rule". The paper then reports the secretary general of the Socialist party, Lombardo, as having stated to journalists last night "we are in favour of the merging of the

7829

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

Ministries of Finance and Treasury, but we want to stop the leak immediately; especially in view of the fact that the whole question will emerge again", and comments that Socialists and Communists, acknowledging that the trick had not succeeded, wanted to repair the ill done at once before the masses became aware of it. The paper also remarks that "all requests made either by the Socialists or Communists (such as the change of currency, the progressive taxation, etc.) are collapsing one by one and that Togliatti, who launched himself and his party into the fray in order to overturn the present economic and financial policy, is now concerned only with avoiding that the Christian-Democrat Party gets another vote in the Council of Ministers". The paper concludes by affirming that "De Gasperi has understood the situation and means to wear down his "friends-antagonists" by multiplying meetings and conversations".

2. After a meeting held yesterday morning by Ministers Nenni, Scoccimarro, Corbino, D'Aragona and Undersecretaries Corsi and Petrilli under De Gasperi's chairmanship, the Govt issued an appeal to the State employees. The appeal, after having recalled that wage increases to an amount of over 60 milliard lire had been granted to the State employees during the year, that the same employees were still being paid the "Republican Bonus", and that the Govt had already undertaken to examine favourably a further increase of wages and the concession of the "thirteenth month", stated that negotiations might be concluded in a few days provided that the employees resumed work. Ministers Nenni and Scoccimarro stated afterwards to the CGIL representatives that the request for an advance payment of 3,000 lire had not been objected to at the Council of Ministers and that it was now only a matter of fixing the date and method of payment. Following this, the representatives of the State and Local Government employees held a meeting at the CGIL office last night and passed a resolution which, although disagreeing with the Govt's viewpoint concerning the right of the State employees to strike, invited all workers of public administrations to return to work from today. (Avanti)

3. At the opening of yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly Di Vittorio asked the Govt what they meant to do to ease the unemployment of Apulian peasants. Undersecretary to the Interior Corsi and Undersecretary of Public Works Restagno answered giving a full list of measures already taken and planned to deal with the problem, but Di Vittorio spoke again, affirming that he also wanted to denounce the land-owners' manoeuvre aimed at keeping the peasants under a continuous political pressure,

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

concludes by affirming that De Gasperi has understood the situation and means to wear down his "friends-antagonists" by multiplying meetings and conversations".

2. After a meeting held yesterday morning by Ministers Nenni, Scoccimarro, Corbino, D'Aragona and Undersecretaries Corsi and Petrilli under De Gasperi's chairmanship, the Govt issued an appeal to the State employees. The appeal, after having recalled that wage increases to an amount of over 30 milliard lire had been granted to the State employees during the year, that the same employees were still being paid the "Republican Bonus", and that the Govt had already undertaken to examine favourably a further increase of wages and the concession of the "thirteenth month", stated that negotiations might be concluded in a few days provided that the employees resumed work. Ministers Nenni and Scoccimarro stated afterwards to the CGIL representatives that the request for an advance payment of 3,000 lire had not been objected to at the Council of Ministers and that it was now only a matter of fixing the date and method of payment. Following this, the representatives of the State and Local Government employees held a meeting at the CGIL office last night and passed a resolution which, although disagreeing with the Govt's viewpoint concerning the right of the State employees to strike, invited all workers of public administrations to return to work from today. (Avanti)

3. At the opening of yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly Di Vittorio asked the Govt what they meant to do to ease the unemployment of Apulian peasants. Undersecretary to the Interior Corsi and Undersecretary of Public Works Restagno answered giving a full list of measures already taken and planned to deal with the problem, but Di Vittorio spoke again, affirming that he also wanted to denounce the land-owners' manoeuvre aimed at keeping the peasants under a continuous political pressure, whom they compelled to abandon the Trade Unions and the parties of the Left, (from the Right: It is exactly the contrary!). At San Severo, he continued, the landowners did not want to accept the workers suggested by the all-party committee, and employed the workers sent by a would-be "qualunquista" syndicate. (from the qualunquisti benches: it is untrue!) Di Vittorio stated further: "The Trade Union is not a party organisation". (from Right and Center: Bum!). At this point Saragat declared that Di Vittorio should not speak further as the Statute allowed him only five minutes to declare whether he was satisfied with the Govt's statements or not. The discussion on the proposed addenda to the

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

Rules was then started, and a motion submitted by Crispo (UDN), stating that the discussion should be suspended as it aimed at invalidating the Decree of 16 March 1946, was rejected by 234 votes. Therefore the discussion will be carried on today. (Tempo)

4. The Yugoslav delegate, Bebler, asked the Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday that Monfalcone be given to Yugoslavia, and reasserted that if not even the Gorizia and Monfalcone zones were given to his country "consequences will be very grave". The Military commission heard the Italian representatives explain the Italian viewpoint concerning the military clauses of the treaty. General Trezzani said that it was impossible to understand for what reason it was desired to deprive Italy of any possibility of defense, while this right had been acknowledge to all the United Nations. Giuriati, Capitano di Vascello, asked that Italy be allowed at least 82 thousand tons of war-ships, including six cruisers instead of four, eight destroyers instead of six, and at least four submarines. The Navy establishment should be increased to 35,000 men. General Aimone Cat then asked for an additional one hundred reserve planes besides those granted by the draft treaty. After the translation of the speeches was read, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Alexander, put a question which was obviously a trap. To the general surprise he asked if Italy acknowledged that she had been treated with great generosity by the Allies, who thus gave the maximum consideration to her co-belligerence. Commander Giuriati, who apparently was suppressing his anger, rose and answered with great calmness and firmness that it was not so. He said that the Allies, forgetting pacts and moral obligations, had disposed of the Italian fleet as if it were war booty, and that by reducing it they deliberately deprived it of homogeneity, integrity and the very small fighting value which it might have had. The Italian answer was listened to with the utmost attention by all the Delegations, while Alexander looked up at the ceiling and the Yugoslav and Russian delegates tittered, muttering among themselves. (Tempo)

5. The United Press confirms in a despatch from Paris that conversations are being carried on between Italian and Yugoslav representatives in order to solve the Trieste question, and the problems of the Statute of the city and the future administration of the Free Territory.

6. De Gasperi twice received Ambassador Reale yesterday. The Ambassador will leave for Paris on Monday and wil continue his action intended to achieve cordial and fruitful relations with the Yugoslav delegation. (ANSA)

7. The Constituent Assembly First Sub-Commission yesterday approved the first section of Article 3 of the new Constitution which reads as follows: "Individual liberty is inviolable. Nobody

1819

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

acknowledge to all the United Nations. Giuriati, Capitano di Vascello, asked that Italy be allowed at least 82 thousand tons of war-ships, including six cruisers instead of four, eight destroyers instead of six, and at least four submarines. The Navy establishment should be increased to 35,000 men. General Aimone Cat then asked for an additional one hundred reserve planes besides those granted by the draft treaty. After the translation of the speeches was read, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Alexander, put a question which was obviously a trap. To the general surprise he asked if Italy acknowledged that she had been treated with great generosity by the Allies, who thus gave the maximum consideration to her co-belligerence. Commander Giuriati, who apparently was suppressing his anger, rose and answered with great calmness and firmness that it was not so. He said that the Allies, forgetting pacts and moral obligations, had disposed of the Italian fleet as if it were war booty, and that by reducing it they deliberately deprived it of homogeneity, integrity and the very small fighting value which it might have had. The Italian answer was listened to with the utmost attention by all the Delegations, while Alexander looked up at the ceiling and the Yugoslav and Russian delegates tittered, muttering among themselves. (Tempo)

5. The United Press confirms in a despatch from Paris that conversations are being carried on between Italian and Yugoslav representatives in order to solve the Trieste question, and the problems of the Statute of the city and the future administration of the Free Territory.

6. De Gasperi twice received Ambassador Reale yesterday. The Ambassador will leave for Paris on Monday and wil continue his action intended to achieve cordial and fruitful relations with the Yugoslav delegation. (AMSI)

7. The Constituent Assembly First Sub-Commission yesterday approved the first section of Article 3 of the new Constitution which reads as follows: "Individual liberty is inviolable. Nobody can be deprived of it except by action of the judiciary authorities an only in those cases and ways foreseen by the law." Police detention and arrest were also discussed. The Third Sub-Commission passed the following formula concerning the right to work: "The worker has the right to a retribution proportional to the quality and quantity of his work and adequate to his personal and family necessities."

8. The Directorate of the CGIL concluded its labours last night. A national congress of the CGIL will be held at Florence on 15 December.

1819

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 12)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Very few of the arbitrarily and illegaly occupied 50,000 hectars of land will remain so after examination as to whether these lands are farmable or not, writes Romano Belfi. In the northern provinces, in the Po valley and in Emilia where every piece of ground is cultivated and where the problem of giving uncultivated land to the peasants remains unsolved, the "mitra" rules so that many of the peasants have left their farms and taken refuge in the town. It is high time that the central and provincial authorities finally showed that for murderers there exists only the most exemplary punishment, concludes the writer.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. In headline: "The example of Washington has no followers in Belgrade - Tito asks for factories, merchant fleet, gold reserve and man-power".

2. In headline: "Insurrection against Minister Scelba - Post and Telegraph employees prepare a memorable strike - We shall write no more letters and telephones will remain silent until female employees will be no longer be compelled to separate from their husbands in order to keep their employment".

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In headline: "Ministerial Crisis - The Socialists are arbiters of the situation, while the Christian-Democrats think about a break with the Communists - New meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the Christian Democrats - De Gasperi's perplexity - The unification of Treasury and Finance Ministries a motive for a political speculation?".

2. In headline: "Mockery of the renunciation of reparations - Britain wants to confiscate all properties of Italians abroad - Torchiani's proposition of a five years moratorium favourably commented on".

3. The results of an investigation on the unemployment situation throughout the country are summarized as follows: there are about 1,200,000 unemployed in industry mostly in Lombardia (268,000) and the Veneto (245,000). In agriculture there are at present about 500,000 unemployed, a number which is liable to increase in the near future, as soon as the seasonal work decreases.

4. The paper reports from Washington the opinion expressed by officials of the U.S. Government that a loan to the extent of about 100 million dollars will be granted to Italy after the

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

exists only the most exemplary punishment, concludes the writer.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. In headline: "The example of Washington has no followers in Belgrade - Tito asks for factories, merchant fleet, gold reserve and man-power".

2. In headline: "Insurrection against Minister Scelba - Post and Telegraph employees prepare a memorable strike - We shall write no more letters and telephones will remain silent until female employees will be no longer be compelled to separate from their husbands in order to keep their employment".

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In headline: "Ministerial Crisis - The Socialists are arbiters of the situation, while the Christian-Democrats think about a break with the Communists - New meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the Christian Democrats - De Gasperi's perplexity - The unification of Treasury and Finance Ministries a motive for a political speculation?".

2. In headline: "Mockery of the renunciation of reparations - Britain wants to confiscate all properties of Italians abroad - Tarchiani's proposition of a five years moratorium favourably commented on".

3. The results of an investigation on the unemployment situation throughout the country are summarized as follows: there are about 1,200,000 unemployed in industry mostly in Lombardia (268,000) and the Veneto (245,000). In agriculture there are at present about 500,000 unemployed, a number which is liable to increase in the near future, as soon as the seasonal work decreases.

4. The paper reports from Washington the opinion expressed by officials of the U.S. Government that a loan to the extent of about 100 million dollars will be granted to Italy after the signature of the Peace Treaty. It seems that the U.S. will support without reserve the request of Italy for admission to the International Bank and monetary Fund. (AP)

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Apart from their incapacity, says the paper, there is a strange reluctance on the part of the rulers of Italy to rule. Italian democracy, in fact, has appointed theorists and sectarians who claimed, as it were, to be expert railway engine drivers, but have proved, in the event, to be incapable of managing even a hand-cart.

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

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Under the heading "To abolish taxes on the salaries of State employees", the paper examines Luigi Einaudi's project, published in "Riforma Sociale" in 1928 stating that this plan would solve the material and moral problems of one category of workers.

2. The unification of the Ministries of the Treasury and of Finance is the problem on which Christian Democrats and Communists disagree, states "G.d'I.", adding that the Confederation of Labour is insisting on the change of the currency and demanding urgent measures to stop speculation.

3. Allied Military Police aided by the recently formed German Military Police have made a new swoop on the famous "Forbidden City" zone between Tirrenia and Calambrone near Pisa, capturing numerous Negro deserters, escaped German prisoners and "segnorine". The A.F. hope to "reclaim" the whole zone and put a stop to the prostitution and illegal traffic of Allied goods, reports the paper.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a leading article: "Houses for all", Luigi Bartolini points out that, in spite of our tragic need for all kind of buildings, the building activity in the country is progressing slowly. We have plenty of man power and materials, but our investors want neither to build nor repair. The writer says the causes are: 1) the risk of the building depreciation after construction, 2) the apprehension of Communism, 3) the fear of unbearable wage increases requested by the workers.

2. In a note under the heading: "Orientations for the approaching elections - The formation of a "fourth party" has entered the decisive stage", it is reported that some prospect of the formation of a strong new party is given by the negotiations now going on between the head of the U.Q. movement, Guglielmo Giannini, and Hon. Giovannini, representative of the Liberal Party, for reaching an amalgamation of the two forces in view of the coming elections. The Republican Party too has some good prospects of expanding and becoming the "fourth party", on account of its absorption of Parri and La Malfa's group, as well as of a group of former members of the Liberal Party.

3. Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, arrived in San Marino on an official visit on Thursday morning, reports the paper.

OS/PRVATORP ROMANO (

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

3. Allied Military Police aided by the recently formed German Military Police have made a new swoop on the famous "Forbidden City" zone between Tirrenia and Calambrone near Pisa, capturing numerous Negro deserters, escaped German prisoners and "sammarine". The A.F. hope to "reclaim" the whole zone and put a stop to the prostitution and illegal traffic of Allied goods, reports the paper.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a leading article: "Houses for all", Luigi Bartolini points out that, in spite of our tragic need for all kind of buildings, the building activity in the country is progressing slowly. We have plenty of man power and materials, but our investors want neither to build nor repair. The writer says the causes are: 1) the risk of the building depreciation after construction, 2) the apprehension of Communism, 3) the fear of unbearable wage increases requested by the workers.

2. In a note under the heading: "Orientations for the approaching elections - The formation of a "fourth party" has entered the decisive stage", it is reported that some prospect of the formation of a strong new party is given by the negotiations now going on between the head of the U.Q. movement, Guglielmo Giannini, and Hon. Giovannini, representative of the Liberal Party, for reaching an amalgamation of the two forces in view of the coming elections. The Republican Party too has some good prospects of expanding and becoming the "fourth party", on account of its absorption of Parri and La Malfa's group, as well as of a group of former members of the Liberal Party.

3. Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, arrived in San Marino on an official visit on Thursday morning, reports the paper.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

The paper reports from Pistoia that some workers left their work and went to the local U.Q. offices in via San Pietro where they broke in the door and destroyed everything. They took away a great number of manifestoes and burnt them on the street in order to demonstrate their discontent with a recent U.Q. placard which pilloried a "fifth column" acting in Italy on the orders of a foreign country.

1818

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

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In the session of yesterday of the 1st National Congress of the Groups of Social Action of the Republican Party in Bologna, the following reports have been discussed: A Declaration of Principles, by On. Mazzei, asserting the necessity of favouring a decentralized ownership in agriculture and industry, a paper by Ruzzini on the Management Councils (Consigli di Gestione), favouring the participation of workers in the management of the firms and granting them a share in the profits, for the final and legal expropriation of industrial establishments, and a report by Dolfi on the question of the re-organization of the merchant marine on co-operative lines.

MORNING PAPERS (September 13)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Referring to De Gasperi's "three woes" (the occupation of lands by peasants, the armed agitation of the partisans, and the continual strikes), a.c. comments that De Gasperi seems to have forgotten that the fundamental reason for these facts is the inactivity of the Government.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. A leading article "legislative Violence", refers to the speech delivered by On. Castiglia, a Member of the U.Q. Party, against the abuse of power committed by the Govt by enacting laws on constitutional matters. By doing so, the paper asserts, the Govt is confronting the Constituent Assembly with a fait accompli. For instance, such legislative provisions as those concerning the occupation of land to be entrusted for a twenty-year period to co-operatives, as well as the directions given to the prefects to quicken all formalities in connection with the delivery of the said land to the respective grantees, are striking evidences of the dictatorial policy of the Government.

2. "Admiral Stone has visited the Republic of San Marino where he received a great welcome and was awarded the 'Gran Croce di San Marino'", reports Buonsenso.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that Sicilian industrialists are protesting against the high cost of Italian fuel-oil (30 lire per Kilogram) which the Govt obliges them to buy while foreign fuel-oil is currently sold at 5 lire per kilogram.

2. A 250-Kilometer electric transmission line, carrying 250,000 volts, was opened yesterday

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

MORNING PAPERS (September 13)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Referring to De Gasperi's "three woes" (the occupation of lands by peasants, the armed agitation of the partisans, and the continuel strikes), a.c. comments that De Gasperi seems to have forgotten that the fundamental reason for these facts is the inactivity of the Government.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. A leading article "legislative Violence", refers to the speech delivered by On. Castiglia, a member of the U.Q. Party, against the abuse of power committed by the Govt by enacting laws on constitutional matters. By doing so, the paper asserts, the Govt is confronting the Constituent Assembly with a fait accompli. For instance, such legislative provisions as those concerning the occupation of land to be entrusted for a twenty-year period to co-operatives, as well as the directions given to the prefects to quicken all formalities in connection with the delivery of the said land to the respective grantees, are striking evidences of the dictatorial policy of the Government.

2. "Admiral Stone has visited the Republic of San Marino where he received a great welcome and was awarded the 'Gran Croce di San Marino'", reports Buonsenso.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that Sicilian industrialists are protesting against the high cost of Italian fuel-oil (30 lire per Kilogram) which the Govt obliges them to buy while foreign fuel-oil is currently sold at 5 lire per kilogram.

2. A 250-Kilometer electric transmission line, carrying 250,000 volts, was opened yesterday between Bussolengo (Verona) and Tavernuzze (Florence). It is the first part of the line which will carry the electricity produced in Veneto down to Calabria.

3. G. says that the delay in the arrival of 66,000 tons of foreign wool are hampering the development of the Italian wool industry.

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

4. Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	11 Sept.	12 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9150-9300	9125-9200
- Pound	1420-1450	1450-1460
- Dollar: Large D.C.	480-485	(no dealings)
Normal D.C.	503-508	503-508
Small D.C.	515-520	515-524
- Swiss Franc	162-164	162-166

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly in which it was intended to settle the relations between Govt and Costituente by the institution of four permanent commissions which would decide which of the draft laws deliberated by the Council of the Ministers should be examined by the Assembly, "I.L." accuses Monarchists and Qualunquists of protracting the negotiations and wasting the time of the Assembly as they asked at the last moment for the suspension of the session pretending that the project would modify a Constitutional rule.

2. Commenting on a communication of the Commission for the reform of the press, Mario Berlinguer enumerates the cases in which freedom of the press should be limited i.e. in cases of pornography outrageous attacks against the Head of a foreign country invitation to attack the public forces or to revolt in order to oppose laws.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Riccardo Subino writes at length on the position of the Italian Socialist Party and on the major problems that it has now to solve, commenting as follows: "We realise that Italian Socialism is now in a position fraught with danger. We are not pleased about this because, being sincere democrats, we only wish for the political struggle to be balanced, normal, spiritualy honorable, practically fruitful and internationaly respected as in the past. We must however ask the Socialist Leaders from the left and from the right to make a common effort in order to: (a) get rid of Communism, for they will wait in vain for the latter to get rid of Russia, (b) give themselves a concrete, serious realistic and actuable program, which means that it must no longer be Marxist, (c) do it now, because it is "the last hour' .."

2. Under the heading "Red Manoeuvres", I.N. prints a further article on the situation of Trieste (First article on September 11th), in which, among other things it says: "Slav women are sent to have their babies in the town's hospitals so that their children might become citizens of Trieste. ... The most clever

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

Govt and Costituente by the institution of four permanent commissions which would decide which of the draft laws deliberated by the Council of the Ministers should be examined by the Assembly, "I.L." accuses Monarchists and Qualunquists of protracting the negotiations and wasting the time of the Assembly as they asked at the last moment for the suspension of the session pretending that the project would modify a Constitutional rule.

2. Commenting on a communication of the Commission for the reform of the press, Mario Berlinguer enumerates the cases in whic freedom of the press should be limited i.e. in cases of pornography outrageous attacks against the Head of a foreign country invitatio to attack the public forces or to revolt in order to oppose laws.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Riccardo Sabino writes at length on the position of the Italian Socialist Party and on the major problems that it has now to solve, commenting as follows: "We realise that Italian Socialism is now in a position fraught with danger. We are not pleased about this because, being sincere democrats, we only wish for the political struggle to be balanced, normal, spiritualy honorable, practically fruitful and internationaly respected as in the past. We must however ask the Socialist Leaders from the left and from the right to make a common effort in order to: (a) get rid of Communism, for they will wait in vain for the latter to get rid of Russia, (b) give themselves a concrete, serious realistic and actuable program, which means that it must no longer be Marxist, (c) do it now, because it is "the last hour' ..."

2. Under the heading "Red Manoeuvres", I.N. prints a further article on the situation of Trieste (First article on September 11th), in which, among other things it says: "Slav women are sent to have their babies in the town's hospitals so that their children might become citizens of Trieste, ... The most clever Yugoslav female-students and female-patriots are also sent here to compete with the Italian 'segnorine' in order to influence Allied troops... All small and large local industries have been assailed by a crowd of buyers provided with huge sums of money: a tiny barber-shop for instance was paid 900,000 lire. ... The Italian Communists of Trieste and of the surroundings are all wanting the cession of Trieste to Yugoslavia, and do you know why? Because they sold themselves for a few cans, a few cigarettes, a little money and plenty of talking on the 'Yugoslav Paradise'? ... The Yugoslavs have large amounts of money in the

1721

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

place that they use for all sorts of propaganda; they get it from illicit traffic in arms and foreign currency, from the money that the "women comrades" earn having fun with the Allies and from the trade of cigarettes. ... Against such a fanatic organisation the Italians oppose a quiet patriotism. The moderate Parties (including the Action Party) are not united in their acts and have no worthy leaders, no funds, no propaganda organisms and do no receive any moral and technical help from the Italian Government. The Christian Democrats are the most numerous but are not fighters, the Liberal Party is very weak and the Uomo Qualunque is hampered by the Allies."...

MESSAGGERO (Government)

A leading article "State and State-employees" commenting on the attempted strike against the Govt, the writer says that, owing to the character of public utility of the services performed by the State, the juridical and economic position of the State employees is by no means comparable to that of those attached to private Firms. Therefore it would be improper to apply the methods of the class struggle for the settlement of controversies between the State and its employees. It is obvious that the State has full responsibility for giving its personnel sufficient salaries to meet the cost of living. In any case, the Constituent Assembly should give serious consideration to this question, which is of vital importance for the stability of the State.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (5Christian Democrat)

P. reports that the persons residing in the Italian colonies will be allowed to send money up to 5,000 lire per month to Italy.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Socialcommunists know quite well that it would not be opportune at the moment to try to obtain toralitarian power, writes "R.L.", adding that they don't take the way of absolute legality to conquer power relying on a great electoral success but that they try to maintain constant agitation without bringing it to a head. The paper then stresses that the Govt's attitude is indecorous and childish to flee from its own responsibility incitin agitation against itself.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the headline "Alarm", T. after making a survey of the Italian political and economical situation writes: "What did the country want at the time of the elections? What does it want

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

ESSAGERO (Government)

A leading article "State and State-employees" commenting on the attempted strike against the Govt, the writer says that, owing to the character of public utility of the services performed by the State, the juridical and economic position of the State employees is by no means comparable to that of those attached to private Firms. Therefore it would be improper to apply the methods of the class struggle for the settlement of controversies between the State and its employees. It is obvious that the State has full responsibility for giving its personnel sufficient salaries to meet the cost of living. In any case, the Constituent Assembly should give serious consideration to this question, which is of vital importance for the stability of the State.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. reports that the persons residing in the Italian colonies will be allowed to send money up to 5,000 lire per month to Italy.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

The Socialcommunists know quite well that it would not be opportune at the moment to try to obtain totalitarian power, writes "R.L.", adding that they don't take the way of absolute legality to conquer power relying on a great electoral success but that they try to maintain constant agitation without bringing it to a head. The paper then stresses that the Govt's attitude is indecorous and childish to flee from its own responsibility incitin agitation against itself.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the headline "Alarm", T. after making a survey of the Italian political and economical situation writes: "What did the country want at the time of the elections? What does it want now?: three things: Peace with dignity, order, and work. All this was solemnly promised by every Party in the electoral list. ... The people certainly did not ask for miracles but only for moral and material bases for the reconstruction of the country and above all for the authority, the solidity and the continuity of the State. This was actually the fighting ground between Monarchists and Republicans. Must not the Republic now prove with concrete facts that it can give the country a better order, authority, stability and concord than the Monarchy?"

"We only hereby want to tell the Govt and the Assembly - it concludes - that, going on like this, they are withdrawing day by day

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

from the reality of the Country and we wish to remind them that the People entrusted them with a precise duty and that they must comply with it".

2. Under the headings "The Old Italy nailed to the ground" and "The true drama of a soldier who never doubted the meanings of words 'Fatherland', 'Honour' and 'Duty'", Felice Chilanti recalls last year's trial and execution of General Bellomo (September 11, 1945) and says that "the British did not know that they sentenced to death the Old Italy together with General Bellomo".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Insert: "No one dares any more to deny that Corbino's policy was detrimental to the country. No one can deny any more that the Communists, by denouncing Corbino's policy from the start, have rendered a service to the Nation".

2. In a leading article under the heading of: "The Right Road", Eugenio Reale, while praising De Gasperi for the satisfactory results of his direct Italo-Austrian negotiations, expresses some doubts about the diplomatic inertia and "laisser faire" shown by him on other occasions, as, for instance, about a years and half ago, when De Gasperi who was filling the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered by general Henver Hodza to restore normal diplomatic relations with Albania. A quick, courageous action would likewise be suitable to reach a satisfactory settlement of the Trieste issue. Only through direct Italo-Yugoslav negotiations, according to the writer, can good results be obtained. Should the Trieste issue be settled by the Big-4, the effective government on the town would eventually fall to the U.S., Soviet Russia, Great Britain or France, while Italy and Yugoslavia would lose all chances of sovereignty. Only by direct negotiations between the two countries can it be possible to establish a joint government of the Trieste Territory.

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

1. Inset: "No one dares any more to deny that Corbino's policy was detrimental to the country. No one can deny any more that the Communists, by denouncing Corbino's policy from the start, have rendered a service to the Nation".

2. In a leading article under the heading of: "The Right Road", Eugenio Reale, while praising De Gasperi for the satisfactory results of his direct Italo-Austrian negotiations, expresses some doubts about the diplomatic inertia and "laisser faire" shown by him on other occasions, as, for instance, about a years and half ago, when De Gasperi who was filling the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered by general Henver Hodza to restore normal diplomatic relations with Albania. A quick, courageous action would likewise be suitable to reach a satisfactory settlement of the Trieste issue. Only through direct Italo-Yugoslav negotiations, according to the writer, can good results be obtained. Should the Trieste issue be settled by the Big-4, the effective government on the town would eventually fall to the U.S., Soviet Russia, Great Britain or France, while Italy and Yugoslavia would lose all chances of sovereignty. Only by direct negotiations between the two countries can it be possible to establish a joint government of the Trieste Territory.

1515

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/334/PRB September 14, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Dr. Menichella continued yesterday his conversation with Ministers Scoccimarro, Morandi, Macrelli and Campilli aimed at drafting a technical plan of economic and financial policy to be submitted for approval to the Council of Ministers. According to "Unità" the Committee agreed on the following policy: (1) acknowledgment to proceed "according to a plan"; (2) enforcement of an extraordinary property-tax; (3) floating of a great internal loan; (4) agreement between the CGIL and managers on the question of stabilization of wages; (5) increase of production to reach the maximum possible with the means available. The same paper affirms that after the meeting the Five unanimously acknowledged that in the present situation the possibility of merging the Treasury with the Ministry of Finance was definitely to be excluded. In fact the merging would be dangerous from the technical viewpoint, and would also imply the affirmation of the responsibilit of the Minister of Finance for the present situation which the Five - writes the paper - recognised he did not have. "Tempo" instead affirms that among other conditions for accepting the post offered him, Dr. Menichella put that of the merging of the two ministries. "Momento", "Risorgimento Liberale" and "Tempo" report that Minister Campilli informed De Gasperi of Menichella's opinion and suggested returning to the proposed unification of the two ministries under the direction of an independent (possibly Menichella himself), and solving the question of the Cabinet's equilibrium by offering the Ministry of the Interior to the Socialists. "I understand the impatience of the country and the Constituent Assembly", De Gasperi afterwards stated to journalists, "it is natural for all of us to be impatient, but this time it is not a matter of usual criticism only referring to questions of individuals. The problem is a big one. When a Minister of the Treasury who had undertaken a certain programme is going to leave, it is logical for the Govt to hear all those who are competent in the matter. The appointment of the Minister of the Treasury and the acceptance of the new Minister are only of rel tive importance. What really matters is to fix the fundamental points to get a greater definition of responsibility, which should be jointly

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

...of technical plan of economic and financial policy to be submitted for approval to the Council of Ministers. According to "Unità" the Committee agreed on the following policy: (1) acknowledgment to proceed "according to a plan"; (2) enforcement of an extraordinary property-tax; (3) floating of a great internal loan; (4) a precept between the CGIL and managers on the question of stabilisation of wages; (5) increase of production to reach the maximum possible with the means available. The same paper affirms that after the meeting the Five unanimously acknowledged that in the present situation the possibility of merging the Treasury with the Ministry of Finance was definitely to be excluded. In fact the merging would be dangerous from the technical viewpoint, and would also imply the affirmation of the responsibility of the Minister of Finance for the present situation which the Five - writes the paper - recognised he did not have. "Tempo" instead affirms that among other conditions for accepting the post offered him, Dr. Menichella put that of the merging of the two ministries. "Momento", "Risorgimento Liberale" and "Tempo" report that Minister Campilli informed De Gasperi of Menichella's opinion and suggested returning to the proposed unification of the two ministries under the direction of an independent (possibly Menichella himself), and solving the question of the Cabinet's equilibrium by offering the Minister of the Interior to the Socialists. "I understand the impatience of the country and the Constituent Assembly", De Gasperi afterwards stated to journalists, "it is natural for all of us to be impatient, but this time it is not a matter of usual criticism only referring to questions of individuals. The problem is a big one. When a Minister of the Treasury who had undertaken a certain programme is going to leave, it is logical for the Govt to hear all those who are competent in the matter. The appointment of the Minister of the Treasury and the acceptance of the new Minister are only of relative importance. What really matters is to fix the fundamental points to get a greater definition of responsibility, which should be jointly assumed by all. The situation is somewhat delicate, but from the examination of it we drew the conclusion that there is no reason for excessive alarm." The Parliamentary Group and the Directorate of the Christian-Democrat Party met twice yesterday under Gronchi's chairmanship, and passed a motion which, after having praised De Gasperi for his work at Paris, points out the instability of public order and the uncertainty of social life. These were the results of Fascism and war, the selfishness of some capitalistic classes, the disgregating activity carried out by groups or movements having various and sometime antagonistic tendencies, the lack of an effective collaboration among the parties in the Govt. The motion asks for the adoption of an unitarian and timely financial and economic policy and the strengthening of public

1815

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

authority, and then makes the following proposals: (1) to intensify IRI's (Industrial Reconstruction Institute) activity; (2) to apply the recently approved Segni Bill concerning the allocation of untilled land to peasants and cooperatives, provided that legality was absolutely respected; (3) to defend the lira, fully to exploit ordinary taxation, to seize war and fascist profits; to adopt an extraordinary and progressive property-tax; (4) to improve the food situation by means of every normal or extraordinary measure; (5) a prompt and regular consideration by the State of difficult conditions of its dependents; (6) to re-organize and improve the conditions of the forces aimed to guarantee public order, and withdraw them from the influence of the parties; (7) immediate recovery of all arms from whomever illegally holds them. The motion adds that the Group and the Directorate pledge their associates in the Govt to carry out the above programme and, in case the programme meets insurmountable difficulties in the Govt, the Group and the Directorate express the opinion that a radical clarification of the political situation is to be preferred to uncertain solutions of compromise. "Avanti!" reports that "this clear invitation to crisis was approved by a very slight majority", adding that the Christian Democrats are playing the game of crisis while the country is awaiting a decision. "Avanti!" also states that "the windfall of Corbino's resignation could not and should not serve the Christian-Democrat astuteness. This is time for sincerity and not for craftiness. Let the Govt become aware of this and replace the policy of wait-and-see with that of initiative".

2. Yesterday in the Constituent Assembly, Patricolo (Qualunquista) denied Di Vittorio's statement that the Uomo Qualunque movement wanted to dissolve the CGIL. To prove his assertion he read an editorial which appeared in the weekly "L'Uomo Qualunque". Unfortunately the editorial ended by stating that the CGIL was a dependent of the Communist party, and therefore the Left started clamoring. Lizzadri, answering on behalf of Di Vittorio who had left for Washington, said that the CGIL depended from no party, that the decisions were always made unanimously by the representatives of the three tendencies, and that branding the action carried out by three modest party men as "dictatorship" was an offence to the six million and a half workers who were members of the CGIL. Giannini replied that the CGIL's intention might be good at the center, but they were not so at the periphery. He appealed for a real collaboration of workers. The debate on the proposed addenda to the Rules was continued, but not concluded. The Assembly will convene again on Tuesday to hear the Govt's statements. (Homento)

3. INS reports from Paris that it seems that on the Trieste question Italy is ready to accept a plan completely different from that adopted by the Big Four. The entire region of Venezia Giulia

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

recovery of all arms from whomever illegally holds them. The motion adds that the Group and the Directorate pledge their associates in the Govt to carry out the above programme and, in case the programme meets insurmountable difficulties in the Govt, the Group and the Directorate express the opinion that a radical clarification of the political situation is to be preferred to uncertain solutions of compromise. "Avanti!" reports that "this clear invitation to crisis was approved by a very slight majority", adding that the Christian Democrats are playing the game of crisis while the country is awaiting a decision. "Avanti!" also states that "the windfall of Corbino's resignation could not and should not serve the Christian-Democrat astuteness. This is time for sincerity and not for craftiness. Let the Govt become aware of this and replace the policy of wait-and-see with that of initiative".

2. Yesterday in the Constituent Assembly, Petricolo (Qualunquista) denied Di Vittorio's statement that the Uomo Qualunque movement wanted to dissolve the CGIL. To prove his assertion he read an editorial which appeared in the weekly "L'Uomo Qualunque". Unfortunately the editorial ended by stating that the CGIL was a dependent of the Communist party, and therefore the Left started clamoring. Lizzadri, answering on behalf of Di Vittorio who had left for Washington, said that the CGIL depended from no party, that the decisions were always made unanimously by the representatives of the three tendencies, and that branding the action carried out by three modest party men as "dictatorship" was an offence to the six million and a half workers who were members of the CGIL. Giannini replied that the CGIL's intention might be good at the center, but they were not so at the periphery. He appealed for a real collaboration of workers. The debate on the proposed addenda to the Rules was continued, but not concluded. The Assembly will convene again on Tuesday to hear the Govt's statements. (Momento)

3. INS reports from Paris that it seems that on the Trieste question Italy is ready to accept a plan completely different from that adopted by the Big Four. The entire region of Venezia Giulia including Zara should be constituted as a completely autonomous territory so as to form a sort of "Venezia Giulia Switzerland". Official negotiations have not yet been started between Italy and Yugoslavia, but a number of contacts and conversations have taken place during the last ten days and it is known that Italy and Yugoslavia have already acknowledged in principle that a direct agreement is necessary because "otherwise neither Italians nor Yugoslavs will be the masters at Trieste but both will be stooges of Russians, British and Americans." The Italian delegate Piero Quaroni met one of the major exponents of the Yugoslav Delegation

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

last night. It has also been noticed that former Undersecretary of State Argenani has frequently called at the Yugoslav Delegation. Ambassador Reale is expected to return to Paris on Monday. The Paris Conference Political Commission started the discussion of the Trieste Statute yesterday. The U.S. delegate, James Dunn, explained the American project which entrusted the administration of the Free Territory with a Governor to be appointed by the UNO Security Council. After a speech by the Czechoslovakian delegate, who supported the Yugoslav thesis, the Australian representative, Col. Hodgson opposed the American plan stressing that the solution of the Trieste problem was the exclusive competence of the Peace Conference. The British delegate, Sterndale-Bennet, said that the Territory should be administrated by the UNO Security Council. (Avanti!)

4. "Without considering the libellistic character of the declaration contained in the Italian letter", affirmed Vishinsky in a letter addressed to the Paris Conference Delegation yesterday, "I believe it opportune to call attention to the fact that the sentence cited in this letter is a coarse distortion of that section of my declaration which actually read as follows: '... and these facts contribute to demonstrate that the so much praised Italian generals Graziani, Messe and their companions were more used to fleeing than to fighting." (Reuter)

5. De Gasperi received Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, yesterday.

6. "Messaggero" reports from Trieste that after the German tour, General Eisenhower will visit Zone A of Venezia Giulia. On this occasion, the paper says, the AFHQ, now at Caserta, will be transferred to Padua with a view to being absorbed in the Headquarters of 13 Corps.

7. The Italian Govt has resolved to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico. Yesterday the new Italian Ambassador, Luigi Petrucci, left for Mexico City, and the Mexican Ambassador, Don Armentariz de Castiello arrived in Rome. (ANSA)

8. Also the Milan State employees resumed work yesterday afternoon, after the Trade Union had given its approval. The employees had been summoned to the offices of the Trade Union where some speakers told them that the strike was only suspended and might be resumed in a few days if the next Council of Ministers failed to settle the matter. (Messaggero)

9. The papers report that new currency is being issued to the Allied troops in order to restrict black market activities.

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

Territory should be administrated by the UNO Security Council. (Avanti!)

4. "Without considering the libellistic character of the declaration contained in the Italian letter", affirmed Vishinsky in a letter addressed to the Paris Conference Delegation yesterday, "I believe it opportune to call attention to the fact that the sentence cited in this letter is a coarse distortion of that section of my declaration which actually read as follows: '... and these facts contribute to demonstrate that the so much praised Italian generals Graziani, Messe and their companions were more used to fleeing than to fighting." (Reuter)

5. De Gasperi received Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, yesterday.

6. "Messaggero" reports from Trieste that after the German tour, General Eisenhower will visit Zone A of Venezia Giulia. On this occasion, the paper says, the AFHQ, now at Caserta, will be transferred to Padua with a view to being absorbed in the Headquarters of 13 Corps.

7. The Italian Govt has resolved to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico. Yesterday the new Italian Ambassador, Luigi Petrucci, left for Mexico City, and the Mexican Ambassador, Don Armentariz de Castiello arrived in Rome. (INSA)

8. Also the Milan State employees resumed work yesterday afternoon, after the Trade Union had given its approval. The employees had been summoned to the offices of the Trade Union where some speakers told them that the strike was only suspended and might be resumed in a few days if the next Council of Ministers failed to settle the matter. (Messaggero)

9. The papers report that new currency is being issued to the Allied troops in order to restrict black market activities.

1821

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 13)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.M.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

In a "nerettino" under the heading of: "Roatta in Rome. Is he a guest of a Foreign Embassy?", it is reported that after a false alarm of the police of Rome, the rumour has spread that the famous fascist general is concealed in an Embassy in the city.

FIGARO (Independent)

In a leading article under the heading of: "A Pedestal for Laocoon", Figaro says that the press has announced the Government crisis has been settled, but in reality it remains as serious as before. The De Gasperi Government has not governed at all, and has also shown that it is utterly incapable of governing. The situation of this Government is comparable to that of Laocoon and his sons, who are struggling in vain to free themselves from the serpent coils by means of painful contorsions. Only the Constituent Assembly could eliminate the crisis by appointing a Government not willing to yield to party pressure.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Trieste is alone", the paper says that the apparent settlement of the crisis does not change the real state of affairs of the Government in power. The Christian-Democrats are unable to impart a logical and steady direction to the political action of the Governments; they are compelled to yeld continuously to the vetos and demands of the Communists, who are the real arbiters of the situation. Under such conditions a strong action on the part of our Govt to mitigate the terms of the diktat against Trieste. is utterly impossible.

2. Considering the revolutionary trend now prevalent within the Constituent Assembly, as represented by men like Prof. Calamandrei, who is notoriously endowed with a Jacobin frame of mind, "artieri" continues that we might see a revolutionary transformation of the Assembly on dictatorial lines, as during the French Revolution the "Constituent" evolved into the "Convention".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading "worthy countries" R.C. gives a summary of the political and diplomatic actions taken by the South American States in favour of Italy during the Paris Conference, stressing that every Italian should know that the 18 countries of the sixth

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

before. The De Gasperi Government has not governed at all, and has also shown that it is utterly incapable of governing. The situation of this Government is comparable to that of Laocoon and his sons, who are struggling in vain to free themselves from the serpent coils by means of painful contorsions. Only the Constituent Assembly could eliminate the crisis by appointing a Government not willing to yield to party pressure.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Trieste is alone", the paper says that the apparent settlement of the crisis does not change the real state of affairs of the Government in power. The Christian-Democrats are unable to impart a logical and steady direction to the political action of the Governments; they are compelled to yeld continuously to the vetos and demands of the Communists, who are the real arbiters of the situation. Under such conditions a strong action on the part of our Govt to mitigate the terms of the diktat against Trieste. is utterly impossible.

2. Considering the revolutionary trend now prevalent within the Constituent Assembly, as represented by men like Prof. Calamandrei, who is notoriously endowed with a Jacobin frame of mind, "artieri" continues that we might see a revolutionary transformation of the Assembly on dictatorial lines, as during the French Revolution the "Constituent" evolved into the "Convention".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

Under the heading "worthy countries" R.C. gives a summary of the political and diplomatic actions taken by the South American States in favour of Italy during the Paris Conference, stressing that every Italian should know that the 18 countries of the sixth continent represent the feeling and the conscience of the world as they are the last democratic bulwark of humanity.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Fourth Party", M. Maffii explains the reasons why great effortsare being made to organize a "Fourth Party" in Italy. Under present conditions, considering the dissatisfaction of the people at large with the work done by the mass-parties in power, the formation of a new party embodying the bulk of liberal and democratic forces would be a blessig for the country. Qualunquisti and members of the

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

Liberal Party alike are sincerely desirous of this event. The only difficulty lies in the idiosyncrasies of leaders of the various Liberal Groups, but the writer suggests that personal ambitions should be relegated to oblivion in order to bring about the unity necessary to save the country.

2. A report from Gorizia asserts that the Municipality of that town, following an accurate investigation on the census registers, has announced that Alessandro Bebler was not born in Gorizia.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Referring to the question of the abandoned children in Russia and to the present problem of the "sciucia" in Italy, F.A. recalls that this problem is closely connected with the social institution of the family. If the family becomes weak and there are many who praise the "social" benefit of divorce - the malady will increase, states the writer.

2. The Communists although they have important ministerial responsibilities have not wanted to renounce systematic opposition which they called the freedom of elastically interpreted criticism and they did not hesitate to support agitation which greatly prejudiced every possibility of positive action, writes "Qu.", adding that after these experiences the newly confirmed compromise of the three government Parties can only be welcomed with a scepticism which may only be refuted by facts.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article: "The Partisan Congress", Ferruccio Parri commenting at length on the proceedings of the Congress lately held in Florence, says that the members of the Congress were not prepared to discuss the internal policy of the Nation, and for this reason they confined themselves merely to general indications. The serious moral dissatisfaction we are suffering from was not considered under its more grave and general aspects. But the deep meaning of the Congress was a revival of the "Resistance Spirit" and a determination to engage the Partisans into a steadier and wider action of control of [illegible]eral policy of the Country.

MORNING PAPERS (September 14)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

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

1. Referring to the question of the abandoned children in Russia and to the present problem of the "sciuscia" in Italy, F.A. recalls that this problem is closely connected with the social institution of the family. If the family becomes weak and there are many who praise the "social" benefit of divorce - the malady will increase, states the writer.

2. The Communists although they have important ministerial responsibilities have not wanted to renounce systematic opposition which they called the freedom of elastically interpreted criticism and they did not hesitate to support agitation which greatly prejudiced every possibility of positive action, writes "Qu.", adding that after these experiences the newly confirmed compromise of the three government Parties can only be welcomed with a scepticism which may only be refuted by facts.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO - N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article: "The Partisan Congress", Ferruccio Parri commenting at length on the proceedings of the Congress lately held in Florence, says that the members of the Congress were not prepared to discuss the internal policy of the Nation, and for this reason they confined themselves merely to general indications. The serious moral dissatisfaction we are suffering from was not considered under its more grave and general aspects. But the deep meaning of the Congress was a revival of the "Resistance Spirit" and a determination to engage the Partisans into a steadier and wider action of control of general policy of the Country.

MORNING PAPERS (September 14)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

The preparatory deliberations for the new Republican Constitution seem to have given preference to the two-chamber system, writes Lucio Luzzatto. There is no question about the first Chamber, continues the writer, as it will be formed by a universal, direct, free, personal and equal vote representing popular sovereignty. But since the election of the deputies of the second Chamber can be based neither on aristocratic and feudal privileges nor on representative rights of single States as is the case in federal States, this second Chamber should be composed by technical specialists who control decrees and laws before they are issued. The deputies of the second Chamber should be elected

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

in proportion to the numerical strength of the political groups of the first Chamber, suggests the writer.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a series of short comments on the subject of the "Fourth Party", Buonsenso declares that it does not want to be identified with the latter, unless this new Party would be strong enough to put the following proposition to the Christian-Democrats: Either you govern, as is your right and duty, or get out, and let us govern and free the country from chaos.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that 1,828 wagon-loads of Italian fruit have already arrived in London.

2. G. reports that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is studying a further loan of 60 million lire to the Sulphur Corporation.

3. G. reports that the Odero-Terni-Orlando shipyard will build three motor-ships for Norwegian companies.

4. G. reports that following the refusal of being granted an increase of salary by their employers, the peasants of the Bari province went on strike yesterday.

5. G. reports that a group of owners of cinemas have decided to put 2% of their profits in a Film company and produce films of their own.

6. Gerolamo Pedoja says that the small number of ARAR depots hampers the selling of surplus Allied supplies in Italy.

7. G. reports that 1,500 tons of fresh nuts are available for exportation and that Great Britain has already ordered most of them.

8. Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	12 Sept.	13 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9125-9200	9225-9250
- Pound	1450-1460	1500
- Dollar: Large D.C.	no dealings	490-495
Normal D.C.	503-508	515-524
Small D.C.	515-524	523-534
- Swiss Franc	162-166	165-167

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to the national meeting of the Italian

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

1. G. says that 1,828 wagon-loads of Italian fruit have already arrived in London.

2. G. reports that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is studying a further loan of 60 million lire to the Sulphur Corporation.

3. G. reports that the Odero-Terni-Orlando shipyard will build three motor-ships for Norwegian companies.

4. G. reports that following the refusal of being granted an increase of salary by their employers, the peasants of the Bari province went on strike yesterday.

5. G. reports that a group of owners of cinemas have decided to put 2% of their profits in a Film company and produce films of their own.

6. Gerolamo Pedoja says that the small number of ARAR depots hampers the selling of surplus Allied supplies in Italy.

7. G. reports that 1,500 tons of fresh nuts are available for exportation and that Great Britain has already ordered most of them.

8. Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	12 Sept.	13 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9125-9200	9225-9250
- Pound	1450-1460	1500
- Dollar: Large D.C.	no dealings	490-495
Normal D.C.	503-508	515-524
Small D.C.	515-524	523-534
- Swiss Franc	162-166	165-167

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Referring to the national meeting of the Italian Partisan Association, Roberto Battaglia stresses that nearly all the claims of the Partisan delegates were just and reasonable and did not show a pretension to consider the partisans as a special or privileged category of the Italian people. In spite of the success obtained by the meeting a great part of the delegates felt the lack of the original spirit and lack of retoric of the forces of the resistance.

2. It is better to examine seriously the specific unjust points of the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty than to make general protests, states Pasquale Schiano criticizing chapter 1, letter (c) of article 66 which establishes that the Italian Government and the Italian ship-owners undertake to renounce any

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

claims or rights of action in Prize Courts of the United and not-United nations and prevents thereby every legitimate and well-founded appeal before the Court at the Hague.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "Do not betray Trieste", G. Montemugliano comments on yesterday's article of Eugenio Reale in "Unità" saying that a mixed Italo-Slav government of Trieste "would actually mean handing over the whole city to Yugoslavia because, by her organisation her impetuous expansionism and her imperialist and racist will, the Yugoslavs helped by the Italian fifth column, would not be long in eliminating the Italians from the administration," and wonders that "the huge flood of lies the Slavs have poured on the table of the Peace Conference and their manner of insulting the vanquished people" has not yet made him realise the reality of the facts.

"Ambassador Reale - continues the writer - intends to help the Russians in driving all Anglo-American influence away from Trieste: he thinks of Russia and not of Italy or Trieste. ... There is today only one means of driving the Russians and the Anglo-Americans away from Venezia Giulia: the plebiscite".

And the article concludes: "Anyhow, if the Communists want the Anglo-American to go away from this part of the Adriatic and if the rest of the Italian people want the Slavs to go away too in order to re-establish the independence of Italy, I once more affirm the necessity of a plebiscite in all the Italian lands which are disputed before us and before Justice, Truth and Democracy".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

A leading article under the heading of: "Land and Law", contains a favourable comment on the motion approved by the Christian-Democrat Party, declaring that the enforcement of the Segni law for the allotment of uncultivated land to co-operatives and peasants must take place "with an absolute respect for the law, in order to avoid a chaotic occupation, which would be detrimental to the workers themselves". Very often it happens that the tumultuous occupation of land is carried out for purposes of commerce and vulgar speculation. A characteristic case of this kind was the attempt to invade the Fantano Borghese estate, an agricultural establishment cultivated on modern lines.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to the promises given by the Govt to the State employees "M." asks whether De Gasperi addressed such severe words [illegible] because they were not armed like the

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

would not be long in eliminating the Italians from the administration," and wonders that "the huge flood of lies the Slavs have poured on the table of the Peace Conference and their manner of insulting the vanquished people" has not yet made him realise the reality of the facts.

"Ambassador Reale - continues the writer - intends to help the Russians in driving all Anglo-American influence away from Trieste: he thinks of Russia and not of Italy or Trieste. ... There is today only one means of driving the Russians and the Anglo-Americans away from Venezia Giulia: the plebiscite".

And the article concludes: "Anyhow, if the Communists want the Anglo-American to go away from this part of the Adriatic and if the rest of the Italian people want the Slavs to go away too in order to re-establish the independence of Italy, I once more affirm the necessity of a plebiscite in all the Italian lands which are disputed before us and before Justice, Truth and Democracy".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

A leading article under the heading of: "Land and Law", contains a favourable comment on the motion approved by the Christian-Democrat Party, declaiming that the enforcement of the Segni law for the allotment of uncultivated land to co-operatives and peasants must take place "with an absolute respect for the law, in order to avoid a chaotic occupation, which would be detrimental to the workers themselves". Very often it happens that the tumultuous occupation of land is carried out for purposes of commerce and vulgar speculation. A characteristic case of this kind was the attempt to invade the Pantano Borghese estate, an agricultural establishment cultivated on modern lines.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Referring to the promises given by the Govt to the State employees "M." asks whether De Gasperi addressed such severe words to the State employees only because they were not armed like the partisans. The present problem is not to know whether the dependents of the State have the right to strike or not but whether their claims are just or not, states the paper, concluding that the State employees should have also the right to strike all the more as they are not accustomed to have recourse to such means without serious reasons.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. announces that the National Congress of the Christian Democrat Party will take place in Rome on September 18th, 19th and 20th.

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

2. Under the heading "A strange Ambassador", P. comments on Eugenio Reale's article in yesterday's "Unità" saying that his assertions on the "importance of the Italian special mission to Albania" are mistaken because it was only an unofficial step of the Minister of Foreign Affairs intending to facilitate the repatriation of Italians resident in Albania and improve the conditions of living of Italian citizens in that country, a step which "showed the lack of good will of the local government". "But", the article concludes, "Eugenio Reale should know everything about the whole matter, not only because he was at this time the Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry but also because he dealt with the question personally. This is why we express our astonishment at the criticism of this Ambassador who previously was Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the formation of a "forth party" discussed recently in papers of different political opinions Manlio Lupinacci states that the adherents of such new Party are composed of two groups. One group is formed by all those who have not the courage to be Socialists in spite of some of their socialist ideas. The other group contains those who support every law guaranteeing the Majesty of the State as a guardian of the freedom of the individual, of his family and his property and who don't fear to declare themselves enemies of Marxism and Communism. There is no reason to conceal that there have been discussions between Liberals and Qualunquisti for the formation of such a "Forth Party" and amalgamation of these two Parties, continues the writer, adding that the name of the new Party should be of less importance than the program which will oppose any ambush of Fascist revival and any disorganising offensive from the Left.

2. Referring to "Avanti!" which added to De Gasperi's "three woes" the forth woe, the inactivity of the Govt, and to the vote of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary group which gave its confidence to the Christian Democrat Ministers but not to the Ministers of the other parties, "R.L." stresses that the inactivity of the Government is caused by the fact that everyone of the Govt Parties wants to act without the other Parties and in its own way.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "Bitter cup", T. comments on Dr. Menichella's reply to De Gasperi's requesting his appointment to Minister of the Treasury saying that "his conditions are much more drastic and categorical than those formulated in Corbino's notive

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

with the question personally. This is why we express our astonishment at the criticism of this Ambassador who previously was Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the formation of a "forth party" discussed recently in papers of different political opinions Manlio Lupinacci states that the adherents of such new Party are composed of two groups. One group is formed by all those who have not the courage to be Socialists in spite of some of their socialist ideas. The other group contains those who support every law guaranteeing the Majesty of the State as a guardian of the freedom of the individual, of his family and his property and who don't fear to declare themselves enemies of Marxism and Communism. There is no reason to conceal that there have been discussions between Liberals and Qualunquisti for the formation of such a "Forth Party" and amalgamation of these two Parties, continues the writer, adding that the name of the new Party should be of less importance than the program which will oppose any ambush of Fascist revival and any disorganising offensive from the Left.

2. Referring to "Avanti!" which added to De Gasperi's "three woes" the forth woe, the inactivity of the Govt, and to the vote of the Christian Democrat Parliamentary group which gave its confidence to the Christian Democrat Ministers but not to the Ministers of the other parties, "R.L." stresses that the inactivity of the Government is caused by the fact that everyone of the Govt Parties wants to act without the other Parties and in its own way.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "Bitter cup", T. comments on Dr. Menichella's reply to De Gasperi's requesting his appointment to Minister of the Treasury saying that "his conditions are much more drastic and categoric than those formulated in Corbino's motive for resignation".

2. T. prints an interview by its correspondent in New York; Giuseppe Prezzolini, with Count Sforza on the possibilities of Italian emigration to South America. Sforza said that the two Italian conditions are (a) that the emigrants should be allowed to send money to Italy, and (b) that they should be allowed to work freely and then buy land of their own. Asked about the feelings of the Italians in the South America, Count Sforza aswered that the controversies between Fascists and anti-Fascists there are more like discussions of the middle ages then differences of opinion about opposed doctrines.

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

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Commenting on Minister Gronchi's statement: "Those friends who think like myself want to get rid of two things: of the frame of mind and political habit of insincerity and compromise; ... they like a clear-cut, certain situations and they are willing to concur in bringing about a new political life in the country", Pietro Ingrao says that inasmuch as Minister Gronchi appears to have alluded to the Communists, the latter are glad to be in agreement with him on the question of the necessity of a "strong" government. But a strong government should not be against the workers and the safeguarding of their interests, as Liberals and Qualunquisti would like. The Communists have always proclaimed that they want a strong government capable and willing to seriously start the work of national reconstruction and to bring about such reforms as are necessary to protect the rights of the working class.

2. In a long article dated from Leghorn, the second of the series: "What the Allied occupation costs us", and under the headings "The negroes on the merry-go-round - Hey, Joe! Here we are more free than in America!", Riccardo Longone comments on the behaviour of the coloured American soldiers who are having a good time in Leghorn. The writer states that in Leghorn and Pisa are living about 2,000 "segnorine", attracted by the presence of about 5,000 coloured soldiers, 30,000 german prisoners and several thousand American servicemen. The writer says that these soldiers have caused, although involuntarily, thousands of prostitutes and other law-offenders to gather in Leghorn and in the neighbouhood, including the "Forbidden City", and that they are exerting therefore a corrupting influence on that part of the country.

3. In a note "Non Intervention" it is reported that a few days ago the American Authorities sold to the Italian Govt for sum of 160 million dollars, a certain quantity of war material left by the American Army. There was no objection, the paper remarks, to this transaction. But the trouble arose when the Rome Daily American wrote on the 10 September: "There are good reasons to think that the U.S. chose this moment to hand over the property for the specific purpose of supporting the conservative elements within the Italian Govt against the Communists attacks of the past few weeks which led to Corbino's resignation." The paper says that this gives cause for some

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

the necessity of a strong government. [illegible]
should not be against the workers and the safeguarding of their interests, as Liberals and Qualunquisti would like. The Communists have always proclaimed that they want a strong government capable and willing to seriously start the work of national reconstruction and to bring about such reforms as are necessary to protect the rights of the working class.

2. In a long article dated from Leghorn, the second of the series: "What the allied occupation costs us", and under the headings "The negroes on the merry-go-round - Hey, Joe! Here we are more free than in America!", Riccardo Longone comments on the behaviour of the colored American soldiers who are having a good time in Leghorn. The writer states that in Leghorn and Pisa are living about 2,000 "segnorine", attracted by the presence of about 5,000 colored soldiers, 30,000 german prisoners and several thousand American servicemen. The writer says that these soldiers have caused, although involuntarily, thousands of prostitutes and other law-offenders to gather in Leghorn and in the neighbouhood, including the "Forbidden City", and that they are exerting therefore a corrupting influence on that part of the country.

3. In a note "Non Intervention" it is reported that a few days ago the American Authorities sold to the Italian Govt for sum of 160 million dollars, a certain quantity of war material left by the American Army. There was no objection, the paper remarks, to this transaction. But the trouble arose when the Rome Daily American wrote on the 10 September: "There are good reasons to think that the U.S. chose this moment to hand over the property for the specific purpose of supporting the conservative elements within the Italian Govt against the Communists attacks of the past few weeks which led to Corbino's resignation." The paper says that this gives cause for some anxiety, and adds: "We criticise the policy of the Italian conservative elements, and the U.S. hasten to arm Corbino with 160 million dollars worth of war material". The paper continues that Mr. Paul Bonner, who came specially to Italy to sign the agreement, is reported to have replied to Corbino's toast in the following terms: "may we always be fortunate enough to have you guiding the economic destinies of Italy". "Unità" comments: "We desire that American diplomats should not forget that the soldiers of the U.S. came here to shed their blood for the defense of democracy and the liberty of peoples, and not for the purpose of enabling their conservative elements to change at their pleasure the personnel of European Govts, a thing that happens much too frequently in other continents subject to their influence."

1811

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

HEADQUARTERS-ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/335/PRB.AC

15 September 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press .

GENERAL

1. "The crisis will visit the Milan Fair and return to Rome on Monday", said a wit at Montecitorio yesterday.

2. "Messaggero" reports that De Gasperi separately received Campilli, Einaudi (Governor of the Bank of Italy), Vanoni, Facchinetti and Nenni yesterday. The latter informed him of the demand approved by the Socialist Parliamentary Group to reach a prompt solution of the crisis by simply replacing the Treasury Minister and leaving the Cabinet's structure unchanged. De Gasperi also received Ministero Gronchi, who afterwards stated to journalists that the initiative "was always in the hands of the President of the Council". To affirm that the Christian Democrats were making the question a matter of political prestige would be mistaken, he added. "We stick to objective facts. We look exclusively at the economic and financial policy and believe that the unification of the Treasury and the Finance Ministry under the direction of a technician chosen by common agreement is necessary." At the close of a meeting with Dr. Menichella which was held at the Ministry of Industry, Minister Scoccimarro, Campilli and Morandi called on De Gasperi and informed him of the results of stidues carried out concerning the economic and financial measures to be adopted. An official communique' which was issued afterwards stated that conclusions reached by Dr. Menichella and the Ministers ensured that the goal of the stabilization of the lira would be reached and that the Government would have at its disposal the means to fight unemployment and promote economic revival. The communique' added that De-Gasperi would submit the aforesaid conclusions to the next Council of Ministers, that the Price Committee had been convoked by Minister Morandi in order to examine measures aimed against hoarding and speculation, and that the President of the Republic had signed the bills concerning the institution of Communal Consumption Agencies and popular restaurants. The communique' states further that the CGIL representatives has explained to the Vice President of the CIR (Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction) the line adopted by the CGIL concerning the problem of wages aiming at reaching an agreement with the Confindustria on the basis of proposals made by the latter, and that Minister Campilli had convoked the two Confederations to meet on Tuesday to reach a prompt solution of the problem and ensure the return to normal in the field of labour. In the morning De Gasperi also received the president of the Central Statistics Institute who gave him the data of price variations of some goods in various big cities during the period 5 August - 4 September. The data showed that increase occurred in those cities where the "calmiere" (fixed-price list) was adppted or threatened. "I am very glad", De Gasperi stated to journalists on leaving the Viminal, "that an agreement has been reached both on the immediate and later measures to be taken concerning the Government programme fixed two months ago. The important thing is that the Government succeed in finding the means to improve the situation by stopping inflation. It is also interesting that agreement has been reached concerning the methods and means to be adopted, which in the past had provoked differences and polemics." Questioned on the name of the new Minister, he answered: "Men can be found," while regarding the change of currency, he said: "It is not a thing which can be done

1744
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

The latter informed him of the demand approved by the Socialist Parliamentary Group to reach a prompt solution of the crisis by simply replacing the Treasury Minister and leaving the Cabinet's structure unchanged. De Gasperi also received Ministero Gronchi, who afterwards stated to journalists that the initiative "was always in the hands of the President of the Council". To affirm that the Christian Democrats were making the question a matter of political prestige would be mistaken, he added. "We stick to objective facts. We look exclusively at the economic and financial policy and believe that the unification of the Treasury and the Finance Ministry under the direction of a technician chosen by common agreement is necessary." At the close of a meeting with Dr. Menichella which was held at the Ministry of Industry, Minister Scoccimarro, Campilli and Morandi called on De Gasperi and informed him of the results of stidues carried out concerning the economic and financial measures to be adopted. An official communique' which was issued afterwards stated that conclusions reached by Dr. Menichella and the Ministers ensured that the goal of the stabilization of the lira would be reached and that the Government would have at its disposal the means to fight unemployment and promote economic revival. The communique' added that De Gasperi would submit the aforesaid conclusions to the next Council of Ministers, that the Price Committee had been convoked by Minister Morandi in order to examine measures aimed against hoarding and speculation, and that the President of the Republic had signed the bills concerning the institution of Communal Consumption Agencies and populer restaurants. The communique' states further that the CGIL representatives has explained to the Vice President of the CIR (Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction) the line adopted by the CGIL concerning the problem of wages aiming at reaching an agreement with the Confindustria on the basis of proposals made by the latter, and that Minister Campilli had convoked the two Confederations to meet on Tuesday to reach a prompt solution of the problem and ensure the return to normal in the field of labour. In the morning De Gasperi also received the president of the Central Statistics Institute who gave him the data of price variations of some goods in various big cities during the period 5 August - 4 September. The data showed that increase occurred in those cities where the "calmiere" (fixed-price list) was adppted or threatened. "I am very glad", De Gasperi stated to journalists on leaving the Viminal, "that an agreement has been reached both on the immediate and later measures to be taken concerning the Government programme fixed two months ago. The important thing is that the Government succeed in finding the means to improve the situation by stopping inflation. It is also interesting that agreement has been reached concerning the methods and means to be adopted, which in the past had provoked differences and polemics." Questioned on the name of the new Minister, he answered: "Men can be found," while regarding the change of currency, he said: "It is not a thing which can be done all of a sudden". In the afternoon De Gasperi received at Palazzo Chigi, Dr. Menichella, Pacciardi and Ambassador Reale. It seems that the latter confirmed to the President of the Council his intention to resign in order to be able to accomplish his parliamentary mandate. "Momento" reports De Gasperi as having replied to journalists who had asked him if Dr. Menichella had accepted the offer of the Treasury: "I wish he had". "Messaggero" adds that the Republicans are watching the situation. At first they thought to withdraw from the Government, but considering the consequences their move might have had, they changes their minds. If the situation changes and the crisis becomes worse, they may resolve to let the three parties of the masses solve it. The pending question of the unification of the two ministries has held up, after the refusal by Dr. Menichella and Minister Campilli, the possible offer to Lombardi, former Minister of Transport, who comes third on the list of candidates. "Buonsenso" affirms that this reluctance to

1319

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

accept the responsibility of the Treasury is disgusting. They would prefer to sacrifice the Italian Treasury rather than one of the leading light of the mass parties.

3. De Gasperi sent the following letter to Ambassador Reale yesterday: Dear Reale, my attention has been drawn to your article published by yesterday's Unita'... I find it strange and astonishing that you, an Ambassador in office, in whom I had the confidence to ask to cooperate as a technical adviser in the peace negotiations, should(after praising the agreement with Austria) launch an all out attack against the policy of your Foreign Minister. You repeat the accusation of 'sterile wait-and-see' and 'inert passivity' which would have 'deprived us very often of important cards', an accusation which has become the rule of the press of your party. Yourinstance relations with Albania. It will be easy to demonstrate on the basis of documents that you are wrong and that the facts did not develop as you affirm they did... It is very curious that you make this charge against me in connection with the present negotiations with Yugoslavia when you know that it was actually myself who took the initiative of such conversations and that at first this initiative was delayed by the Yugoslav refusal. Naturally, you are free, as every other Ambassador, to give your Minister the counsels you deem useful, but I think it incompatible that they be mingled with public accusations (which, moreover are baseless) and just at a moment when the whole Italian Delegation, according to instructions of its head, is concentrating all its efforts on the defense of our Country."

4. The representative of the CGIL met Ministers Campilli and D'Aragona yesterday morning. The former affirmed that the workers fully intended to prevent any danger of inflation, and they therefore asked for the intervention of the Government to carry out an ample economic and financial programme ensuring; the stabilization of the currency, sufficient food at an economical price for the population, reconstruction by means of efficient taxation, industrial rehabilitation and prompt starting of the promised public works. The representatives insisted on a prompt legalization of the "Management Council", and gave assurance that the CGIL was ready to cooperate in stabilizing the economic situation by settling pending questions with the Confindustria. (Messaggero)

5. During yesterday's session of the Paris Conference Military Commission, the Albanian Delegate, Col. Kapo, asked for a further reduction of the Italian armed forces as the army and navy granted to Italy by the draft peace treaty did not give Albania adequate guarantees against a future aggression. The Russian delegate affirmed that Italy wanted to keep a strong army not for pacific purpose, but in order to deal with some possible developments in Central Europe and particularly in the Mediterranean territories. He added that Italy meant to get into a position to make possible a future come-back. Admiral Mancle (Yugoslavia) announced that he would support Albania's proposals submitting them as amendements to be discussed by the Commission. This means that discussion of articles 47 and 58 of the treaty (limitation of the Italian Army and Navy) will be resumed. The South African Delegation disclosed, instead, that she meant to support Italy's request for a more powerful navy. At the afternoon meeting of the Political Commission, Molotov rejected the Anglo-French-American proposals concerning the Trieste Statute. "We will not allow the presence of land, sea and air armed forces at Trieste", he said, "because it would be contrary to all proceeding decisions made by the Council of Foreign Ministers". As for

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

deprived us very often of important cards', an accusation which has become the rule of the press of your party. Yourinstance relations with Albania. It will be easy to demonstrate on the basis of documents that you are wrong and that the facts did not develop as you affirm they did... It is very curious that you make this charge against me in connection with the present negotiations with Yugoslavia when you know that it was actually myself who took the initiative of such conversations and that at first this initiative was delayed by the Yugoslav refusal. Naturally, you are free, as every other Ambassador, to give your Minister the counsels you deem useful, but I think it incompatible that they be mingled with public accusations (which, moreover are baseless) and just at a moment when the whole Italian Delegation, according to instructions of its head, is concentrating all its efforts on the defense of our Country."

4. The representative of the CGIL met Ministers Campilli and D'Aragona yesterday morning. The former affirmed that the workers fully intended to prevent any danger of inflation, and they therefore asked for the intervention of the Government to carry out an ample economic and financial programme ensuring; the stabilization of the currency, sufficient food at an economical price for the population, reconstruction by means of efficient taxation, industrial rehabilitation and prompt starting of the promised public works. The representatives insisted on a prompt legalization of the "Management Council", and gave assurance that the CGIL was ready to cooperate in stabilizing the economic situation by settling pending questions with the Confindustria. (Messaggero)

5. During yesterday's session of the Paris Conference Military Commission, the Albanian Delegate, Col. Kepo, asked for a further reduction of the Italian armed forces as the army and navy granted to Italy by the draft peace treaty did not give Albania adequate guarantees against a future aggression. The Russian delegate affirmed that Italy wanted to keep a strong army not for pacific purpose, but in order to deal with some possible developments in Central Europe and particularly in the Mediterranean territories. He added that Italy meant to get into a position to make possible a future come-back. Admiral Mancla (Yugoslavia) announced that he would support Albania's proposals submitting them as amendements to be discussed by the Commission. This means that discussion of articles 47 and 58 of the treaty (limitation of the Italian Army and Navy) will be resumed. The South African Delegation disclosed, instead, that she meant to support Italy's request for a more powerful navy. At the afternoon meeting of the Political Commission, Molotov rejected the Anglo-French-American proposals concerning the Trieste Statute. "We will not allow the presence of land, sea and air armed forces at Trieste", he said, "because it would be contrary to all proceeding decisions made by the Council of Foreign Ministers". As for the British proposal to invest full powers on the Governor of the city, Molotov said that the Anglo American view-point concerning Trieste was an instance of "the colonial principles of the ninth (sic) century".... The British form of Democracy is antiquated. Now we have another one, more modern. Ours is the century of papers and radio. The whole people participate in the political life of their country, not only the restricted and privileged classes. The Trieste population cannot be treated like colonial peoples". As a conclusion Molotov gave ten points for the solution of the Trieste problem. (Messaggero) Popolo's headlines that "a long speech by Molotov opens the ideological offensive", while Italia Nuova headlines: In agreement with the wishes of Belgrade Molotov does not want armed forces to defend the State of Trieste.

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

6. The papers reports from Ferrara that the Chief of the local mobile Police squad has been arrested yesterday on the grounds of being an accomplice of wheat smugglers.

7. The press office of the President of the Council announces: "The new spread by a foreign agency according to which instructors of an Allied Power should organize the new Italian army is completely baseless." (Tempo)

8. Some afternoon papers report from Trieste that Allied Headquarters is expected to move to Gorizia. Morning papers report from Caserta the British GHQ will move to Padova, while AFHQ and MTOUSA will remain at Caserta.

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

1749

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

1839

AFTERNOON PAPERS (14 September 1946)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Referring to the speech due to the Negus on Saturday at Paris, Bab el Mandeb says that it should not be forgotten that Ethiopia still being in a feudal state made immense progress in the few years of Italian administration, and that apart from the construction of roads, hospitals, agricultural and industrial buildings by the State, 95½ milliard lire were invested in the country by private initiative alone when the exchange rate of the lira was 19 to the dollar.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. reports on the echoes of Mr. Wallace's speech under the following headings: "Peace is stabbed in the back by the very peace-makers", "Truman has betrayed his Minister of Foreign Affairs", and "Byrnes' resignation awaited".

FIGARO (Independent)

1. "Figaro" reports from Corizia the discovery of the corps of a young man, apparently an American soldier, strangled with wire.

2. The sand is effacing the traces of the Italian achievements in Libya, writes the paper, adding that only in Tripolitania the Italian work remains to bear witness of Italian pacific rights.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "British tactics", G.d.S. says that the "British post-war policy sometimes gives the impression that it is lagging behind events rather than keeping ahead of them and guiding them, but the Foreign Office nevertheless has managed to produce its masterpiece during the year", as it stresses the fact that Great Britain resisted Russia's efforts to divide her from the United States, by letting the United States representative at the Peace Conference take Mr. Bevin's place in opposing Russia's claims, and that "England's small sacrifice of personal international prestige was worth the failure of Stalin's plan to separate the two Anglo-Saxons powers."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The request of the Italian Liberals for an amalgamation with the Qualunquisti has been accepted by the latter with respectful satisfaction, states Santi Saverino, adding that principal function of the "forth party" should be one of equilibrium both in and out of the Costituente. The Christian Democrats as well as the Socialists - if the latter succeed in keeping their autonomy - have no reason to refuse contact with the new Italian Liberalism, which may become an element of order and progress guaranteeing that solid and homogeneous majority which is so necessary for governing.

2. Under the heading "The Wallace bombshell in the policy of the Three", O.F. Happmann describes the sensational repercussions of Wallace's speech in

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

ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. reports on the echoes of Mr. Wallace's speech under the following headings: "Peace is stabbed in the back by the very peace-makers", "Truman has betrayed his Minister of Foreign Affairs", and "Byrnes' resignation awaited".

FIGARO (Independent)

1. "Figaro" reports from Gorizia the discovery of the corps of a young man, apparently an American soldier, strangled with wire.

2. The sand is effacing the traces of the Italian achievements in Libya, writes the paper, adding that only in Tripolitania the Italian work remains to bear witness of Italian pacific rights.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading: "British tactics", G.d.S. says that the "British post-war policy sometimes gives the impression that it is lagging behind events rather than keeping ahead of them and guiding them, but the Foreign Office nevertheless has managed to produce its masterpiece during the year", as it stresses the fact that Great Britain resisted Russia's efforts to divide her from the United States, by letting the United States representative at the Peace Conference take Mr. Bevin's place in opposing Russia's claims, and that "England's small sacrifice of personal international prestige was worth the failure of Stalin's plan to separate the two Anglo-Saxons powers."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The request of the Italian Liberals for an amalgamation with the Qualunquisti has been accepted by the latter with respectful satisfaction, states Santi Saverino, adding that principal function of the "forth party" should be one of equilibrium both in and out of the Costituente. The Christian Democrats as well as the Socialists - if the latter succeed in keeping their autonomy - have no reason to refuse contact with the new Italian Liberalism, which may become an element of order and progress guaranteeing that solid and homogeneous majority which is so necessary for governing.

2. Under the heading "The Wallace bombshell in the policy of the Three", O.F. Happmann describes the sensational repercussions of Wallace's speech in Europe and the feelings of the different powers, stressing that the Russians did not conceal their satisfaction whilst the British showed a cold reaction.

INDIPENDENTE

"No more Italians in Cyrenaica, ... Pitiful situation of our compatriots in Libya, ... Misery and hunger in Tripolitania, ... Industry and agriculture in a complete neglect everywhere," are the principal points of a short article on the situation in the Italian North African colonies.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

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

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Q. says that 37,000 Roman children will be unable to go to school owing to the continued occupation of the premises by "squatters".

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO N.N.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Giovanni Conti describes the corruption and sectionerism of the Italian political Parties as the moral maladies of the country which should be healed before the country can be restored.

2. Apart from the results and the resolutions the wealth of new men and new energies among the working-class elements of the party is the most important fact of the Congress of the Republican Party at Bologna, stresses Oliviero Zuccarini.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The little crisis of Corbino should not make us forget the big crisis of the country, writes Sandro Pertini, addingthat the masses of the workers would at once support the Government if it would clearly show its intention to take the measures which are needed in the present emergency.

It is not true, continues the writer that the demonstrations of the workers for work and bread are instigated by a certain Party which may be proved by the fact that all the strikers finished at once when the Government said it meant to satisfy the just requests of the workers. The Socialists, concludes S.P., ask only that all the reform which have been promised during the elections by the three Parties of the masses are carried out.

2. Under the heading: "America seen by a Labour Deputy" Tom Driberg writes that there is no free initiative in the United States and that the situation of small business in America is much worse then in Great Britain.

3. The paper quotes the first of Morgan Philipps' series of articles about his impressions of his mission in Russia as Secretary of the British Labour Party.

4. Heading: "The G.Is see the disappearance of a notable source of income."

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "The Syndacal Problem" is the heading of a leading article in which Giorgio Lauri says that the recourse to violence in struggle between capital and labour has destructive effects on production, and is therefore detrimental both to workers and employers. The writer says that the workers should be tought to not let themselves be passive tools in the hands of parties who exploit them, and that an organic and unified legislation in matters of insurance, social security, hygiene and technical instruction of the workers should be promoted.

Under the heading of "Revolutionary Manoeuvres in Puglia

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

2. Apart from the results and the resolutions the wealth of new men and new energies among the working-class elements of the party is the most important fact of the Congress of the Republican Party at Bologna, stresses Oliviero Zuccarini.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. The little crisis of Corbino should not make us forget the big crisis of the country, writes Sandro Pertini, adding that the masses of the workers would at once support the Government if it would clearly show its intention to take the measures which are needed in the present emergency.

It is not true, continues the writer that the demonstrations of the workers for work and bread are instigated by a certain Party which may be proved by the fact that all the strikers finished at once when the Government said it meant to satisfy the just requests of the workers. The Socialists, concludes S.P., ask only that all the reform which have been promised during the elections by the three parties of the masses are carried out.

2. Under the heading: "America seen by a Labour Deputy" Tom Driberg writes that there is no free initiative in the United States and that the situation of small business in America is much worse than in Great Britain.

3. The paper quotes the first of Morgan Philipps' series of articles about his impressions of his mission in Russia as Secretary of the British Labour Party.

4. Heading: "The G.Is see the disappearance of a notable source of income."

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. "The Syndical Problem" is the heading of a leading article in which Giorgio Lauri says that the recourse to violence in struggle between capital and labour has destructive effects on production, and is therefore detrimental both to workers and employers. The writer says that the workers should be tought to not let themselves be passive tools in the hands of parties who exploit them, and that an organic and unified legislation in matters of insurance, social security, hygiene and technical instruction of the workers should be promoted.

2. In a "corsivo" under the heading of: "Revolutionary Manoeuvres in Puglia and Lucania - They want to extend the strike to all centers of the two regions - A serious situation in the Province of Bari", it is reported that the general strike has been proclamed since 48 hours in the most important agricultural centres of the two regions. The paper blames the "Federterra", its local La Voce and the leaders of the strike for this state of affairs.

3. In a small note it is reported that an Allied motor-truck ran into a group of three persons waiting for the tram in Via Garibaldi (there is no mention of the city), seriously wounding them. According to the paper, the driver of the truck continued on his mad career without paying attention to the cries of the unfortunate wounded.

1858

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

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that Sicily needs more electric plants, and adds that the island uses less electricity than the city of Milan.

2. 500 million lire of public works will be undertaken at Genoa during the next six months.

3. G. reports that the Greek Economic Council has approved the Italian proposal for Italo-Greek compensation on private trade between the two countries.

4. G. says that Italy's availability of soap is still scarce and that the small quantity of raw material available does not even allow the production of the minimum required.

5. G. reports that the Argentine Government has ordered three 16,000-ton ships from the Ansaldo shipyards, and 2 refrigerator-ships from the "Cantieri Riunti dell'Adriatico".

6. G. reports that 10,000 tons of Italian hay will be exported to Switzerland this year.

7. Weekly food prices index (1 Jan 46 = 100): Sept. 73.79; 15 Sept. 71.36.

8. Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	13 Sept.	14 Sept.
Gold Pound Sterling	9225-9250	9000-9100
Pound	1500	1490-1500
Dollar: Large D.C.	490-495	500
Normal D.C.	515-524	512-515
Small D.C.	523-534	527-530
Swiss Franc	165-167	165-166
French Franc	-	1.85

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Defending the members of Action Party against the accusation to be only a group of intellectual prepared to become the brain of Communism, Mario Berlinguer admits the common resistance with the Communists against Fascism but stresses that the Communists still anchor their socialism in Marxism which according to the Action Party is unable to solve the problem of the working classes. Moreover the Communists adhere to Lenin's tactics of proceeding in stages so that it may be supposed that after having reached the aim of a Liberal Democracy, the Communists would proceed towards a single Party system and Dictatorship. The writer also reject the Communist point of view about Democracy in the Soviet Union.

2. It is certainly no exaggeration to state that only 3 percent of roll A officials among the hundreds of officials in the Foreign Ministry are Republicans, writes the paper, and asks whether it should be opportune to go on sending officials abroad who having happily overcome the epuration comedy were nevertheless members of Ciano's cabinet.

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

small quantity of raw material available does not even allow the production of the minimum required.

5. G. reports that the Argentine Government has ordered three 16,000-ton ships from the Ansaldo shipyards, and 2 refrigerator-ships from the "Cantieri Riunti dell'Adriatico".

6. G. reports that 10,000 tons of Italian hay will be exported to Switzerland this year.

7. Weekly food prices index (1 Jan 46 = 100): Sept. 73.79; 15 Sept., 71.36.

8. Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	13 Sept.	14 Sept.
Gold Pound Sterling	9225-9250	9000-9100
Pound	1500	1490-1500
Dollar: Large D.C.	490-495	500
Normal D.C.	515-524	512-515
Small D.C.	523-534	527-530
Swiss Franc	165-167	165-166
French Franc	-	1.85

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Defending the members of Action Party against the accusation to be only a group of intellectual prepared to become the br in of Communism, Mario Berlinguer admits the common resistance with the Communists against Fascism but stresses that the Communists still anchor their socialism in Marxism which according to the Action Party is unable to solve the problem of the working classes. Moreover the Communists adhere to Lenin's tactics of proceeding in stages so that it may be supposed that after having reached the aim of a Liberal Democracy, the Communists would proceed towards a single Party system and Dictatorship. The writer also reject the Communist point of view about Democracy in the Soviet Union.

2. It is certainly no exaggeration to state that only 3 percent of roll officials among the hundreds of officials in the Foreign Ministry are Republicans, writes the paper, and asks whether it should be opportune to go on sending officials abroad who having happily overcome the epuration comedy were nevertheless members of Ciano's cabinet.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. recalls that today is Umberto di Savoia's birthday.

2. I.N. prints the first article of its correspodent in Lisbon, Gregorio Forti, on the life in exile of the former King of Italy. Among other things he says that everyone there calls Umberto "H.M. the King", Maria Jose' "H.M. the Queen" and their children "their Royal Highnesses", that Umberto does not attend social functions lives with his family in the narrowest intimacy and asked about the Italian veterans.

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

MESSAGGERO (Government)

Dr. Mario Missiroli is now Editor of "Il Messaggero".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. says that the property seized by the Ethiopian Government from wealthy Italians who were expelled from that country two months ago amounts to one and a half milliard lire.

2. In a letter to Igino Giordani, editor of the paper, Don Sturzo, after declaring that he felt it his duty to return to Italy and contribute to the revival of the country, writes: "Today while I'm glad to see so many young people around the Christian Democrat banner and while I feel sorry for the things that are going wrong, I think it is my duty to keep the place I have occupied in the countries where I have been during my exile and to continue to outline the truth contained in the Christian Democrat ideal. To tell you to remain faithful to this ideal would be to offend you. You are faithful and the days to come will test your courage and your determination in the defense of Democracy and Liberty in our country."

3. Under the heading: "Voices from the wilderness", P. replies to Ingrao's article in yesterday's UNITA'. "Ingrao - it says - lives in the wilderness and knows nothing about what is going on in the world, which is why he is persuaded that the agitation of the masses and the government's paralysis have nothing to do with the Communists. For him the Communist journalists of "Unita'" who stabbed the Italian delegation in the back at the Peace Conference meant just as well as if they were shooting at someone from behind. Spano and Reale, who act in-spite of and against their superiors and collegues in the Government are doing the same. ..s for the activities of the Communist Party, if you ever go to Casapo, for instance, you will find people who are stirring up the peasants, paralysing agriculture, and then enlisting the "paralysed people" in the Communist Party; or if you go to Catania you would find enterprising young people with Communist cards organizing flying squads to disturbe the social peace of the area... ..s for Scoccimarro, who was chosen as Minister of Finance because, being Communist, it was thought he might have acted with greater strength, we all know that he was not a Communist at all but only a mere protector of the capitalistic wealth and the black-market." "Dear Ingrao, - concludes the article, - we who do not live in the desert think that were it not for the resistance of the Christian Democrats and of all the true Italian democrats in general the agitations of the partisans, of the peasants and of the State employees might have lead us to Fascism."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Panfilo Gentile asks whether it should be permitted that a disagreement within the Government whould be solved by an appeal to the people and by demagogic intimidations instead of solving it in the Council of Ministers or by a recourse to the Head of the State.

2. Franco Fano reports from Bari that 50.000 Slave traffic in narcotic

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

declaring that he felt it his duty to return to Italy and contribute to the revival of the country, writes: "Today while I'm glad to see so many young people around the Christian Democrat banner and while I feel sorry for the things that are going wrong, I think it is my duty to keep the place I have occupied in the countries where I have been during my exile and to continue to outline the truth contained in the Christian Democrat ideal. To tell you to remain faithful to this ideal would be to offend you. You are faithful and the days to come will test your courage and your determination in the defense of Democracy and Liberty in our country."

3. Under the heading: "Voices from the wilderness", P. replies to Ingrao's article in yesterday's UNITA'. "Ingrao - it says - lives in the wilderness and knows nothing about what is going on in the world, which is why he is persuaded that the agitation of the masses and the government's paralysis have nothing to do with the Communists. For him the Communist journalists of "Unita'" who stabbed the Italian delegation in the back at the Peace Conference meant just as well as if they were shooting at someone from behind. Spano and Reale, who act in-spite of and against their superiors and collegues in the Government are doing the same. As for the activities of the Communist Party, if you ever go to Casape, for instance, you will find people who are stirring up the peasants, paralysing agriculture, and then enlisting the "paralysed people" in the Communist Party; or if you go to Catania you would find enterprizing young people with Communist cards organizing flying squads to disturbe the social peace of the area... As for Scoccimarro, who was chosen as Minister of Finance because, being Communist, it was thought he might have acted with greater strength, we all know that he was not a Communist at all but only a mere protector of the capitalistic wealth and the black-market." "Dear Ingrao, - concludes the article, - we who do not live in the desert think that were it not for the resistance of the Christian Democrats and of all the true Italian democrats in general the agitations of the partisans, of the peasants and of the State employees might have lead us to Fascism."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Panfilo Gentile asks whether it should be permitted that a disagreement within the Government whould be solved by an appeal to the people and by demagogic intimidations instead of solving it in the Council of Ministers or by a recourse to the Head of the State.

2. Franco Fano reports from Bari that 50,000 Slavs traffic in narcotiv drugs, foreign currency and arms but that the Government seems to be blind.

TEMPO (Independent)

"Tempo" prints a long article of Marshal Giovanni Messe, former Chief of Staff of the Italian Army entitled "Asses and Lions" in reply to Vishinsky's statements in the Luxembourg on the behaviour of the Italian soldier during the war.

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

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading "The Economic-financial Programme", Mauro Scoccimarro asserts that there is no question about the existence of such a programme for the national reconstruction of the country. It was worked out and regularly approved by the Government last June. The economic Policy upheld by Corbino was a failure but the programme of the government exists. The only thing to do know is to resume and adapt it to the new situation of the country.

2. In a "corsivo" under the heading of: "The mote and the beam", the writer criticises what he calls an inconsistent political behaviour of the Christian-Democrats who have voted in favour of a Second Chamber at the Constituent Assembly, with the support of Liberals, Qualunquisti and other reactionary elements, while they are charging the Communists with disloyalty because they dare to criticize the Government when its policy is wrong.

3. In a third article of the series: "What the Allied occupation costs us", under the heading of: Dancing at the Metallurgica" Anna Maria of the Highway Gang is not afraid of the M.P. - Although dancing all night, they have no money to pay for their soup", Riccardo Longone retails the story of the life of prostitution and crime recounted to him by two girls, who he met in Leghorn. The girls gave him some details concerning the alleged psychology of the colored American soldiers and also of the M.P.

4. "Unita'" considers Mario Missiroli's return to journalism as editor of "Messaggero" a "scandal".

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/336/PRB.AC September 17, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. On Saturday night Facciardi handed to De Gasperi, on behalf of the Parliamentary group and the Directorate of the Republican Party, the following letter: "During our recent conversation I did not conceal you the full dissatisfaction of the Republican Party over the Government policy.... The failure of our foreign policy is evident, despite the ardour, sometimes really moving, with which you have defended Italian interests. The financial policy, which began with an anti-inflationistic basis, has led us to the treshold of inflation. As for internal policy we have entered a chaotic period of agitation, which the Government fails to dominate, whilst the monarchist, neo-fascist and even openly fascist movements are working for the demolition of the Republic. The key-posts of the Administration are still retained by enemies of the Republican regime. Explaining to you frankly the dismay to which this situation has brought us, I have come, on behalf of the Republican party, to the conclusion that the substitution of the Minister of Treasury is not enough but it is necessary to take advantage of the opportunity offered by his resignation in order to revise fundamentally the Government's policy and structure. .... In our opinion it was not so much a case of deficiency of programmes as a lack of energy in carrying them out. I asked you, therefore, to appoint immediately a Foreign Minister and to entrust the Ministry of the Interior to a Republican, well aware of the responsibility which we would assume but firmly resolved - we who most passionately believe in Republic - to defend it against any threat. And as we did not want, in the present circumstances, to involve the country in a crisis whose solution would probably have been long and troublesome, I offered, if you were not in a position to give us reassuring guarantees, to keep our representatives in the Government until they could be replaced in agreement with the three major parties. You observed that the withdrawal of our Ministers, even if carried out according to this scheme, would probably have provoked the resignation of the entire Government. We believe that it is now high time to make public our clarifying action which until now, unlike other parties, we developed persistently but silently so

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

conversation I did not conceal you the full dissatisfaction of the Republican Party over the Government policy.... The failure of our foreign policy is evident, despite the ardour, sometimes really moving, with which you have defended Italian interests. The financial policy, which began with an anti-inflationistic basis, has led us to the treshold of inflation. As for internal policy we have entered a chaotic period of agitation, which the Government fails to dominate, whilst the monarchist, neo-fascist and even openly fascist movements are working for the demolition of the Republic. The key-posts of the Administration are still retained by enemies of the Republican regime. Explaining to you frankly the dismay to which this situation has brought us, I have come, on behalf of the Republican party, to the conclusion that the substitution of the Minister of Treasury is not enough but it is necessary to take advantage of the opportunity offered by his resignation in order to revise fundamentally the Government's policy and structure. .... In our opinion it was not so much a case of deficiency of programmes or a lack of energy in carrying them out. I asked you, therefore, to appoint immediately a Foreign Minister and to entrust the Ministry of the Interior to a Republican, well aware of the responsibility which we would assume but firmly resolved - we who most passionately believe in Republic - to defend it against any threat. And as we did not want, in the present circumstances, to involve the country in a crisis whose solution would probably have been long and troublesome, I offered, if you were not in a position to give us reassuring guarantees, to keep our representatives in the Government until they could be replaced in agreement with the three major parties. You observed that the withdrawal of our Ministers, even if carried out according to this scheme, would probably have provoked the resignation of the entire Government. We believe that it is now high time to make public our clarifying action which until now, unlike other parties, we developed persistently but silently so as to make the solution easier for you. Our further participation in the Government will be conditional on the following measures to be taken immediately: (1) ... Confiscation of private property of the Savoias.... Inquest on the activity of the Crown during the fascist period. (2) Effective abolition of the Senate... (3) Elimination from the key-posts of the Ministry of the Interior of those officials who do not give a guarantee of perfect Republican loyalty. Replacement of those Prefects and Questori who have shown a dubious loyalty to the Republic.

1316

1760

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

2. Police measures against pornographic and philo-Fascist journalists, pending the adoption of a Press Law making it impossible for the financers responsible for fascism to get control of the organs of public opinion. Abolition of monarchist symbols, insignia, pictures, badges, seals and inscriptions... (4) Revision of the key-posts at the Foreign Ministry and of diplomatic personnel. (5) Immediate removal from the key-positions in the service Ministries and the High Commands of the Forces of those generals who are notoriously linked with the past regime. Reduction of the period of military service. (6) Severe repression of any form of corruption in the public administrations. (7) Change of currency and immediate application of the extraordinary progressive property-tax. Severe and immediate application of the law on fascist profits. Organic plan of public works to fight unemployment. Rationing of most-needed food-stuffs, with severe sanctions against hoarders and the black market. (8) Immediate action aimed at opening rural and professional schools. Measures in favour of teachers, rural doctors and abandoned children. Without valid assurances and guarantees, the Republican Party will no longer share in the responsibility for the Government." "Tempo", "Italia Nuova", "Risorgimento Liberale" and "Giornale della Sera" described this letter as "the Republican ultimatum to the Government".

3. "Messaggero" reports that De Gasperi received Minister Casavilli, Dr. Monichella and Ambassador Reale yesterday morning. The last allegedly reaffirmed his intention to resign from the post of Ambassador in Warsaw. After these meetings De Gasperi, speaking to journalists, referred to the letter received from the Republican party and said: "I was told that the document consisted of two parts: one of which was a general programme in case of a general crisis, which the Republicans did not wish but in case of which they preannounced their postulates; while the second contained a series of demands which would apply to the present Government. I think that the matter might be discussed in the Constituent Assembly during the examination of questions, requests and policies presented or suggested by the various groups." He added that there was nothing serious about it. "It will go into the pot with the rest of the ingredients", he said. The Christian-Democrat and Socialist Parliamentary Groups met yesterday, and the former resolved to let the President of the Council to fix the details for the solution of the crisis, although reaffirming the already known attitude of the group; the latter amply discussed the Republican requests, which the Socialists consider as being in agreement with their own requests, with a few exceptions.

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

Change of currency and immediate application of the extraordinary progressive property-tax. Severe and immediate application of the law on fascist profits. Organic plan of public works to fight unemployment. Rationing of most-needed food-stuffs, with severe sanctions against hoarders and the black market. (8) Immediate action aimed at opening rural and professional schools. Measures in favour of teachers, rural doctors and abandoned children. Without valid assurances and guarantees, the Republican Party will no longer share in the responsibility for the Government." "Tempo", "Italia Nuova", "Risorgimento Liberale" and "Giornale della Sera" described this letter as "the Republican ultimatum to the Government".

3. "Messaggero" reports that De Gasperi received Minister Campilli, Dr. Menichella and Ambassador Reale yesterday morning. The last allegedly reaffirmed his intention to resign from the post of Ambassador in Warsaw. After these meetings De Gasperi, speaking to journalists, referred to the letter received from the Republican party and said: "I was told that the document consisted of two parts: one of which was a general programme in case of a general crisis, which the Republicans did not wish but in case of which they preannounced their postulates; while the second contained a series of demands which would apply to the present Government. I think that the matter might be discussed in the Constituent Assembly during the examination of questions, requests and policies presented or suggested by the various groups." He added that there was nothing serious about it. "It will go into the pot with the rest of the ingredients", he said. The Christian-Democrat and Socialist Parliamentary Groups met yesterday, and the former resolved to let the President of the Council to fix the details for the solution of the crisis, although reaffirming the already known attitude of the group; the latter amply discussed the Republican requests, which the Socialists consider as being in agreement with their own requests, with a few exceptions.

4. THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS met yesterday afternoon and De Gasperi made a report on the political situation, observing that the Corbino question was nothing but a personal matter, yet it had raised the necessity for reviewing the economic and financial programme of the Government so as to solve as soon as possible some problems of special importance and pressure. Minister Campilli then explained the plan drafted by the Committee of Five to check the economic and financial situation of the country. The plan is as follows: (1) the prompt floating of a new type of loan, which will allow the subscriber, after nine

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

years from the time of issue, either to claim immediate reimbursement or to consolidate his credit. (2) Fiscal measures aimed at hitting the revaluation of capital assets resulting from the monetary devaluation; (3) Levy on private credit to be achieved through parastatal agencies such as IRI, IMI, etc. (4) Formulation of a national plan for reconstruction to serve as a basis for the conclusion of a foreign loan. (5) Renewal and strengthening of the fiscal apparatus. (6) Application of a personal and progressive property-tax. During the technical organisation of this taxation, the problem of the change of currency will be examined again with a view to adopting it in order to carry out a complete census of liquid assets in possession of tax-payers. (7) Normalization of labour relations to be achieved through an agreement between the Confederations. De Gasperi, hinting at the difficulties met for appointing the new Minister of the Treasury, declared that he could not yet inform the Constituent Assembly, but that, in order not to leave the post vacant any longer he contemplated giving the "interim" to another member of the Cabinet (who is believed to be Campilli). According to "Risorgimento Liberale", Nenni declared that the Socialist party was against the proposed "interim", and "Momento" reports him as having said further that the new Minister should be appointed at once, in any case prior to the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. This paper then quotes Scoccimarro as having stated that a German-type inflation would not occur in Italy, as the present inflation could be checked, and that it was not the case of dramatising the situation. The extraordinary property-tax had not yet been applied because the Govt had never accepted his proposals (of changing the currency, writes "Messaggero"). He also said that this year's estimated tax receipts amounted to 25% of the national capital income, that is less than 5% below the pre-war standard, and that therefore if they resolved to have the Constituent Assembly debate the issue, he would feel free from any obligation to keep any secrecy he had respected until now. (Scoccimarro threatens to tell everything, comments "Risorgimento Liberale"). The Communists did not want to hinder the solution of the crisis, he added, but could not accept responsibilities which they did not have. If the question of the unification of the two financial ministries were put to the Assembly, the Communists would resign from the Government. The Country, he concluded, desires a policy of renewal. In this sense, the Communists agree with the letter of the Republicans. But they think that the Republican programme can be carried out by this Government. Always according to "Momento", Nenni and Macrelli declared that they agreed with Scoccimarro. Micheli appealed for harmony and

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

liquid assets in possession of tax-payers. (7) Normalization of labour relations to be achieved through an agreement between the Confederations. De Gasperi, hinting at the difficulties met for appointing the new Minister of the Treasury, declared that he could not yet inform the Constituent Assembly, but that, in order not to leave the post vacant any longer he contemplated giving the "interim" to another member of the Cabinet (who is believed to be Campilli). According to "Risorgimento Liberale", Nenni declared that the Socialist party was against the proposed "interim", and "Momento" reports him as having said further that the new Minister should be appointed at once, in any case prior to the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. This paper then quotes Scoccimarro as having stated that a German-type inflation would not occur in Italy, as the present inflation could be checked, and that it was not the case of dramatising the situation. The extraordinary property-tax had not yet been applied because the Govt had never accepted his proposals (of changing the currency, writes "Messaggero"). He also said that this year's estimated tax receipts amounted to 25% of the national capital income, that is less than 5% below the pre-war standard, and that therefore if they resolved to have the Constituent Assembly debate the issue, he would feel free from any obligation to keep any secrecy he had respected until now. (Scoccimarro threatens to tell everything, comments "Risorgimento Liberale"). The Communists did not want to hinder the solution of the crisis, he added, but could not accept responsibilities which they did not have. If the question of the unification of the two financial ministries were put to the Assembly, the Communists would resign from the Government. The Country, he concluded, desires a policy of renewal. In this sense, the Communists agree with the letter of the Republicans. But they think that the Republican programme can be carried out by this Government. Always according to "Momento", Nenni and Macrelli declared that they agreed with Scoccimarro. Micheli appealed for harmony, and reproached Scoccimarro for his Venice interview. Scoccimarro reaffirmed that the Communists desired not to widen the crisis, and not to have the Constituent Assembly hold a full debate as it would provoke the crumbling of the Government. De Gasperi declared that it was not his intention to have a full debate, but that he could not prevent the Assembly from discussing for some days the statements he was going to make on Wednesday.

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

5. The Directorate of the Action party announces: "We confirm that the news given by some papers about the disbanding of the Action Party and its fusion with the Socialist party is completely baseless".

6. The representatives of the State, parastatal and local government employees met yesterday at the CGIL to examine the situation resulting from the delayed appointment of the new Treasury Minister. They resolved to urge the President of the Council to set the date on which the advance payment of 3,000 lire will be carried out, which if delayed beyond the end of the month would provoke unrest among the State employees. They also invited the President of the Council promptly to convoke again the representatives of the categories interested in order to examine expeditiously the requests already made. (Momento)

7. "It is necessary to solve promptly the problems of unemployment, bread and work", Togliatti said during a speech delivered at Venice yesterday. He then denounced the increase of reactionary movements and declared "A climate equal to that of 1919 is being prepared." Then, according to the ANSA official version, he stated: "There are monarchist and fascist groups which are accumulating arms. Let us beware. Also the partisans had them and then laid them down following our invitation. Now they do not have them, but if they had them we are sure that they would be in the hands of the most valid defenders of our freedom." As for foreign policy, he declared that the British policy "has been a policy of division of the spirits of the Italians." Regarding internal policy he said that it was necessary "to carry out an energic democratic and republican policy", while for the economic policy, he deplored the line of "doing nothing". He said that freedom of private enterprise, repression of speculation and discipline of prices were needed. "Since the Govt has not been able to obtain the reduction of prices, the Communists ask for the increase of wages." He rejected the charge levelled against the Communists of being both in the Govt and in the opposition, as all parties, even if in the government, had the right to criticize. "To work in order to rise again", this is the imperative, he said. Successively, in an interview with the local paper "Gazzettino", Togliatti spoke of relations with other parties. He termed "frankly bad" the relations of the Communists with the Socialist party, lamenting that for the fault of the "reformist Socialists" the pact of unity of action had not functioned for some months now. He had severe words for the Christian-Democrat party. Relations with this party might improve, he said, provided that it renounced its anti-Communists spirit. "It is not possible

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

the President of the Council promptly to convoke again the representatives of the categories interested in order to examine expeditiously the requests already made. (Momento)

7. "It is necessary to solve promptly the problems of unemployment, bread and work", Togliatti said during a speech delivered at Venice yesterday. He then denounced the increase of reactionary movements and declared "A climate equal to that of 1919 is being prepared." Then, according to the ANSA official version, he stated: "There are monarchist and fascist groups which are accumulating arms. Let us beware. Also the partisans had them and then laid them down following our invitation. Now they do not have them, but if they had them we are sure that they would be in the hands of the most valid defenders of our freedom." As for foreign policy, he declared that the British policy "has been a policy of division of the spirits of the Italians." Regarding internal policy he said that it was necessary "to carry out an energic democratic and republican policy", while for the economic policy, he deplored the line of "doing nothing". He said that freedom of private enterprise, repression of speculation and discipline of prices were needed. "Since the Govt has not been able to obtain the reduction of prices, the Communists ask for the increase of wages." He rejected the charge levelled against the Communists of being both in the Govt and in the opposition, as all parties, even if in the government, had the right to criticize. "To work in order to rise again", this is the imperative, he said. Successively, in an interview with the local paper "Gazzettino", Togliatti spoke of relations with other parties. He termed "frankly bad" the relations of the Communists with the Socialist party, lamenting that for the fault of the "reformist Socialists" the pact of unity of action had not functioned for some months now. He had severe words for the Christian-Democrat party. Relations with this party might improve, he said, provided that it renounced its anti-Communists spirit. "It is not possible to stay in the Government with the Communists and at the same time to believe that the Communists are something like bandits, antinationals and politicians with no faith", he stated. (Messaggero). Giornale della Sera gives the ANSA official version under the heading: "Like Vishinsky".

1796

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

8. Tarchiani told the Paris Conference Economic Commission yesterday, reports "Italia Nuova", that if it were just for Italy to return the gold wrongly acquired, it was also just that she should be handed back the gold wrongly taken away by the Germans. He stressed that the handing back of gold subtracted by the Germans had not only been admitted, but already carried out in the case of Hungary. "Messaggero" reports that Tarchiani also appealed the Commission to allow Italy to claim 500 milliard lire worth of goods and credits taken away from Italy by the Germans. He also asked that the possessors of Italian property abroad be allowed to retain their property if they chose to pay the reparations with other means, and that all goods which had not been claimed by the Allied Powers be handed back to the legitimate proprietors. He concluded by stating that the financial and social repercussions which the draft treaty had already caused in Italy gave an opportunity of getting an idea of the much more grave consequences which it would cause if the attempt to obtain substantial modifications failed.

9. At the Military Commission, the South African representative, Gen. Theron, presented a series of amendments, the most important of which were: retention of defensive armaments: "relative" demilitarisation of Sicily and Sardinia; retention of submarines for civil use; 80 thousand tons of war-ships; and a 30,000 man navy establishment. At the Political Commission, the Yugoslav representative, Kardely proposed the custom, monetary and diplomatic union of Trieste with Yugoslavia and stated that the United States and Great Britain opposed the Slav requests simply to protect their rights and privileges in the Mediterranean. The American delegate, Connally, said that "world peace is much more important that a few square miles of territory; it is more important than an unduly excessive national pride. Peace is at stake right on this table. We are not going to create a new Danzig, but a free territory, free also from intrigues and plots." (Messaggero)

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

been claimed by the Allied Powers be handed back to the legitimate proprietors. He concluded by stating that the financial and social repercussions which the draft treaty had already caused in Italy gave an opportunity of getting an idea of the much more grave consequences which it would cause if the attempt to obtain substantial modifications failed.

9. At the Military Commission, the South African representative, Gen. Theron, presented a series of amendments, the most important of which were: retention of defensive armaments: "relative" demilitarisation of Sicily and Sardinia; retention of submarines for civil use; 80 thousand tons of war-ships; and a 30,000 man navy establishment. At the Political Commission, the Yugoslav representative, Kardelj proposed the custom, monetary and diplomatic union of Trieste with Yugoslavia and stated that the United States and Great Britain opposed the Slav requests simply to protect their rights and privileges in the Mediterranean. The American delegate, Connally, said that "world peace is much more important that a few square miles of territory; it is more important than an unduly excessive national pride. Peace is at stake right on this table. We are not going to create a new Danzig, but a free territory, free also from intrigues and plots." (Messagero)

1854

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 16)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "America split on Foreign Policy" is the paper's headline to a report from Washington on the latest speeches of Mr. Wallace, Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Welles.

2. As there will be no divorce in Italy, C. says that if Trieste becomes "a free state", many Italian couples would go there to get divorces.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.F.

FIGARO (Independent)

In a leading article under the heading "These dear generals of ours", the paper criticises an article in "Tempo" by Marshal Messe against Vishinsky's alleged references to Italian soldiers, asserting that the statements by Messe were not satisfactory. The writer remarks that our soldiers were justified in obeying Mussolini's orders in the last war, but the generals who really knew the military situation and the impossibility for Italy to come out victorious from the war, should have protested and let those in power know the full truth.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's speech at Venice in favour of the "armed Partisan formation; G.d.S. says that "after the experience of Fascism we might think we were dreaming, and if Togliatti were not terribly alive and active we might believe in ghosts".

2. G.d.S. reports that a British soldier Jim Hoban, 21, of the Sherwood Foresters Regt, yesterday pointed joking his gun at his fiancée's mother after having had dinner with both of them at "Osteria del Cacciatore" in Via Tiburtina, Rome. The gun went off and the woman was seriously wounded. The soldier was handed over to the Military Police.

3. G.d.S. prints the two ANSA communiqués on Togliatti's speech (see General above) under the heading "Like Vishinsky".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a corsivo: "Between Socialists and Communists", comment is made on the statement made by Togliatti that the relations between these two parties are bad, because of the predominance that the reformist trend seems to acquire within the socialist

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

FIGARO (Independent)

In a leading article under the heading "These dear generals of ours", the paper criticises an article in "Tempo" by Marshal Messe against Vishinsky's alleged references to Italian soldiers, asserting that the statements by Messe were not satisfactory. The writer remarks that our soldiers were justified in obeying Mussolini's orders in the last war, but the generals who really knew the military situation and the impossibility for Italy to come out victorious from the war, should have protested and let those in power know the full truth.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's speech at Venice in favour of the "armed Partisan formation; G.d.S. says that "after the experience of Fascism we might think we were dreaming, and if Togliatti were not terribly alive and active we might believe in ghosts".

2. G.d.S. reports that a British soldier Jim Hoban, 21, of the Sherwood Foresters Regt, yesterday pointed joking his gun at his fiancée's mother after having had dinner with both of them at "Osteria del Cacciatore" in Via Tiburtina, Rome. The gun went off and the woman was seriously wounded. The soldier was handed over to the Military Police.

3. G.d.S. prints the two ANSA communiqués on Togliatti's speech (see General above) under the heading "like Vishinsky".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

In a corsivo: "Between Socialists and Communists", comment is made on the statement made by Togliatti that the relations between these two parties are bad, because of the predominance that the reformist trend seems to acquire within the socialist party. The paper says that the present Government' coalition is not based on a good foundation, and that the crisis is not limited to the question of the Ministry of the Treasury, but it involves the problem of the reorganization of the whole structure of the Government itself.

INDIPENDENTE

1. In a note concerning two meetings by the Roman Sections of the Christian-Democrat Party, it is reported that Minister Campilli has delivered a speech stressing the necessity of extending food rationing for assuring the alimentation to the nation.

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

2. Headlines to a despatch from Belgrade referring to a Yugoslav note to the American government protesting at the American treatment of Yugoslav soldiers: "'Brutal and irresponsible American behaviour' - The Belgrade press exaggerates the incident of the six soldiers arrested for smuggling of arms and speaks of 'insults to the Yugoslav army.'"

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In a leading article under the heading: "Laboring Italy", commenting on the ceremony of the opening of the Milan' Fair, the paper remarks that De Gasperi used very appropriate words, when he called the city of Milan "industrious, active and patriotic", and it stresses the importance of the presence at the ceremony of Enrico De Nicola, Head of the State.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - N.N.

MORNING PAPERS (September 17)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

The Press Office of the Socialist Party's Secretariat refers to a statement made by Togliatti to the Venice "Gazzettino" that the present relations between the Communists and Socialists are "frankly bad" and that "it is the fault of the reformists who are the present directors of the Socialist Party if the pact of unity of action is not functioning". The communiqué agrees that the relations between the two Parties are not all that they should be. The Communist campaign against the Socialist Party and especially against some of the Socialist companions has much contributed to this state affairs, it is added.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article: "Liberalism of the U.Q.", M.M. Tumminelli retraces the origin of the Liberal movement throughout Europe since the French Revolution. But the political freedom gained by the peoples by the Revolution was not sufficient to satisfy their aspirations. Mankind wants to achieve "freedom from want". The writer says that Soviet Russia has utterly failed to secure this freedom, so that the idea of Progressive Liberalism upheld by the U.Q. movement appears to be the only one capable of securing the economic welfare that modern society is longing for.

2. In a small note the paper observes that the protest

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

In a leading article under the heading: "Laboring Italy", commenting on the ceremony of the opening of the Milan' Fair, the paper remarks that De Gasperi used very appropriate words, when he called the city of Milan "industrious, active and patriotic", and it stresses the importance of the presence at the ceremony of Enrico De Nicola, Head of the State.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) - N.N.

MORNING PAPERS (September 17)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

The Press Office of the Socialist Party's Secretariat refers to a statement made by Togliatti to the Venice "Gazzettino" that the present relations between the Communists and Socialists are "frankly bad" and that "it is the fault of the reformists who are the present directors of the Socialist Party if the pact of unity of action is not functioning". The communiqué agrees that the relations between the two Parties are not all that they should be. The Communist campaign against the Socialist Party and especially against some of the Socialist companions has much contributed to this state affairs, it is added.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article: "Liberalism of the U.Q.", M.M. Tumminelli retraces the origin of the Liberal movement throughout Europe since the French Revolution. But the political freedom gained by the peoples by the Revolution was not sufficient to satisfy their aspirations. Mankind wants to achieve "freedom from want". The writer says that Soviet Russia has utterly failed to secure this freedom, so that the idea of Progressive Liberalism upheld by the U.Q. movement appears to be the only one capable of securing the economic welfare that modern society is longing for.

2. In a small note the paper observes that the protest aroused by the behaviour of colored American soldiers at Tombolo had a precedent in Germany, from which country the same soldiers were therefore sent to Italy, so that German complaints seem to take precedence over Italian ones.

3. Rome State employees, according to an item, are saying 1809 that they do not know anything about their strike ordered by the CGIL. The paper comments: the CGIL has done the same for the Hotel and Mess workers. For professional agitators the important thing is to agitate and foster agitations.

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

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Italian automobile industry is gradually conquering foreign markets.

2. G. says that Italy will have to import 15,260,000 tons of coal during the coming year (200 million dollars' worth).

3. Public works for 9 milliard lire are being undertaken in Lombardia, says G.

4. G. says that the Italo-British Airline will be called "Aerolinee Italiane Internazionali" (A.I.L.) and the Italo-American airline "Linee Aeree Italiane" (L.A.I.).

5. G. reports that the Boschi bridge on the road between Chiavari and Piacenza was opened yesterday.

6. G. says that trade between Italy and Spain is increasing.

7. Foreign Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	14 Sept.	16 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9000-9100	8850-9125
- Pound	1490-1500	1470
- Dollar: Large D.C.	500	495
Normal D.C.	512-515	500-519
Small D.C.	527-530	526-535
- Swiss Franc	165-166	163-167

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Vittorio Foa strongly criticises the Republican Party for holding up the solution of the Governmental crisis by making the most varied suggestions for propagandist aims in view of the coming elections. The writer wonders what the Republican Facchinetti has been doing while he has been War Minister if he is only bringing up suggestions about the Military Ministries which could have been dealt with immediately before the crisis. The real aim of the Republicans are to involve the whole Government in a crisis and then to claim the Ministry of the Interior for a Republican, asserts V.F., adding that it will be too late to avoid the worst if the crisis goes on for another month.

2. It is our duty to affirm the full sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, asserts Fernando Schiavetti, not merely to give the necessary directions to a public opinion poisoned by Fascist aberrations but also in view of suggestions made by American jurists (whose acceptance would certainly have amounted to a limitation of the Italian autonomy) proposing to make the Constituent Assembly a kind of commission to study the

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

airline "Linee Aeree Italiane" (L.A.I.).

5. G. reports that the Boschi bridge on the road between Chiavari and Piacenza was opened yesterday.

6. G. says that trade between Italy and Spain is increasing.

7. Foreign Exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	14 Sept.	16 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9000-9100	8850-9125
- Pound	1490-1500	1470
- Dollar: Large D.C.	500	495
Normal D.C.	512-515	500-519
Small D.C.	527-530	526-535
- Swiss Franc	165-166	163-167

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Vittorio Foa strongly criticises the Republican Party for holding up the solution of the Governmental crisis by making the most varied suggestions for propagandist aims in view of the coming elections. The writer wonders what the Republican Facchinetti has been doing while he has been War Minister if he is only bringing up suggestions about the Military Ministries which could have been dealt with immediately before the crisis. The real aim of the Republicans are to involve the whole Government in a crisis and then to claim the Ministry of the Interior for a Republican, asserts V.F., adding that it will be too late to avoid the worst if the crisis goes on for another month.

2. It is our duty to affirm the full sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, asserts Fernando Schiavetti, not merely to give the necessary directions to a public opinion poisoned by Fascist aberrations but also in view of suggestions made by American jurists (whose acceptance would certainly have amounted to a limitation of the Italian autonomy) proposing to make the Constituent Assembly a kind of commission to study the preparations for a democratical Constitution instead of the supreme representative organ of the will of the Italian people.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's latest speech in Venice, I.N. says that "Togliatti's statements are threatening pressure against Socialists and Christian Democrats" and that "the people in the face of the threat of civil war and the organisation and stirring up of party militias, want the State to react and re-affirm its sovereignty and the majesty of the law".

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

2. Commenting on ANSA's correction of Togliatti's speech and on the statement that the Partisans "had arms" and "have handed them over following a Communist request", I.N. asks the Minister of the Interior: (a) How and why did the Partisans have arms?", (b) to whom did they hand them over?"

3. Commenting on the request of the Republican Party to the Government "to eliminate from the public administration, from diplomacy and from the Armed Forces all those who do not prove to be loyal Republicans", I.N. says that the Republicans are taking back the words of the reconciliating campaign they were carrying on during the Referendum and also want the Govt to break its promise that "no reprisals would be made against the members of the defeated side".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article: "The workers are supporting the lire", the paper stresses the importance of the proposals submitted to the Government by the C.G.I.L. for a firm, intransigent struggle against the danger of inflation. The writer praises this stand taken by the highest labor organisation of the country, asserting also that it may be interpreted as a very promising sign of an approaching settlement of the Italian political crisis.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.,

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

In a long article, C.R. denies "Unita's" assertion that the Albanians were incited by the Italian Government to pursue an antiItalian policy.

RINORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on the two constructive points of Togliatti's declarations at Venice "R.L." states that the first point, the clarification of relations with the Socialists, is the continuation of the Communist fusionist offensive already started in April 1946 by all the European Communist Parties. The second point, the restoration of the "milizia", is a repetition of Fascist and other totalitarian methods to gain power by violence, continues the paper, concluding that the Government should finally stop this ridiculous "self-opposition."

2. It cannot be denied that Facciardi's program outlined in his letter to De Gasperi, has something revolutionary due to the acquisition of elements of the Republican concentration and Left-wing Liberals, continues the paper, ironically commenting on some points of the new program about the liquidation of the

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

were carrying on during the Referendum and also want the Govt to break its promise that "no reprisals would be made against the members of the defeated side".

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article: "The workers are supporting the lira", the paper stresses the importance of the proposals submitted to the Government by the C.G.I.L. for a firm, intransigent struggle against the danger of inflation. The writer praises this stand taken by the highest labor organisation of the country, asserting also that it may be interpreted as a very promising sign of an approaching settlement of the Italian political crisis.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

In a long article, C.R. denies "Unith's" assertion that the Albanians were incited by the Italian Government to pursue an antiItalian policy.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Commenting on the two constructive points of Togliatti's declarations at Venice "R.L." states that the first point, the clarification of relations with the Socialists, is the continuation of the Communist fusionist offensive already started in April 1946 by all the European Communist Parties. The second point, the restoration of the "milizia", is a repetition of Fascist and other totalitarian methods to gain power by violence, continues the paper, concluding that the Government should finally stop this ridiculous "self-opposition."

2. It cannot be denied that Facciardi's program outlined in his letter to De Gasperi, has something revolutionary due to the acquisition of elements of the Republican concentration and Left-wing Liberals, continues the paper, ironically commenting on some points of the new program about the liquidation of the Ministry of the Royal House. On the whole, concludes the paper, it is necessary that a Republican should be appointed Minister of the Interior and we therefore suggest the ex-liberal Manlio Brosio whose Monarchist past and sudden conversion to the Republic would give all the necessary guarantees that he would not return to his old love.

1802

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

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on Togliatti's speech at Venice and on the demand of the Republican Party for the ousting of all Monarchist elements from the public administrations, diplomacy and Armed Forced, T. says that "the grotesque Republican attempt to place themselves to the left of the Leftist Parties and the Communist appeal for insurrection must be frustrated by the country's will for order and reconciliation, because the people are tired of this 'policy' which does not care about anything and is not even concerned about the lives of our children".

2. T. reports that a Polish soldier, Leon Ucichovschi, yesterday ran down a pedestrian in Via Flaminia. The unfortunate 48 year-old man died soon after he was taken to hospital.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In headline: "Communists are approving the requests submitted by the Republican Party".

2. In a small note: "The workers on behalf of their paper", it is reported that about half a million people took part in a fête organised by "Unità" of Milan in the woods of Tradate, one of the most charming places of Lombardy. Trucks, special trains, bycicles, motor-cycles and automobiles carried crowds during the morning from Milan to Tradate. All the competitions, sport and folklore exhibitions were a success. Speeches were delivered in the afternoon by Pajetta, Montagnana, Alberganti and Brunetti, who explained the meaning of the outing.

3. A "corsivo" denies the charges brought against Scoccimarro by "Il Popolo", on the alleged ground that the Finance Minister during the time he was in office, proved unable to make his financial policy a success and failed also to carry into effect the collection of the income tax. The paper replies that these arguments are utterly unfounded, explaining also that Scoccimarro, in a two-week period during the summer of 1945 had made ready a draft-law on the extraordinary patrimonial tax, but the practical realisation of the plan was made dependent on the provision of the change of currency, which was postponed twice, in October 1945 and February 1946, on account of De Gasperi's opposition. Concerning the question of the appropriation of the profits made under the fascist regime, the paper recalls that the respective law was drafted by the Minister in seven days, but its realization was delayed during many months by delaying tactics, in which even Christian-Democrats took part. In spite of all this, however, the respective law, which entered in force the 26 April 1946, was a success beyond all expectation.

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

2. T. reports that a Polish soldier, Leon Ucichovschi, yesterday ran down a pedestrian in Via Flaminia. The unfortunate 48 year-old man died soon after he was taken to hospital.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In headline: "Communists are approving the requests submitted by the Republican Party".

2. In a small note: "The workers on behalf of their paper", it is reported that about half a million people took part in a fête organised by "Unità" of Milan in the woods of Tradate, one of the most charming places of Lombardy. Trucks, special trains, bycicles, moter-cycles and automobiles carried crowds during the morning from Milan to Tradate. All the competitions, sport and folklore exhibitions were a success. Speeches were delivered in the afternoon by Pajetta, Montagnana, Alberganti and Prunetti, who explained the meaning of the outing.

3. A "corsivo" denies the charges brought against Scoccimarro by "Il Popolo", on the alleged ground that the Finance Minister during the time he was in office, proved unable to make his financial policy a success and failed also to carry into effect the collection of the income tax. The paper replies that these arguments are utterly unfounded, explaining also that Scoccimarro, in a two-week period during the summer of 1945 had made ready a draft-law on the extraordinary patrimonial tax, but the practical realization of the plan was made dependent on the provision of the change of currency, which was postponed twice, in October 1945 and February 1946, on account of De Gasperi's opposition. Concerning the question of the appropriation of the profits made under the fascist regime, the paper recalls that the respective law was drafted by the Minister in seven days, but its realisation was delayed during many months by delaying tactics, in which even Christian-Democrats took part. In spite of all this, however, the respective law, which entered in force the 25 April 1946, was a success beyond all expectation.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/337/PRB.AC September 18, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Yesterday De Gasperi drafted at Castelgandolfo the statement to the Constituent Assembly, which will be submitted for approval at this morning's session of the Council of Ministers. "Momento" reports that in Montecitorio circles it was affirmed last night that De Gasperi may limit his statement to a report on the events which led to Corbino's resignation and exposition of the new economic and financial programme. In this case, even if Corbino spoke to defend his policy and Scoccimarro answered him, and from the opposition benches some Deputy levelled charges against the Government, the vote of the three mass parties and the Republicans would reassert the confidence in De Gasperi's Cabinet. The same circles added that after obtaining his vote of confidence, De Gasperi's task of finding a successor to Corbino would be easier, and that even Jonichella (who yesterday was received together with Einaudi by the President of the Republic) may be induced to accept the office. De Gasperi received Campilli at Castelgandolfo last night and had a long conference with him. "Messaggero" reports that the Treasury "interim" would last nearly one month and would be assumed by Minister Campilli, while "Tempo" affirms that it will be given either to Vanoni or Bertone (both Christian-Democrats). The Christian-Democrat party will thus have a greater power in the Cabinet, continues the paper, in accordance with the Socialist appeal that it assume more responsibility. The Socialist Parliamentary Group met at Montecitorio yesterday morning and according to "Messaggero", while renewing their criticism against the Government's action, passed an order of the day proposed by Bertini, Targetti, Vernocchi and Dugoni, which reasserted that the "little crisis" must be closed as soon as possible by appointing the new Treasury Minister. "Avanti!" adds that the order of the day invites the Directorate of the party jointly to examine with the Parliamentary Group the advisability of a further Socialist participation in the Govt if the prompt and concrete application of urgent measures to defend the Republic and improve the economic and financial policy were not certain. Also the Christian Democrat Deputies held a meeting, and

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

"Momento" reports that in Montecitorio circles it was affirmed last night that De Gasperi may limit his statement to a report on the events which led to Corbino's resignation and exposition of the new economic and financial programme. In this case, even if Corbino spoke to defend his policy and Scoccimarro answered him, and from the opposition benches some Deputy levelled charges against the Government, the vote of the three mass parties and the Republicans would reassert the confidence in De Gasperi's Cabinet. The same circles added that after obtaining his vote of confidence, De Gasperi's task of finding a successor to Corbino would be easier, and that even Nenicholle (who yesterday was received together with Einaudi by the President of the Republic) may be induced to accept the office. De Gasperi received Campilli at Castelgandolfo last night and had a long conference with him. "Messaggero" reports that the Treasury "interim" would last nearly one month and would be assumed by Minister Campilli, while "Tempo" affirms that it will be given either to Valsoni or Bertone (both Christian-Democrats). The Christian-Democrat party will thus have a greater power in the Cabinet, continues the paper, in accordance with the Socialist appeal that it assume more responsibility. The Socialist Parliamentary Group met at Montecitorio yesterday morning and according to "Messaggero", while renewing their criticism against the Government's action, passed an order of the day proposed by Fortini, Targetti, Vernocchi and Dugoni, which reasserted that the "little crisis" must be closed as soon as possible by appointing the new Treasury Minister. "Avanti!" adds that the order of the day invites the Directorate of the party jointly to examine with the Parliamentary Group the advisability of a further Socialist participation in the Govt if the prompt and concrete application of urgent measures to defend the Republic and improve the economic and financial policy were not certain. Also the Christian Democrat Deputies held a meeting, and "Messaggero" affirms that after having discussed, but not voted, a motion presented by Palliazari, which plead for the unification of the financial ministries, a firmer and stronger Governmental policy and a clarification with the other forces of the ministerial coalition, especially with the Communists, they ended by pointing out that having given a vote of confidence to De Gasperi they could not annul it or restrict it by any suggestio. Successively they dealt with the labours of the National Council of the party, which will open today and to which De Gasperi will tender his resignation from the office of Secretary General of the party, provided that all agree on Piccioni as a successor. Like Nenni, De Gasperi may be appointed President of the Party.

1801

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

After the Constituent Assembly had recessed, the Socialist, Communist and Christian-Democrat Parliamentary Groups met at Montecitorio. "Avanti!" states that this meeting might be the first of a series, and that the representatives discussed the Government's declarations. "Messaggero" also reports that Gronchi (CD) proposed the setting up of a permanent committee to settle possible differences among the parties. "Unità" adds that the three groups agreed not to prolong the debate in the Costituente on the financial policy of the Govt, so as to enable it to start working to solve the Country's outstanding problems, and that they will meet again in order to put their decisions into effect.

2. "Messaggero" reports that the new loan will be floated in October, that the unfreezing of apartment rents will be gradual, and that tax valuations of land will be revised.

3. The Committee of Five have discussed the financial project prepared by Minister Scoccimarro, with the understanding that it should be brought up to date, "Messaggero" reports. The plan, which implies a simultaneous change of the currency, has already been forwarded to the economic organizations, and calls for a 10% levy on monetary assets, bank deposits and bearer bonds. The article regarding the extraordinary property-tax says: "Only those tax-payers whose net property exceeds two million lire are liable to taxation".

The rate of taxation will be progressive as follows:

On the amount exceeding:

-	2	million lire	up to	5	million	-	10%
-	5	"	" "	10	"	-	11%
-	10	"	" "	15	"	-	12%
-	15	"	" "	20	"	-	14%
-	20	"	" "	30	"	-	17%
-	30	"	" "	40	"	-	20%
-	40	"	" "	50	"	-	23%
-	50	"	" "	75	"	-	27%
-	75	"	" "	100	"	-	31%
-	100	"	" "	150	"	-	35%
-	150	"	" "	200	"	-	40%
-	200	"	" "	300	"	-	45%
-	300	"	" "	400	"	-	50%
-	400	"	" "	500	"	-	55%
-	500	"	" "	1,000	"	-	60%
-	1,000	"	" "	1,500	"	-	75%
-	1,500	"	" "	2,000	"	-	100%

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

will meet again in order to put their decisions into effect.

2. "Messaggero" reports that the new loan will be floated in October, that the unfreezing of apartment rents will be gradual, and that tax valuations of land will be revised.

3. The Committee of Five have discussed the financial project prepared by Minister Scoccimarro, with the understanding that it should be brought up to date, "Messaggero" reports. The plan, which implies a simultaneous change of the currency, has already been forwarded to the economic organizations, and calls for a 10% levy on monetary assets, bank deposits and bearer bonds. The article regarding the extraordinary property-tax says: "Only those tax-payers whose net property exceeds two million lire are liable to taxation".

The rate of taxation will be progressive as follows:

On the amount exceeding:							
-	2	million lire	up to	5	million	-	10%
-	5	"	" " "	10	"	-	11%
-	10	"	" " "	15	"	-	12%
-	15	"	" " "	20	"	-	14%
-	20	"	" " "	30	"	-	17%
-	30	"	" " "	40	"	-	20%
-	40	"	" " "	50	"	-	23%
-	50	"	" " "	75	"	-	27%
-	75	"	" " "	100	"	-	31%
-	100	"	" " "	150	"	-	35%
-	150	"	" " "	200	"	-	40%
-	200	"	" " "	300	"	-	45%
-	300	"	" " "	400	"	-	50%
-	400	"	" " "	500	"	-	55%
-	500	"	" " "	1,000	"	-	60%
-	1,000	"	" " "	1,500	"	-	75%
-	1,500	"	" " "	2,000	"	-	100%

"Globo" gives the full text of the plan.

4. The Constituent Assembly passed yesterday by a great majority the proposed addendum to the Rules, which calls for the constitution of four permanent Commissions to judge all ordinary laws of the Govt. The Commissions will have a 15-day period (5 in case of urgency) to judge whether they should directly approve the bills or have the Assembly discuss them. Yesterday morning the Constitution First Sub-Commission passed the following two articles: "1.- Individual liberty is inviolable. Nobody can be deprived of it except by action of the judiciary authorities and only in those cases and ways foreseen by the law. Police detention or arrest is admitted only in the case of well-founded suspicion

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

of crime and in any case cannot last more than 48 hours. At the end of this period the detained or arrested person should be set free unless a denunciation has been made by the judiciary authority which must also, within an additional 48 hours, issue the order or warrant of arrest. Any physical of moral violence to the detriment of the detained or arrested person is forbidden. During the state of debarement of personal liberty a humane treatment is guaranteed to all. 2.- The innocence of the defendant is to be presumed until final condemnation. Trial defence is an inviolable right in any stage and grade of jurisdiction. Nobody can be submitted to judges who are not previously constituted according to law. For no title and under no denomination any extraordinary jurisdictions be created." (Unità) "Tempo" comments on the setting up of the four Commissions as a "political usurpation".

5. The Sub-Committee of the Paris Conference Political Commission passed yesterday two articles of the Trieste Statute, according to which voting in the Free Territory will take place by universal suffrage, and the parliament will be of the single chamber type. The Yugoslav delegate, Bebler, reaffirmed that his country would not sign the treaty if the "French" line were accepted. The South African representative, Jordan affirmed that "to leave Italy a portion of the territory which already belonged to her is certainly less blamable than dismembering Greece in favour of Bulgaria, which was a former enemy country." At the Military Commission, Vishinsky, objecting to Gen. Theron's proposal to fix a limit for revising the military clauses of the Italian peace treaty, said: "Has Gen. Theron read the document presented by the Italian Delegation? It demonstrates with no possibility for error, that the Italian rulers are still thinking in terms of war." The Commission passed without discussion the apportioning among U.S., Russia, Britain and France of the excess tonnage of the Italian fleet. Captain Pryce, U.S. representative, stated that the U.S. wanted no former enemy country ever again to have submarine units or equipment. (Messaggero). This paper comments: "Nothing good for us at the Luxembourg". Italy may appeal to the Four in order to be allowed to utilize the machinery of the submarines, writes "Unità". "Momento" states that direct negotiations with Yugoslavia are continuing, but with little succes

6. According to the Foreign Ministry, Italian credits towards Germany amount to 781.6 milliard lire. (Tempo)

7. It is reported from Bologna that a rocket-missile was seen flying south-west over the city last night. (Tempo)

8. The Allied occupation and control troops may leave Milan on 20 September. (Tempo)

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

submitted to judges who are not previously constituted according to law. For no title and under no denomination may extraordinary jurisdictions be created." (Unità) "Tempo" comments on the setting up of the four Commissions as a "political usurpation".

5. The Sub-Committee of the Paris Conference Political Commission passed yesterday two articles of the Trieste Statute, according to which voting in the Free Territory will take place by universal suffrage, and the parliament will be of the single chamber type. The Yugoslav delegate, Bebler, reaffirmed that his country would not sign the treaty if the "French" line were accepted. The South African representative, Jordan affirmed that "to leave Italy a portion of the territory which already belonged to her is certainly less blamable than dismembering Greece in favour of Bulgaria, which was a former enemy country." At the Military Commission, Vishinsky, objecting to Gen. Theron's proposal to fix a limit for revising the military clauses of the Italian peace treaty, said: "Has Gen. Theron read the document presented by the Italian Delegation? It demonstrates with no possibility for error, that the Italian rulers are still thinking in terms of war." The Commission passed without discussion the apportioning among U.S., Russia, Britain and France of the excess tonnage of the Italian fleet. Captain Fryce, U.S. representative, stated that the U.S. wanted no former enemy country ever again to have submarine units or equipment. (Messaggero). This paper comments: "Nothing good for us at the Luxembourg". Italy may appeal to the Four in order to be allowed to utilize the machinery of the submarines, writes "Unità". "Momento" states that direct negotiations with Yugoslavia are continuing, but with little succes

6. According to the Foreign Ministry, Italian credits towards Germany amount to 781.6 milliard lire. (Tempo)

7. It is reported from Bologna that a rocket-missile was seen flying south-west over the city last night. (Tempo)

8. The Allied occupation and control troops may leave Milan on 20 September. (Tempo)

9. The British authorities will hand back in October to Italian administration the zone of the port of Naples which they still occupy. (Messaggero)

10. Count Sforza returned to Rome yesterday morning. He got th impression that all the Govts of Latin America were inclined to favour a large Italian immigration. (Mess.)

11. The workers of the Adriatic Electricity (Venice) went on strike yesterday morning. The Society supplies power to Istria, Venezie and a great part of Emilia. At Vercelli the Federterra called a general strike of the peasants. At Bitonto two thousand people protesting against the failure to employ workers, invaded the town hall. Police reinforcements were sent to the spot. (Mess.)

(Concluded at page No. 9)

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 17)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. reports that the Police arrested yesterday two ex-officers of the German Army on charges of illicit traffic in medicines and cocaine.

FIGARO (Independent)

In a "corsivo" entitled "The fly and the three-horse wagon", "Acchiappasole" ironically criticises Randolfo Pacciardi and the Republican Party, self-styled "historical", on account of the summons lately sent to De Gasperi, to accept the various points set forth in Pacciardi's letter and so save the country, which will otherwise be lost. The comment of the writer is that such a fly could never be a cause of worry to the driver and his three horses.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S.'s correspondent in Agrigento reports that the "Mc Millan Petroleum Corporation" of New York, which is represented in Italy by Mr. Pensi, is exploring an area of 32,000 acres for oil. He adds that this company was authorised by the Italian Government to carry out such undertakings.

2. G.d.S. reports that the High Schools will open on October 26th.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. prints an interview of its correspondent in Paris with Bonomi, under the heading: "Would Yugoslavia refuse direct negotiations with Italy?" Among other things the Italian representative said that "Yugoslavia, by going even further than the Russian thesis on the Status of Trieste, not only opposes the Anglo-American proposal, but also makes it clear that she does not intend to negotiate with Italy" and that "the members of the Italian Delegation in Paris know nothing about the conversations between the Italian Ambassador, Reale and the Yugoslav delegation and even wonder whether these conversations are being held by Ambassador Reale on account of the Government or not."

INDIPENDENTE

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

In a "corsivo" entitled "The fly and the three-horse wagon", "Acchiappasole" ironically criticises Randolfo Pacciardi and the Republican Party, self-styled "historical", on account of the summons lately sent to De Gasperi, to accept the various points set forth in Pacciardi's letter and so save the country, which will otherwise be lost. The comment of the writer is that such a fly could never be a cause of worry to the driver and his three horses.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S.'s correspondent in Agrigento reports that the "Mc Millan Petroleum Corporation" of New York, which is represented in Italy by Mr. Ponsi, is exploring an area of 32,000 acres for oil. He adds that this company was authorised by the Italian Government to carry out such undertakings.

2. G.d.S. reports that the High Schools will open on October 26th.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. prints an interview of its correspondent in Paris with Bonomi, under the heading: "Would Yugoslavia refuse direct negotiations with Italy?" Among other things the Italian representative said that "Yugoslavia, by going even further than the Russian thesis on the Status of Trieste, not only opposes the Anglo-American proposal, but also makes it clear that she does not intend to negotiate with Italy" and that "the members of the Italian Delegation in Paris know nothing about the conversations between the Italian Ambassador, Reale and the Yugoslav delegation and even wonder whether these conversations are being held by Ambassador Reale on account of the Government or not."

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article under the heading of: "Common tactics", Villalta compares the tactics of Suvaroff when Napoleon was trying to conquer Russia, with the delaying policy adopted by De Gasperi for the solution of the Government crisis in Italy. Suvaroff's temporising and retreating tactics were right and culminated in final victory, but the writer doubts if De Gasperi's policy will have the same successful outcome. The Italian Govt does not need a programme, but only the determination to carry it out. The crisis arises rather from inaction than from action. It is caused by the participation of communists in the Govt, and could be settled only through a reorganisation of the whole structure of the Government itself.

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

- 1783 -

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

"Communist prejudices and Socialist trends", is the heading of a leading article in which Giuseppe Saragat claims to put in its true light the respective political positions of the Communist Party and of the Socialist trend to which the writer belongs. In a courteous but firm manner Saragat says that Togliatti is wrong when he identifies the interests of his own party with those of the working-class. The Socialists, he adds, are carrying out the united action policy with absolute loyalty, while the Communists are using it only for their own interests. The Socialists are neither inclined to disappear from the political life of Italy, nor to become vassals of the Communist Party. We will always be against any attempt to force Italy into the sphere of influence of the Western Powers, but we are equally hostile to the country becoming a tool of an Eastern Power. We want to work for the peace of the world, and we are therefore against the policy of opposed Western and Eastern blocs.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article: "We are waiting for a reply", it is said that apart from Corbino's resignation, the Republican Party would have demanded a reply from the De Gasperi Government on account of the continuous difficulties that its policy is confronted with. It is asserted that it is not a Republican Government, it is rather a Government of ordinary administration under a monarchist regime, or under a regime of institutional truce, such as those established under the auspices of the Liberation Committees. What the De Gasperi Government needs is not a programme, it is rather the will, the energy, the faith to carry it out. The conclusion is that the Republican Party reserves to itself to take a decision, following the reception of a reply from the Government.

MORNING PAPERS (September 18)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to the speech De Gasperi is to make today, Achille Corona stresses that at present speeches are not sufficient to solve the crisis but that the people expect quick action.

2. Referring to Panfilo Gentile's statement in last Thursday's "Risorgimento Liberale" pointing out that the position of the

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

the working-class. The Socialists, he adds, are carrying out the united action policy with absolute loyalty, while the Communists are using it only for their own interests. The Socialists are neither inclined to disappear from the political life of Italy, nor to become vassals of the Communist Party. We will always be against any attempt to force Italy into the sphere of influence of the Western Powers, but we are equally hostile to the country becoming a tool of an Eastern Power. We want to work for the peace of the world, and we are therefore against the policy of opposed Western and Eastern blocs.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article: "We are waiting for a reply", it is said that apart from Corbino's resignation, the Republican Party would have demanded a reply from the De Gasperi Government on account of the continuous difficulties that its policy is confronted with. It is asserted that it is not a Republican Government, it is rather a Government of ordinary administration under a monarchist regime, or under a regime of institutional truce, such as those established under the auspices of the Liberation Committees. What the De Gasperi Government needs is not a programme, it is rather the will, the energy, the faith to carry it out. The conclusion is that the Republican Party reserves to itself to take a decision, following the reception of a reply from the Government.

MORNING PAPERS (September 18)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to the speech De Gasperi is to make today, Achille Corona stresses that at present speeches are not sufficient to solve the crisis but that the people expect quick action.

2. Referring to Panfilo Gentile's statement in last Thursday's "Risorgimento Liberale" pointing out that the agitation of the peasants for the occupation of uncultivated lands is but a product of political speculation, Enrico Ciaccio proves by quoting statistics of 1929 that 1.925.598 hectars, i.e. 6,7% of farmable land, is still uncultivated. Admitting that in the meantime figures may have changed the writer states that the agitation of the peasants is not caused by the existence of uncultivated land but by the excess of agriculturists who, unable to emigrate, look for a solution at home.

1799

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

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading: "Half a dozen crises", the writer says that the difficulties against which this Government is struggling date back to the first day of its formation. We have a crisis caused by Corbino's resignation, but there are also several other crises: that of the Christian-Democrats, of the Socialists, of the Republican Party, and to a lesser extent of the Communists and the Party of Action. From the time of the first meeting of the U.Q. Parliamentary Group, we suggested to the Christian-Democrats that they set up a democratic Government for the purpose of administering the country, while the Constituent Assembly would carry out its duty of giving the country a Constitution. Our suggestion, the paper adds, was not listened to; therefore the only thing to do now is to prepare ourselves for the next election in the hope that the Italian people may elect to the future Parliament a homogeneous majority, from which a Government capable of governing may be formed.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. A. Swiss delegation of technicians arrived yesterday at Milan to plan the construction of a navigable canal between Milan and the Po at Cremona.

2. G. says that the complicated procedure of the Govt's loan for the reconstruction of the port of Venice hampers the development of this port and wonders why the Govt did not grant the loan directly as in the case of Naples and Genoa.

3. G. reports that the Milan fair will close on September 29th instead of September 27th, as previously announced.

4. G. reports that during the next few days at the Ansaldo Shipyard will be launched two 5,000-ton, one 2,300-ton and two 400-ton ships which will be sold to Norway and Sweden.

5. G. prints the full text of the project for the special patrimony tax drafted by the Minister of Finance, Scoccimarro, and delivered yesterday to the Council of Ministers.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	16 Sept.	17 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	8850-9125	8700-8850
- Pound	1470	1460-1470
- Dollar: Large D.C.	495	485-490
Normal D.C.	500-519	501-506

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

we suggested to the Christian-Democrats that they set up a democratic Government for the purpose of administering the country, while the Constituent Assembly would carry out its duty of giving the country a Constitution. Our suggestion, the paper adds, was not listened to; therefore the only thing to do now is to prepare ourselves for the next election in the hope that the Italian people may elect to the future Parliament a homogeneous majority, from which a Government capable of governing may be formed.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. A Swiss delegation of technicians arrived yesterday at Milan to plan the construction of a navigable canal between Milan and the Po at Cremona.

2. G. says that the complicated procedure of the Govt's loan for the reconstruction of the port of Venice hampers the development of this port and wonders why the Govt did not grant the loan directly as in the case of Naples and Genoa.

3. G. reports that the Milan fair will close on September 29th instead of September 27th, as previously announced.

4. G. reports that during the next few days at the Ansaldo Shipyard will be launched two 9,000-ton, one 2,300-ton and two 400-ton ships which will be sold to Norway and Sweden.

5. G. prints the full text of the project for the special patrimony tax drafted by the Minister of Finance, Scoccimarro, and delivered yesterday to the Council of Ministers.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	16 Sept.	17 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	8850-9125	8700-8850
- Pound	1470	1460-1470
- Dollar: Large D.C.	495	485-490
Normal D.C.	500-519	501-505
Small D.C.	526-535	516-523
- Swiss Franc	163-167	161-162

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on the discussions of the second subcommission for the new Constitution on the respective merits of a Parliamentary or a Presidential Republic, Piero Calamandrei writes that the main point of the discussions is to give the necessary stability to the Government for a long enough time in order to enable it to carry out its program. The Italian experience before Fascism showed that Governments with successive ministerial crises could not function, and led the people to prefer a

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

totalitarian regime under which they felt they were being governed. The American Presidential Republic which combines the Head of the State and the Head of the Government in a single individual, and which separates the executive from the legislature, seems to guarantee the Government for the period for which the President is elected directly by the people. Others say that the same result is effected by the British Parliamentary system but forget that this system is possible only in a two-Party Democracy which Italy is not expected to become.

2. Stressing Giannini's assertions about the favorable Qualunquist attitude to the Pope, "I.L." asks why the Qualunquisti now think of uniting with the Liberals who favour the traditional Liberal principle of indifference to religion: "a free Church in a free State."

3. Under the heading "Everything for Fascists, nothing for the others", the paper quotes the names of several Fascist diplomats who, according to the paper, should be replaced by non-Fascists.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.M.

MESSAGERO (Government)

1. The leading article: "Appeal to Democracy", contains an analysis of the inner causes of the crisis from which the Govt is now suffering. According to the writer, the Italian political crisis is due to a lack of moral unity and authority of the State. The recent press polemics have shown that a clear understanding of a democratic State, of its tasks and of its prerogatives, is generally lacking. The cause of the bad functioning of the State machine is not due to democracy, but rather lies in the multiplicity and variety of politican parties and programmes. We need a State which can concern itself above all with the situation of the masses and their welfare. When the people feel that the State is distant from them, democracy is an empty word. To organize the State on really popular lines, is to confer on it both unity and authority.

2. New 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire coins are expected to appear before the end of the month. Their issue was delayed owing to the necessary amendment of the inscription in the design from "Italia" to "Repubblica Italiana".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. It is not yet known whether De Gasperi will have a

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

2. Stressing Giannini's assertions about the favourable Qualunquist attitude to the Pope, "T.L." asks why the Qualunquisti now think of uniting with the Liberals who favour the traditional Liberal principle of indifference to religion: "a free Church in a free State."

3. Under the heading "Everything for Fascists, nothing for the others", the paper quotes the names of several Fascist diplomats who, according to the paper, should be replaced by non-Fascists.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - F.F.

MESSAGERO (Government)

1. The leading article: "Appeal to Democracy", contains an analysis of the inner causes of the crisis from which the Govt is now suffering. According to the writer, the Italian political crisis is due to a lack of moral unity and authority of the State. The recent press polemics have shown that a clear understanding of a democratic State, of its tasks and of its prerogatives, is generally lacking. The cause of the bad functioning of the State machine is not due to democracy, but rather lies in the multiplicity and variety of politican parties and programmes. We need a State which can concern itself above all with the situation of the masses and their welfare. When the people feel that the State is distant from them, democracy is an empty word. To organise the State on really popular lines, is to confer on it both unity and authority.

2. New 1, 2, 5 and 10 lire coins are expected to appear before the end of the month. Their issue was delayed owing to the necessary amendment of the inscription in the design from "Italia" to "Repubblica Italiana".

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

1. It is not yet known whether De Gasperi will have a definite Minister of the Treasury, when he speaks today, or only an interim Minister, writes "M.", adding that it has created a very bad impression that the three Parties of the masses have taken so long to find the right man. The Christian Democrats are right to appoint one of their own party, continues the paper, as the others were afraid to become Corbino's successor and an independent would expose the country to similar experiments as Corbino's.

1294

2. Referring to Saragat's answer in yesterday's "Tribuna" to Togliatti's speech at Venice, "M." stresses that Saragat does not trust the democratic spirit of the Communists. The paper continues that many people in Italy consider the Communists as the Fascists did and forget the reasons why so many Italians sympathize with

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

Communism. From their point of view Communism is the only efficacious arm in the long fight for the realisation of the minimum of social justice which the poorest and most exasperated of the people look for.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Under the heading "Sincerity and strength", P. prints an article of Guido Gonella in which the former editor of the paper, now Minister of Education, analyses the present Italian situation. "At the center of the crisis - he writes - there is a radical contradiction: Everyone in Italy today wants order, a strong Government, a stable currency, lower prices and that foreign countries should respect Italy's rights. Nevertheless we have in fact nothing but disorder, weakness and injustice. ... The reason for this is that our democracy is affected with two mental diseases: hypocrisy and lack of power. And no political party is exempt from either of them: or they are making double dealings or they are making one dealing only but without being able to make it to the end. ... The two remedies for these diseases are sincerity and strenth. ... We shall get over this crisis and save the political system that we have chosen only if we are able to distinguish the friends from the foes of order. The Parties which think that they will save themselves in spite of the system are wrong because if the system breaks down, as it broke down in 1922, no party will escape". ...

"If all the politicians, - Gonella concludes - and we (the Christian Democrats) for the first, would try to make things more simple, they would help the Government to act with sincerity and also with strength, as sincerity is itself a form of strength and as only strength at the service of truth is able to surmount all obstacles."

2. Commenting on [redacted] Togliatti's Venice speech, G.T. says "that Togliatti did not say anything new: he only repeated once more his monotonous line with a few variations. In fact in all his speeches Togliatti (a) attributes to others what his party does; (b) pretends to be the victim of other parties' reactions; (c) calls the attacks of other parties 'provocations'".

3. Under the heading "Between comrades", P. comments on the relations between Socialists and Communists saying that both are afraid of each other and that the Communists are in a very odd position "that of both being afraid and frightening others". It then wonders why Saragat had his reply to Togliatti printed in yesterday's "Tribuna del Popolo" instead of in "Avanti!". "Was "Avanti!" 'afraid' of publishing it?" - the paper asks.

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

radical contradiction: Everyone in Italy today wants order, a strong Government, a stable currency, lower prices and that foreign countries should respect Italy's rights. Nevertheless we have in fact nothing but disorder, weakness and injustice. ... The reason for this is that our democracy is affected with two mental diseases: hypocrisy and lack of power. And no political party is exempt from either of them: or they are making double dealings or they are making one dealing only but without being able to make it to the end. ... The two remedies for these diseases are sincerity and strenth. ... We shall get over this crisis and save the political system that we have chosen only if we are able to distinguish the friends from the foes of order. The Parties which think that they will save themselves in spite of the system are wrong because if the system breaks down, as it broke down in 1922, no party will escape". ...

"If all the politicians, - Gonella concludes - and we (the Christian Democrats) for the first, would try to make things more simple, they would help the Government to act with sincerity and also with strength, as sincerity is itself a form of strength and as only strength at the service of truth is able to surmount all obstacles."

2. Commenting on Togliatti's Venice speech, G.T. says "that Togliatti did not say anything new: he only repeated once more his monotonous line with a few variations. In fact in all his speeches Togliatti (a) attributes to others what his party does; (b) pretends to be the victim of other parties' reactions; (c) calls the attacks of other parties 'provocations'".

3. Under the heading "Between comrades", P. comments on the relations between Socialists and Communists saying that both are afraid of each other and that the Communists are in a very odd position "that of both being afraid and frightening others". It then wonders why Saragat had his reply to Togliatti printed in yesterday's "Tribuna del Popolo" instead of in "Avanti!". "Was "Avanti!" 'afraid' of publishing it?" - the paper asks.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Scoccimarro's justification of his inactivity, so long awaited, was partly due to intimidation of his colleagues and was partly self-exaltation and optimism, writes "R.L.". Scoccimarro stressed that the ordinary income of the State would be 250 or 300 milliards. Apart from the trifle of 50 milliards more or less the budget for 1946-1947 had planned an income of only of 148 milliards, continues the paper, adding that the reason for the increased income was the rise in prices of the State monopolies of quinine and national tobaccoes effected by the Communist Minister to the detriment of ill and poor people who have not the money to smoke "Camels".

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

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. says that Togliatti's latest attacks against the Government were almost identical with those of the Parties of the Right which are in the opposition.

2. T. says that the Venice Cinema Festival will end today.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Daily inset: "Apropos the double game: When will the organ of Hon. De Gasperi - in compliance with the recommendations of the President of the Council - cease its daily vulgar insults against the Soviet Union?"

2. In a leading article: "Confidence in the Party", Mario Montagnana refers to today's meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The party membership is now two million strong, so it is not to be wondered that the majority of the people of Italy are expecting from the Central Committee a reply to the serious questions concerning the settlement of the crisis and the restoration of the country to normal political conditions. The Communist Party, the writer adds, is the only one with a clear understanding of the situation of the country, both in connection with its internal and international problems.

3. Negotiations between the C.G.I.L. and the Confindustria", were begun yesterday, says the paper, but it was only the question of a first contact between the two delegations. The most important questions to be dealt with are: Revision of the sliding scale of wages, paid vacations, holidays within the week, fixing of minimum wages that may not be derogated, regulations governing the Internal Commission, 40-hour week in the industrial zones affected by unemployment. The C.G.I.L. has asked the Govt to engage itself in carrying out the programme agreed upon, in order that the C.G.I.L. may make a serious contribution to the work of stabilization of prices.

4. The fourth article of the series "What the Allied occupation costs us", by Riccardo Longone, appears in today's "Unita", and deals with Leghorn. The work of the Questura, asserts the writer, is hamped by the Allies, and it is not infrequently that "an American officer presents himself and openly offers a certain sum of money if a certain friend of his, the friend of a lady friend, can be immediately released." The article proceeds to describe how the economic life of the city, apart from war destruction, is paralysed by Allied requisitioning of factories and the destruction caused by Allied soldiers [illegible]

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

recommendations of the President of the Council - cease its daily vulgar insults against the Soviet Union?"

2. In a leading article: "Confidence in the Party", Mario Montagnana refers to today's meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The party membership is now two million strong, so it is not to be wondered that the majority of the people of Italy are expecting from the Central Committee a reply to the serious questions concerning the settlement of the crisis and the restoration of the country to normal political conditions. The Communist Party, the writer adds, is the only one with a clear understanding of the situation of the country, both in connection with its internal and international problems.

3. Negotiations between the C.G.I.L. and the Confindustria", were begun yesterday, says the paper, but it was only the question of a first contact between the two delegations. The most important questions to be dealt with are: Revision of the sliding scale of wages, paid vacations, holidays within the week, fixing of minimum wages that may not be derogated, regulations governing the Internal Commission, 40-hour week in the industrial zones affected by unemployment. The C.G.I.L. has asked the Govt to engage itself in carrying out the programme agreed upon, in order that the C.G.I.L. may make a serious contribution to the work of stabilization of prices.

4. The fourth article of the series "What the Allied occupation costs us", by Riccardo Longone, appears in today's "Unità", and deals with Leghorn. The work of the Questura, asserts the writer, is hamped by the Allies, and it is not infrequently that "an American officer presents himself and openly offers a certain sum of money if a certain friend of his, the friend of a lady friend, can be immediately released." The article proceeds to describe how the economic life of the city, apart from war destruction, is paralysed by Allied requisitioning of factories and the destruction caused by Allied soldiers for trivial reasons.

GENERAL - Concluded -

12. Ambassador Reale left for Paris yesterday morning. According to "ANSA" De Gasperi, following a letter of explanation received from the Ambassador, considered the incident provoked by his article which appeared in the 13 September issue of "Unità" as closed.

1797

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

HEADQUARTER ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/338/PRB.AC September 19, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers approved yesterday De Gasperi's proposal to appoint Hon. Giovanni Bertone (Christian Democrat) Minister for Treasury. Bertone, who was born in 1874 at Mondovì (Cuneo), is, together with Don Sturzo, one of the few survivors of those who signed the "Free and strong" manifesto issued by the old Popular Party. He was Undersecretary of Finance in Giolitti's last Cabinet (1920-1921) and Minister of Finance in the two Facta Cabinets until the March on Rome. "Buonsenso" remarks that, in his speech to the Constituent Assembly, De Gasperi did not even mention the name of the new Minister, and that the party did not appoint him consultore when the Consulta was set up. The moral is, writes the paper, that Sturzo having returned, Bertone also returns. De Gasperi then read to the Council the statements which he was going to make in the Constituent Assembly, and according to "Messaggero" they were approved, with a few changes, after a debate in which Nenni, Scoccimarro and Macrelli participated. Above all, following a proposal by the Communist and Socialist Ministers, the section of the statement regarding the partisan movement was attenuated. The Council will meet again on Saturday.

2. Yesterday, after a few questions put by some Deputies in the Constituent Assembly, De Gasperi made the expected statements. "The crisis now confronting the country", he said, "has many aspects and complex causes, but it is clear that at its center stays the problem of revaluation of the Lira. It is necessary that the field of work return to normal, and to this end the Govt has taken the initiative of negotiations between management and labour organizations, in order to break the vicious circle of price increase and consequent wage increase. The strike is to be condemned", he added, "unless it is a case of legitimate social defense; but, unfortunately, there occurred recently in some cities even a strike of State employees, including the most representative categories, such as the magistrates, although it is to be acknowledged that the conditions of local government employees are very needy. It is imperative to produce and work." De Gasperi then hinted at the measures prepared by the Govt

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

Minister for Treasury. Bertone, who was born in 1874 at Mondovì (Cuneo), is, together with Don Sturzo, one of the few survivors of those who signed the "Free and strong" manifesto issued by the old Popular Party. He was Undersecretary of Finance in Giolitti's last Cabinet (1920-1921) and Minister of Finance in the two Facta Cabinets until the March on Rome. "Buonsenso" remarks that, in his speech to the Constituent Assembly, De Gasperi did not even mention the name of the new Minister, and that the party did not appoint him consultore when the Consulta was set up. The moral is, writes the paper, that Sturzo having returned, Bertone also returns. De Gasperi then read to the Council the statements which he was going to make in the Constituent Assembly, and according to "Messaggero" they were approved, with a few changes, after a debate in which Nenni, Scoccimarro and Macrelli participated. Above all, following a proposal by the Communist and Socialist Ministers, the section of the statement regarding the partisan movement was attenuated. The Council will meet again on Saturday.

2. Yesterday, after a few questions put by some Deputies in the Constituent Assembly, De Gasperi made the expected statements. "The crisis now confronting the country", he said, "has many aspects and complex causes, but it is clear that at its center stays the problem of revaluation of the Lira. It is necessary that the field of work return to normal, and to this end the Govt has taken the initiative of negotiations between management and labour organizations, in order to break the vicious circle of price increase and consequent wage increase. The strike is to be condemned", he added, "unless it is a case of legitimate social defense; but, unfortunately, there occurred recently in some cities even a strike of State employees, including the most representative categories, such as the magistrates, although it is to be acknowledged that the conditions of local government employees are very needy. It is imperative to produce and work." De Gasperi then hinted at the measures prepared by the Govt to fight black market, constitute Consumption Communal Boards, increase food rations, and at the tense climate provoked by the occupation of untilled land. Commissions for the allotment of land to the peasant Cooperatives having been constituted, there was no need, De Gasperi said, resorting to arbitrary occupation by action of force; therefore the infringement of private rights did not find the social justification that in other circumstances it might have had. The President of the Council then disclosed that a great agricultural reform was being prepared by the Ministers of Agriculture and Public Works, and, speaking about public order and the "unadvised" action committed by an officer of the Asti auxiliary police, he said that he felt sure the measures taken by the Govt in favour of the partisans satisfied

1796

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

the just requirements of these gallant fighters. "We will be most vigilant", he added, "to throttle any attempt at organizing movements subversive to the Republic. The forces of order are continuing operations for the disarmament of civil population. The total of arms gathered up since 1 June 1945 is as follows: 2804 heavy arms, 110,220 long fire-arms, 3,909 short fire-arms, 1,363 blade arms, 44,377 bombs. It is known, however, that the Carabinieri Corps has been increased and that the Police Corps is being reorganized." Regarding the letter received from Facciardi, De Gasperi gave assurance that: (1) a bill setting the new formula of fidelity to the Republic was ready; (2) the Commissioner for the Royal House was liquidating services which had become superfluous; (3) the Constituent Assembly should make decisions regarding the personal juridical position of the Senators; (4) A Govt Commission would take care of the Press Law. The executive posts of military and civil Administration, he continued, would be entrusted with men of full loyalty to the Republican regime without, however, starting a new epuration on the basis of past monarchist feelings. He also gave assurance that rural schools would be opened and that the Govt would favour the autonomy of the Communes. De Gasperi then affirmed that if there existed more solidarity among the parties in the Govt, the country would not undergo these periods of disorientation and discouragement, and Italy would be more listened to abroad. "It is not a matter of this or another Govt", he stated. "Individuals may be changed, but if the co-responsible parties do not feel and do not carry out the co-responsibility, it is the democratic system which is hit and put in danger". Lombardi criticised the statement by affirming that not only the wealthy but also the poor people were to be reassured. During a meeting held to discuss De Gasperi's statements, the Republicans confirmed their dissatisfaction and, in principle, resolved to notify De Gasperi that, wishing not to create new embarrassement for him, they will not withdraw their Ministers from the Govt at once, but would appreciate if at the first suitable opportunity he would relieve them of the Govt co-responsibility which they consider too burdensome. (Messaggero)

3. The Directorate of the Socialist party approved unanimously the new pact of unity of action with the Communists proposed by Nenni yesterday. Joint committees to make more efficient the collaboration between the two parties will operate in all Communes. Questioned by SIDI on relations between Socialists and Communists, following the known statements made by Togliatti, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, Lombardo, reasserted that

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

formula of fidelity to the Republic was ready; (2) the Commissioner for the Royal House was liquidating services which had become superfluous; (3) the Constituent Assembly should make decisions regarding the personal juridical position of the Senators; (4) A Govt Commission would take care of the Press Law. The executive posts of military and civil Administration, he continued, would be entrusted with men of full loyalty to the Republican regime without, however, starting a new epuration on the basis of past monarchist feelings. He also gave assurance that rural schools would be opened and that the Govt would favour the autonomy of the Communes. De Gasperi then affirmed that if there existed more solidarity among the parties in the Govt, the country would not undergo these periods of disorientation and discouragement, and Italy would be more listened to abroad. "It is not a matter of this or another Govt", he stated. "Individuals may be changed, but if the co-responsible parties do not feel and do not carry out the co-responsibility, it is the democratic system which is hit and put in danger". Lombardi criticised the statement by affirming that not only the wealthy but also the poor people were to be reassured. During a meeting held to discuss De Gasperi's statements, the Republicans confirmed their dissatisfaction and, in principle, resolved to notify De Gasperi that, wishing not to create new embarrassment for him, they will not withdraw their Ministers from the Govt at once, but would appreciate if at the first suitable opportunity he would relieve them of the Govt co-responsibility which they consider too burdensome. (Messaggero)

3. The Directorate of the Socialist party approved unanimously the new pact of unity of action with the Communists proposed by Nenni yesterday. Joint committees to make more efficient the collaboration between the two parties will operate in all Communes. Questioned by SIDI on relations between Socialists and Communists, following the known statements made by Togliatti, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, Lombardo, reasserted that "in the Socialist party there are not anti-Communist trends but only free spirits who think in a democratic way." Referring to Togliatti's statement that relations between the two parties were "frankly bad", Lombardo said that it was a matter of entirely personal impressions. Regarding the pact of unity of action, he affirmed that it could not and should not represent "either a leash or a muzzle". (Mess.)

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

4. An ample review of the political situation which resulted in Italy after June 2nd was made by Togliatti in the Central Committee of the Communist Party yesterday. "Being confronted with fascist revival", he said, "it is necessary to form a bloc capable of leading and ruling the country". He said that the programme of foreign policy should be the "defense of our independence and the conquest of a just peace". Italy's independence was not linked with the peace treaty alone, he affirmed, but was linked above all with "the position which Italy wishes and must assume in the world, which is divided, now, not into two blocs, but into two opposing conceptions of international policy." As for home policy, he asserted that it should be firm, democratic and republican. "This does not mean that the Communist Party want to launch a grass-word of epuration, but means that officials must be loyal and faithfull to democracy and Republic." "On the basis of the new pact of action", he stated regarding the relations with Socialists, "it is possible to the steps forwards towards a united action of the working people." As for relations with the Christian-Democrat party, he said that "perhaps the moment has come to reach, jointly with the Socialists, an agreement with the Christian-Democrats fixing the terms of collaboration and also the limits of reciprocal criticism and polemics, such as to clear the atmosphere among the three parties." (Mess.)

5. The Paris Conference Military Commission yesterday definitely passed the article of the draft peace treaty setting at 250,000 the strength of the Italian army and to two battle-ships, four cruisers, four destroyers, 16 torpedoboats and 20 corvettes the number of warships to be retained by Italy. The Commission passed an amendment submitted by the South African representative, Theron, by which the Committee of the Ambassadors of the Big Powers in Rome will acknowledge Italy's right to replace her own war material which might result in being inadequate for defense with Allied surplus war material. In the circles of the Italian Delegation it was announced yesterday that De Gasperi would be at Paris early next week in order to participate personally in the direct negotiations with the Yugoslavs concerning the Statute and the port of Trieste (Messaggero).

6. "Momento" reports that the Military Commission's decision provoked a sense of deep delusion in the circles of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference. It is considered that the Allies took no account of either the documents presented

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

Italy wishes and must assume in the world, which is divided, now, not into two blocs, but into two opposing conceptions of international policy." As for home policy, he asserted that it should be firm, democratic and republican. "This does not mean that the Communist Party want to launch a pass-word of epuration, but means that officials must be loyal and faithfull to democracy and Republic." "On the basis of the new pact of action", he stated regarding the relations with Socialists, "it is possible to the steps forwards towards a united action of the working people." As for relations with the Christian-Democrat party, he said that "perhaps the moment has come to reach, jointly with the Socialists, an agreement with the Christian-Democrats fixing the terms of collaboration and also the limits of reciprocal criticism and polemics, such as to clear the atmosphere among the three parties." (Moss.)

5. The Paris Conference Military Commission yesterday definitely passed the article of the draft peace treaty setting at 250,000 the strength of the Italian army and to two battleships, four cruisers, four destroyers, 16 torpedoboats and 20 corvettes the number of warships to be retained by Italy. The Commission passed an amendment submitted by the South African representative, Theron, by which the Committee of the Ambassadors of the Big Powers in Rome will acknowledge Italy's right to replace her own war material which might result in being inadequate for defense with Allied surplus war material. In the circles of the Italian Delegation it was announced yesterday that De Gasperi would be at Paris early next week in order to participate personally in the direct negotiations with the Yugoslavs concerning the Statute and the port of Trieste (Messaggero).

6. "Momento" reports that the Military Commission's decision provoked a sense of deep delusion in the circles of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference. It is considered that the Allies took no account of either the documents presented by the Delegation or the Cunningham-De Courten agreement. "Tempo" writes that Italy will be lucky if the peace treaty is not be worsened by the Conference.

1795

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 16)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. "They have presented us the definitive bill" and "Three and a half milliard dollars, at their 1936 value, are in fact requested from Italy" are the paper's headlines to a report on the decisions of the Paris Conference.

2. E. reports that Italian refugees from Zara and Istria asserted that they saw two armored trains along the Dalmatian coast one on the Ragusa-Metkovic line and the other on the Spalato-Sebenico line.

3. A Polish Serjeant, Gregorz Sobola, 37, deserted his corps after stealing 7,700,000 lire. Police are investigating. (ORBIS)

FIGARO (Independent)

F. reports that yesterday the Police arrested two Polish corporals and three Italian civilians in the Albano cemetary on charges of illicit traffic in flour. One of the two Polish soldiers was seriously wounded by a Carabiniere during the operation. Both were handed over to the Military Police.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. says that "Italy's position is not only chaotic, incoherent and humiliating; it is even worse: it is nonsense." "In fact - it continues - there is in Italy a small group of men who are doing nothing else but striking blows at the Government which they themselves form. In short a Government against itself." As for De Gasperi the paper writes: "What does De Gasperi represent now in Italy? Why does he continue to give his name to the Government's battered hut? - This is indead a mistery".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The executive, which has as his first task the defence of the Law and in doing so is defending the State, is the weak point of popular Governments, writes Santi Savarino asking why the Govt, knowing this fact, does not constitute a police capable of defending the Democratic State against any attack of villanous minorities. Addressing himself personally to the Minister of the Interior the writer asserts that the problem of public order should be as urgent as any other problem adding that a State which has not the strength to make its laws respected is lost. Recalling

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

asserted that they saw two armored trains along the Dalmatian coast one on the Ragusa-Metkovic line and the other on the Spalato-Sebenico line.

3. A Polish Serjeant, Gregorz Sobola, 37, deserted his corps after stealing 7,700,000 lire. Police are investigating. (ORBIS)

FIGARO (Independent)

F. reports that yesterday the Police arrested two Polish corporals and three Italian civilians in the Albano cemetary on charges of illicit traffic in flour. One of the two Polish soldiers was seriously wounded by a Carabiniere during the operation. Both were handed over to the Military Police.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S. says that "Italy's position is not only chaotic, incoherent and humiliating; it is even worse: it is nonsense." "In fact - it continues - there is in Italy a small group of men who are doing nothing else but striking blows at the Government which they themselves form. In short a Government against itself." As for De Gasperi the paper writes: "What does De Gasperi represent now in Italy? Why does he continue to give his name to the Government's battered hut? - This is indead a mistery".

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The executive, which has as his first task the defence of the Law and in doing so is defending the State, is the weak point of popular Governments, writes Santi Severino asking why the Govt, knowing this fact, does not constitute a police capable of defending the Democratic State against any attack of villanous minorities. Addressing himself personally to the Minister of the Interior the writer asserts that the problem of public order should be as urgent as any other problem adding that a State which has not the strength to make its laws respected is lost. Recalling that a first class questore earns 15.000 lire a month and noting that present conditions of life of officials and agents are miserable and humiliating the writer stresses that real partisans should be incorporated and troubling elements eliminated from the new police in order to avoid civil war.

INDIPENDENTE

The Anglo-American decision to renounce any Italian reparations in spite of the effecting of Anglo-American generosity makes something rebel in the Italians by the implicit condemnation which is contained in the concession, writes Villalta. Recalling Churchill's astonishment as to the Italian insensibility for defeat the writer stresses that the majority of the Italians do not

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

consider themselves culpable for the war as the people did not want the war. The Anglo-American decision in any case prevented the Italians from reflecting upon the opportunity to adhere to a pro-Slav policy, states the writer as the Italians realised thereby the help coming from one side and the damage coming from the other. Great Britain and the United States understood at last their interest in opposing a group of most homogeneous and most authoritarian States to the always more aggressive Soviet policy, concludes S.S.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to Pacciardi's demand for eliminating those prefects who give no guarantees of loyalty towards the Republican State, Luigi Mirenda asserts that many prefects use or abuse still-existing Fascist decrees such as art. 19 of the law for Communities and Provinces issued in 1934, which enables the prefects in case of emergency to imply indispensable measures. Unfortunately it seems that this art. 19 was drawn to the attention of the prefects in order to justify the occupation of uncultivated land. If this supposition should be true, even the right of private property would be subjected to all possible pressures by the weakening power of the prefects, criticizes L.M.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

After asserting that the Crespi brothers, owners of Milan's "Corriere della Sera", and the Perroni brothers, owners of Rome's "Messaggero", would have been sentenced to death on account of their Fascist records if they had been living in France or in Belgium, V.R. comments on Arrigo Jacchia's firing from the direction of the "Messaggero" saying that Jacchia and the anti-Fascist director of "Corriere della Sera" were fired by the Crespi-Perroni newspaper trust on account of their anti-Fascist attitude and because the owners want former Fascists to be appointed to the editorship of these newspapers.

MORNING PAPERS (September 19)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Achille Corona criticizes De Gasperi's speech for having postponed the serious social and political problems of the country instead of solving them and for its lack of a coherent and determined Governmental plan. This fact explains the Assembly's

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

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to Pacciardi's demand for eliminating those prefects who give no guarantees of loyalty towards the Republican State, Luigi Miranda asserts that many prefects use or abuse still-existing Fascist decrees such as art. 19 of the law for Communities and Provinces issued in 1934, which enables the prefects in case of emergency to imply indispensable measures. Unfortunately it seems that this art. 19 was drawn to the attention of the prefects in order to justify the occupation of uncultivated land. If this supposition should be true, even the right of private property would be subjected to all possible pressures by the weakening power of the prefects, criticizes L.M.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

After asserting that the Crespi brothers, owners of Milan's "Corriere della Sera", and the Perroni brothers, owners of Rome's "Messaggero", would have been sentenced to death on account of their Fascist records if they had been living in France or in Belgium, V.R. comments on Arrigo Jacchia's firing from the direction of the "Messaggero" saying that Jacchia and the anti-Fascist director of "Corriere della Sera" were fired by the Crespi-Perroni newspaper trust on account of their anti-Fascist attitude and because the owners want former Fascists to be appointed to the editorship of these newspapers.

MORNING PAPERS (September 19)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Achille Corona criticizes De Gasperi's speech for having postponed the serious social and political problems of the country instead of solving them and for its lack of a coherent and determined Governmental plan. This fact explains the Assembly's dissatisfaction with this speech and the scarce cheers at its end, states the writer adding that in political matters the attempt to get time becomes very often a clear loss of time.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article: "Who was right?", Giannini states that he finds it useless to comment on the speech delivered yesterday at the Constituent Assembly by De Gasperi, because the comment was published beforehand in number 216 of Buonsenso: "Half dozen crises". In order to confer more authority to his words, he publishes a comment written by an expert, his friend V., who explains that Corbino's economic policy failed because it was

1794

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

based on the illusion that Italy had won co-belligerency and that she was already free from the weight of the defeat. But, according to the writer, the policy proposed by Leftist Parties, is equally illusory as that of Corbino. They want to get the private money wherever they may find it, to carry out their great plans of revaluation of the lira, elimination of unemployment and public works. It is remarked, however, that wealthy people have already invested their capital in more or less lawful speculations. The best way to get out of the present crisis would be to follow the example of Great Britain, consisting of promoting all initiative bound to favour a steady employment for manual and intellectual workers.

2. In a short note it is reported that a little crowd, formed mostly by workers employed with Trieste ship-yards, gathered before the local headquarters of the Allied Military Government and sent delegates who submitted petitions of protest against the prohibition of holding a meeting called by the "Unique Syndicates" (Communist). The crowd tried to organize a procession, but was prevented from doing so by the military and civilian police.

3. In a short note, alleged communist violences committed against the local U.Q. section in the small town of Lucignano, near Siena, are protested.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that in Vercelli province rice-cutters are now paid 1,000 lire per day.

2. G. reports that the last area of Naples harbour still requisitioned by the British Administration will be handed over to the Italian Government by October.

3. 212,000 barrels of fuel-oil arrived yesterday at Taranto from the United States on the "Creature Lake" and the "Fort Elie".

4. 8,474 tons of American coal arrived yesterday at Brindisi in the "George Dern".

5. G. reports that 90 ships are now on their way to Genoa 21 of which are loaded with coal, 9 with raw-materials, one with wool, one with cotton, one with fuel-oil, one with dried-cod, one with grain and several others with miscellaneous items. All are expected to arrive before the end of this month.

6. G. reports that an amount of 7,350,000 lire has been

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

consisting of promoting all initiative bound to favour a steady employment for manual and intellectual workers.

2. In a short note it is reported that a little crowd, formed mostly by workers employed with Trieste ship-yards, gathered before the local headquarters of the Allied Military Government and sent delegates who submitted petitions of protest against the prohibition of holding a meeting called by the "Unique Syndicates" (Communist). The crowd tried to organize a procession, but was prevented from doing so by the military and civilian policy.

3. In a short note, alleged communist violences committed against the local U.Q. section in the small town of Lucignano, near Siena, are protested.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that in Vercelli province rice-cutters are now paid 1,000 lire per day.

2. G. reports that the last area of Naples harbour still requisitioned by the British Administration will be handed over to the Italian Government by October.

3. 212,000 barrels of fuel-oil arrived yesterday at Taranto from the United States on the "Creature Lake" and the "Fort Elie".

4. 8,474 tons of American coal arrived yesterday at Brindisi in the "George Dern".

5. G. reports that 90 ships are now on their way to Genoa 21 of which are loaded with coal, 9 with raw-materials, one with wool, one with cotton, one with fuel-oil, one with dried-cod, one with grain and several others with miscellaneous items. All are expected to arrive before the end of this month.

6. G. reports that an amount of 7,350,000 lire has been granted for repair of Rome streets.

7. G. reports a deficit of 60,000,000 lire in the 1945-1946 budget of the Rome Electric Company A.C.E.A.

8. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	17 Sept.	18 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	8700-8850	8925-9100
- Pound	1450-1470	1465
- Dollar: Large D.C.	485-490	490
Normal D.C.	501-506	506-510
Small D.C.	516-523	527-532
- Swiss Franc	161-162	163-166

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech, "I.L." deplores that the Govt does not seem to have decided to begin with firm measures for the restoration of national economy and for the stabilisation of Democracy. Apart from an enumeration of non-fundamental Governmental actions, the speech contained only promises, even the repetition of promises made in July, states the paper. De Casperi announced an UNRRA supply of a certain number of textiles for public use but did not say anything about what will happen in 1947 when all UNRRA supplies will cease. On the whole, the speech was a poor settlement of accounts, concludes the paper.

2. "Italy is considered responsible for the money issued by the Allies" headlines the paper its report from Paris.

3. It is not indispensable that Italy adopts integrally the American system of a Presidential Republic, asserts Pietro Calamandrei referring to the present deliberations about the new Italian Constitution, but it would be sufficient to strengthen the authority of the Head of the Govt and to render stable the coalition of the Governmental parties. Many people are hostile to a Presidential Republic fearing that the combination of the Head of the State with the Head of the Govt in a single individual could become the beginning of dictatorship, continues the writer adding that in the present Italian situation such a combinations should not be necessary.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Commenting on De Gasperi's speech, I.N. quotes his statement that "if the parties in the Govt do not feel their co-responsibility they endanger the democratic system of the nation" saying that these "sacred words might some day constitute the basis of the most terrible act of accusation against him" and concluding: "Heaven forbids!"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

The leading article: "Law and custom", is a commentary on a sentence: "Custom is worth more than law", uttered by De Gasperi at the end of the speech delivered by him yesterday before the Constituent Assembly. The writer asserts that this would be the primary condition that we should bring about, if we really want to organize a strong and united state. It is necessary therefore to carry out a programme of education on these lines not only among the public at large but also among the Political

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

1947 when all UNRRA supplies will cease. On the whole, the speech was a poor settlement of accounts, concludes the paper.

2. "Italy is considered responsible for the money issued by the Allies" headlines the paper its report from Paris.

3. It is not indispensable that Italy adopts integrally the American system of a Presidential Republic, asserts Pietro Calamandrei referring to the present deliberations about the new Italian Constitution, but it would be sufficient to strengthen the authority of the Head of the Govt and to render stable the condition of the Governmental parties. Many people are hostile to a Presidential Republic fearing that the combination of the Head of the State with the Head of the Govt in a single individual could become the beginning of dictatorship, continues the writer adding that in the present Italian situation such a combinations should not be necessary.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Commenting on De Gasperi's speech, I.N. quotes his statement that "if the parties in the Govt do not feel their co-responsibility they endanger the democratic system of the nation" saying that these "sacred words might some day constitute the basis of the most terrible act of accusation against him" and concluding: "Heaven forbids!"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

The leading article: "Law and custom", is a commentary on a sentence: "Custom is worth more than law", uttered by De Gasperi at the end of the speech delivered by him yesterday before the Constituent Assembly. The writer asserts that this would be the primary condition that we should bring about, if we really want to organize a strong and united state. It is necessary therefore to carry out a programme of education on these lines not only among the public at large but also among the Political Parties. The latter should feel the "State consciousness", that is they ought to identify themselves with the national and international aims and interests of the State, quite apart from all partisans programmes and conceptions.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Commenting very briefly on De Gasperi's speech, "M." states that the President of the Council did not make any reference to the reasons for the crisis and that he announced only a series of measures to be taken by the Govt instead of giving facts.

1793

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints the full text of De Gasperi's speech at the Costituente yesterday.

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

2. Commenting on "Unità's" assertion that "Popolo" every day "vulgarly insults" the Soviet Union", P. writes that "as we think we never have insulted anyone, unless "Unità" takes the truth for an insult and the freedom of criticism for a personal offense, we hereby ask the Communist newspaper to documentate how we have insulted, and vulgarly insulted, the Soviet Union..."

3. P. says that the German actress Giselle Schuster, who formerly was a Nazi spy in Italy, is now in Rome. She has been recognized - says the paper - by a former Italian worker in Germany.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to yesterday's distribution of some thousands of Communist placards containing criticism and accusations against De Gasperi, R.L. states that there is no Governmental unanimity and not even the slightest solidarity if a governmental party does not hesitate to mobilise all its forces to attack its own Govt. It is not our intention, continues the paper in relation to the abusive and alarming detention of thousands of arms in Italy, to advise De Gasperi what he should do but it is necessary to establish what the leader of the strongest Party can do and what he has demonstrated he is not willing to do. The paper concludes that the attempt of the Govt, to flee its own responsibility and to take refuge in internal conflicts, should not be admitted.

2. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech, R.L. stresses that his attempt to pacify all Parties and not to create new discords finally dissatisfied everybody.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech yesterday at the Costituente, T. says that "the incomplete and vague Presidential speech appears as a repeated attempt to gain time and as the prelude of a longer and more serious speech that De Gasperi will have to deliver at the next downfall of the leaves and of the last illusions."

2. T. reports that the first prize of this year's Venice Cinema Festival was awarded to the American film "The Southern", which is a "United Artists" 1945 production directly by the French Director Jean Renoir.

UNITA' (Communist)

In a "corsivo": "What is essential", the paper says that after the speech delivered yesterday by De Gasperi, the coalition among the three mass parties in power will remain on the basis

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

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to yesterday's distribution of some thousands of Communist placards containing criticism and accusations against De Gasperi, R.L. states that there is no Governmental unanimity and not even the slightest solidarity if a governmental party does not hesitate to mobilize all its forces to attack its own Govt. It is not our intention, continues the paper in relation to the abusive and alarming detention of thousands of arms in Italy, to advise De Gasperi what he should do but it is necessary to establish what the leader of the strongest Party can do and what he has demonstrated he is not willing to do. The paper concludes that the attempt of the Govt, to flee its own responsibility and to take refuge in internal conflicts, should not be admitted.

2. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech, R.L. stresses that his attempt to pacify all Parties and not to excite new discords finally dissatisfied everybody.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech yesterday at the Costituente, T. says that "the incomplete and vague Presidential speech appears as a repeated attempt to gain time and as the prelude of a longer and more serious speech that De Gasperi will have to deliver at the next downfall of the leaves and of the last illusions."

2. T. reports that the first prize of this year's Venice Cinema Festival was awarded to the American film "The Southern", which is a "United Artists" 1945 production directly by the French Director Jean Renoir.

UNITA' (Communist)

In a "corsivo": "What is essential", the paper says that after the speech delivered yesterday by De Gasperi, the coalition among the three mass parties in power will remain on the basis of loyalty to the essential points of the programme approved by the Govt at the moment of its formation, except to bring up-to-date such parts of it, that might appear obsolete on account of new situation. The writer, however, makes certain reservations concerning the alleged stand taken by De Gasperi against popular demonstration, such as strikes, Partisans and black market. The Communist Party, in accordance with the statement made yesterday by Togliatti, believes that the cause of and the responsibility for this unsettled situation, lies in the reactionary behavior of the wealthy classes of Italy. Furthermore it is asserted that the Communist Party reserves to itself the right to criticise the policy of the Government, even if it will take part in a new governmental coalition.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/339/PRB.A.C. September 20, 1945.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1L The Constituent Assembly yesterday continued discussion on the declarations by De Gasperi. The first speaker was Carmagnola (Socialist) who "Momento" reports as having said that in order to overcome the present crisis, the Govt should above all carry out a well organized policy in the economic field. After having denounced the responsibility of great industry and high finance, which were only concerned with saving the hoarded patrimonies, Carmagnola asked the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction to fix a precise economic and reconstruction policy and the Govt to hit relentlessly any form of sabotage. He also dealt with the problems of the unblocking of dismissals and emigration and concluded by affirming that if the Govt succeeded in giving the people a feeling of confidence a long step would have been made on the path of resurrection. Fulla (Christian-Democrat) then approved in principle De Gasperi's declarations, asked for the immediate application of the extraordinary property-tax, and affirmed that the fixed price-lists would not solve the problem of prices. Nitti, the paper reports, stressed that the Assembly actually did not know the reasons for which Corbino had resigned, nor had the President of the Council, who accepted the resignation, explained the motive for them: instead he yesterday praised the resigning Minister. The Assembly therefore expected some declarations by Corbino. The latter affirmed that he was going to make them, and Nitti said that they would be very useful. He then expressed approval De Gasperi's choosing a man of his(De Gasperi's) party, because the Minister of Treasury must be supported by a strong party, and jestingly observed that although De Gasperi had affirmed that he was not Facta, this time he had chosen like Facta. Stressing the gravity of the present economic situation, he said that swift and decided action should be taken to check the crisis of confidence which influenced the sagging of the lira. Nitti then recalled that his previous observation that De Gasperi had undertaken too many tasks had been fully confirmed by facts, and invited him not to follow the example of that German who, having been ordered by the doctor to renounce either wine, women or

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

in order to overcome the present crisis, the Govt should above all carry out a well organised policy in the economic field. After having denounced the responsibility of great industry and high finance, which were only concerned with saving the hoarded patrimonies, Carmagnola asked the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction to fix a precise economic and reconstruction policy and the Govt to hit relentlessly any form of sabotage. He also dealt with the problems of the unblocking of dismissals and emigration and concluded by affirming that if the Govt succeeded in giving the people a feeling of confidence a long step would have been made on the path of resurrection. Pella (Christian-Democrat) then approved in principle De Gasperi's declarations, asked for the immediate application of the extraordinary property-tax, and affirmed that the fixed price-lists would not solve the problem of prices. Nitti, the paper reports, stressed that the Assembly actually did not know the reasons for which Corbino had resigned, nor had the President of the Council, who accepted the resignation, explained the motive for them: instead he yesterday praised the resigning Minister. The Assembly therefore expected some declarations by Corbino. The latter affirmed that he was going to make them, and Nitti said that they would be very useful. He then expressed approval De Gasperi's choosing a man of his(De Gasperi's) party, because the Minister of Treasury must be supported by a strong party, and justingly observed that although De Gasperi had affirmed that he was not Facta, this time he had chosen like Facta. Stressing the gravity of the present economic situation, he said that swift and decided action should be taken to check the crisis of confidence which influenced the sagging of the lira. Nitti then recalled that his previous observation that De Gasperi had undertaken too many tasks had been fully confirmed by facts, and invited him not to follow the example of that German who, having been ordered by the doctor to renounce either wine, women or singing, resolved to start by renouncing singing. The speaker lamented that the present Govt, formed of the three mass parties, had practically no opposition, and said that nothing was worse than the lack of opposition. In the present situation it was already possible for the Constituent Assembly to infringe upon the more elementary rules of democracy (Applause from the Right). After having declared that he had loyally adhered to the Republic and wanted to defende it, Nitti affirmed that rumors now being circulated of a fascist come-back were good only to create an atmosphere of perturbance. (Comments from the Left). "Fascism will not come-back" he said. He then urged disarming the citizens, because only the forces of order should remain armed, and making every effort, to create unity of spirit and to stop building up

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

tales such as that of idle capital and untilled lands. As for press, Nitti observed that possible offences committed by it should be dealt with by magistracy alone and that it was imperative not to take the path of censorship. Turning to the international situation, Nitti urged De Gasperi not to talk of peace. "Let us say the truth. We deluded ourselves and deluded other people when for such a long period we spoke of Allies. We had no allies, they were allied among themselves. And now we are confronted with the most iniquitous peace which may befall a people. This is said, but it is our destiny. De Gasperi knows perfectly well that we will be condemned to endure for a least twenty years the consequences of this peace." "They are the consequences of war, not of peace", De Gasperi observed (applause). Now that Italy was confronted with a hard peace, Nitti continued, some had charged the Communists of being guilty for it and had spoken against Russia. They were wrong, he said, because Russia had not been more exigent than the Anglo-Americans and France herself. On leaving for Paris De Gasperi had declared that nothing could be obtained owing to the hardness of the winners. But why did not he try to have direct negotiations with France and the other countries? "I tried to reach a separate agreement with France. What you say is not exact", De Gasperi remarked, and Finocchiaro Aprile, addressing De Gasperi, stated: "There is the renunciation of the 1896 Tunis statutes without negotiations and resultant betrayal of the Italian people." (Comments and high rumors from the Christian-Democrat benches). Nitti continued recalling that Nenni had visited various countries (all monarchist, he observed), but did it too late, and now deluded himself into believing that Italy could obtain substantial improvements of the situation. He then affirmed that war reparations would enslave Italy and that amounts demanded by the winners were horrible. He concluded by affirming that only in their union, could Italians find the energy for resurrection. The first duty was to save the Lira, and the Gvt. should tell the people that it could be saved as the case actually was. "Let us go to work, then, and trust that Italy will victoriously save herself". La Malfa and Corbino will make their statements at today's session. Giannini will speak tomorrow. "Risorgimento Liberale" reports that on Saturday De Gasperi will answer the criticism and Bertone will explain the programme he intends to carry out. The Assembly will then adjourn for fifteen days. "Messaggero" affirms that Togliatti and Scoccimarro accompained Nitti when leaving Montecitorio and congratulated him in his speech.

2. The Socialist Parliamentary Group met yesterday morning and all agreed that De Gasperi's statement was insufficient, and

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

for at least twenty years the consequences of this peace." "They are the consequences of war, not of peace", De Gasperi observed (applause). Now that Italy was confronted with a hard peace, Nitti continued, none had charged the Communists of being guilty for it and had spoken against Russia. They were wrong, he said, because Russia had not been more exigent than the Anglo-Americans and France herself. On leaving for Paris De Gasperi had declared that nothing could be obtained owing to the hardness of the winners. But why did not he try to have direct negotiations with France and the other countries? "I tried to reach a separate agreement with France. What you say is not exact", De Gasperi remarked, and Finocchiaro Aprile, addressing De Gasperi, stated: "There is the renunciation of the 1896 Tunis abstutes without negotiations and resultant betrayal of the Italian people." (Comments and high rumors from the Christian-Democrat benches). Nitti continued recalling that Nenni had visited various countries (all monarchist, he observed), but did it too late, and now deluded himself into believing that Italy could obtain substantial improvements of the situation. He then affirmed that war reparations would enslave Italy and that amounts demanded by the winners were horrible. He concluded by affirming that only in their union, could Italians find the energy for resurrection. The first duty was to save the Lira, and the Gvt. should tell the people that it could be saved as the case actually was. "Let us go to work, then, and trust that Italy will victoriously save herself". La Malfa and Corbino will make their statements at today's session. Giannini will speak tomorrow. "Risorgimento Liberale" reports that on Saturday De Gasperi will answer the criticism and Bertone will explain the programme he intends to carry out. The Assembly will then adjourn for fifteen days. "Messaggero" affirms that Togliatti and Scoccimarro accompained Nitti when leaving Montecitorio and congratulated him in his speech.

2. The Socialist Parliamentary Group met yesterday morning and all agreed that De Gasperi's statement was insufficient, and proposed to present the Constituent Assembly a 12-point order of the day consisting of criticism of De Gasperi's statement and addenda to the economic programme. Lombardo will read, possibly today, the order of the day in the Constituent Assembly. In the afternoon, the Parliamentary Groups of the four parties in the Govt met at Montecitorio and chiefly dealt with the position of the Republicans. The Socialists then presented their order of the day to the representatives of the other parties who accepted it in principle. The Republicans will decide today the attitude which they will take. (Avanti). "Messaggero" affirms that the Republicans are divided into two trends. One, headed by Pacciardi, pleads for the immediate withdrawal from the Govt, while the other, headed by

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

Facchinetti and Macrelli, believe that at the present moment the move would be harmful. It is to be expected, continues the paper, that the laster tendency will prevail.

3. At yesterday's meeting of the Christian-Democrat Party National Council, De Gasperi made a two-hour report on the political situation. He said that Corbino's policy could have succeeded if various unexpected factors, such as the publication of the economic clauses of the peace treaty and the unjustified wave of mistrust, had not influenced the situation. The widening of the crisis desired in many quarters, he said, was not a possibility to be taken into serious consideration owing to the international and internal situation and to the balance of political forces expressed by the elections. After De Gasperi, Manzini, Dossetti, Coschi and Ravaioli also spoke. The latter sharply criticized De Gasperi's policy. The possible election of a new secretary general of the Party, will be considered at the close of the National Council. (Messaggero). "Avanti" adds that at the end of his speech De Gasperi tendered his resignation as Secretary General of the party, but after Ravaioli's speech he withdrew his resignation declaring that he did not want people to believe that he had tendered it owing to charges levelled against him. "De Gasperi resigned for a quarter of an hour", the paper comments.

4. Owing to the stubborn opposition by the Russian and Yugoslav representatives the First Lord of the Admiralty, Alexander, yesterday withdrew his proposal to bring from 22,000 to 30,000 the establishment of the Italian navy. At the Political Commission Vishinsky sharply criticized the South African proposed amendment to include western Istria south of Trieste in the Free Territory. (Momento) According to "Messaggero" the U.S. representative declared that the agreement reached by the Four on the Italo-French frontier and Trieste were a single thing and therefore either they lived together or died together. A Brazilian amendment recommending the moving north of Trieste of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier was rejected.

5. "Momento" reports that the Paris Conference Political Commission will discuss today the direct agreement reached by Italy and Austria regarding the Alto Adige problem. The paper affirms that a noteworthy Russian opposition is to be expected.

6. Ambassador Reale stated to an AP correspondent at Paris yesterday that direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia were not only desirable but also indispensable for peace and that therefore contacts between the two delegations were continuing.

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

possibility to be taken into serious consideration owing to the international and internal situation and to the balance of political forces expressed by the elections. After De Gasperi, Menzini, Dossetti, Ceschi and Ravaioli also spoke. The latter sharply criticized De Gasperi's policy. The possible election of a new secretary general of the Party, will be considered at the close of the National Council. (Messaggero). "Avanti" adds that at the end of his speech De Gasperi tendered his resignation as Secretary General of the party, but after Ravaioli's speech he withdrew his resignation declaring that he did not want people to believe that he had tendered it owing to charges levelled against him. "De Gasperi resigned for a quarter of an hour", the paper comments.

4. Owing to the stubborn opposition by the Russian and Yugoslav representatives the First Lord of the Admiralty, Alexander, yesterday withdrew his proposal to bring from 22,000 to 30,000 the establishment of the Italian navy. At the Political Commission Vishinsky sharply criticized the South African proposed amendment to include western Istria south of Trieste in the Free Territory. (Momento) According to "Messaggero" the U.S. representative declared that the agreement reached by the Four on the Italo-French frontier and Trieste were a single thing and therefore either they lived together or died together. A Brazilian amendment recommending the moving north of Trieste of the Italo-Yugoslav frontier was rejected.

5. "Momento" reports that the Paris Conference Political Commission will discuss today the direct agreement reached by Italy and Austria regarding the Alto Adige problem. The paper affirms that a noteworthy Russian opposition is to be expected.

6. Ambassador Reale stated to an AP correspondent at Paris yesterday that direct negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia were not only desirable but also indispensable for peace and that therefore contacts between the two delegations were continuing.

7. The Brazilian Govt has issued a decree unfreezing Italian property. (ANSA)

8. It is reported from Palermo that the local radio station was last night attacked by a hundred bandits who threw hand-grenades and discharged machine-gun shots. Reinforcements sent to help the defenders were stopped by the outlaws on the Uditore road. New reinforcements were sent to the spot together with several tanks (Messaggero).

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

9. The Constituent Assembly sub-Commissions which are drafting the new constitution have passed an article stating that death penalty is not admitted in the Italian State. (Mess.)

10. An agreement has been signed by the Italian Govt and the UNRRA Local Resources Division according to which Italy will deliver 87,500 quintals of seed wheat to Greece and 12,500 quintals to Yugoslavia. (Tempo)

11. "Tempo" reports from Trieste that anti-Tito partisans, known as the "crusaders" are operating on the mountains surroinding Lubljana. Two Russian divisions coming from Bulgaria, the 62nd and 67th, have been deployed in this zone.

12. "Tempo" reports that a rocket-missile was seen flying over Imola yesterday. "Momento" reports from Vercelli that a rocket-bomb was seen flying ower the city a few days ago.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 19)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. "C." criticises Scoccimarro's law concerning the taxation of patrimonies above 2 millions which he wanted to be approved by the Council of Ministers. This draft law the paper says contravenes every principle of public or private morality, reflecting the destruction of the most elementary prerogatives for private transactions and would not revolutionize general economy but would demolish every trust in moral promises which are on the basis of human progress.

2. Ninety thousand Italians from the four corners of the country answered the questions of the Doxa Institute for statistical research at Milan which, following Gallup methods, intended to state Italian public opinion about food rationing. 11,1% were favourable for the rationing of all kinds of food, whilst 18,6% wanted but the rationing of only the most important elementary products. 53,1% wanted no rationing at all, reports the paper.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. In a note: "A currency terror is coming on the country", it is reported that Minister Scoccimarro has said during an interview to the Financial Economic Agency, that by means of the change of currency it will be possible to ascertain the amount of movable and real property of the wealthy class, and therefore to apply the extraordinary patrimonial tax. The paper remarks that as of 31 August currency in circulation numbered some 415 milliards lire, and that the news of this planned operation, although it is not generally considered as impending on account of technical difficulties, has caused a certain alarm at the Stock-exchange.

2. In headline: "The arrest of the Archbishop of Zagreb has aroused a deep impression in America - Papers says that Tito is a mediocre imitator of Soviet system".

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a short note it is said that Col. Kasimierz Sidor, Head of the Polish military mission in Italy has spoken with the P.A.P. Agency in Rome, concerning the IIth Polish Corps in Italy. Col. Sidor has declared that although the evacuation to Great Britain of the IIth Corps has already begun, the same Command intends to leave in Italy a few "Centres", with the object of continuing propaganda against the Govt. Col. Sidor expressed the hope that competent authority, both Italian and Allied will consider these manoeuvres in time, and prevent a situation which may cause undesirable and

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

2. Ninety thousand Italians from the four corners of the country answered the questions of the Doxa Institute for statistical research at Milan which, following Gallup methods, intended to state Italian public opinion about food rationing. 11,1% were favourable for the rationing of all kinds of food, whilst 18,6% wanted but the rationing of only the most important elementary products. 53,1% wanted no rationing at all, reports the paper.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. In a note: "A currency terror is coming on the country", it is reported that Minister Scoccimarro has said during an interview to the Financial Economic Agency, that by means of the change of currency it will be possible to ascertain the amount of movable and real property of the wealthy class, and therefore to apply the extraordinary patrimonial tax. The paper remarks that as of 31 August currency in circulation numbered some 415 milliards lire, and that the news of this planned operation, although it is not generally considered as impending on account of technical difficulties, has caused a certain alarm at the Stock-exchange.

2. In headline: "The arrest of the Archbishop of Zagreb has aroused a deep impression in America - Papers says that Tito is a mediocre imitator of Soviet system".

FIGARO (Independent)

1. In a short note it is said that Col. Kasimierz Sidor, Head of the Polish military mission in Italy has spoken with the P.A.P. Agency in Rome, concerning the IIth Polish Corps in Italy. Col. Sidor has declared that although the evacuation to Great Britain of the IIth Corps has already begun, the same Command intends to leave in Italy a few "Centres", with the object of continuing propaganda against the Govt. Col. Sidor expressed the hope that competent authority, both Italian and Allied will consider these manoeuvres in time, and prevent a situation which may cause undesirable and useless complications.

2. Statistical table published by the paper under the heading: From September 8th to January 1946 - 25 victims per day caused by Allied violences - From official statistics published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it appears that 3110 Italian civilians were killed by the Allies through murder or automobile accidents from September 8th 1945 to January 1946. Here are the figures of the statistics:

1790

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

- Murders	532
- Wounding	1668
- Aggressions, quarrels, violences	1999
- Thefts and robberies	7461
- Death by collisions	2678
- Wounded by collisions	4973
- Perpetrated carnal violences	1157
- Attempted carnal violences	282
Total	20650

According to the paper this state of affairs is a very serious one, considering that during 28 months there was an average of 25 victims per day.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The weakness of De Gasperi's regency was unfortunately followed by an increasing inconvenience, states the paper adding that even the invocation of patriotism could not encourage the confidence in those who, according to De Gasperi's own assertions, damaged the Italian cause at Paris.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Referring to De Gasperi's speech and to Scoccimarro's draft of law, G.d'I. writes that all comment seems to be superfluous as the Italian people already understood that the Communist Party wants to hurry up the dismantling of the Italian economic system in order to create a chaotic situation which would enable the Communists to conquer the power and to institute a collectivistic regime and the supercapitalism of the State. The Communist Ministers of Finance of the last two years, therefore, were preoccupied in frightening private property and in intimidating private initiative by reiterated projects of spoliation and confiscation, states the paper.

2. Under the heading "The Allies at the steering wheel", "New victims of their foolish speed", the paper reports that two American jeeps yesterday caused accident in Corso Umberto and Piazza Pasquale Paoli. A French car: R.F.91-036935 did not stop after having hurt a civilian yesterday morning, while unknown truck hit a motorcyclist in Via Flaminia. The paper stresses that the measures taken by the Command had no result.

INDIPENDENTE

A "corsivo" under the heading "Prisoners of the Dream", signed

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

According to the paper this state of affairs is a very serious one, considering that during 28 months there was an average of 25 victims per day.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

The weakness of De Gasperi's regency was unfortunately followed by an increasing inconvenience, states the paper adding that even the invocation of patriotism could not encourage the confidence in those who, according to De Gasperi's own assertions, damaged the Italian cause at Paris.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Referring to De Gasperi's speech and to Scoccimarro's draft of law, G.d'I. writes that all comment seems to be superfluous as the Italian people already understood that the Communist Party wants to hurry up the dismantling of the Italian economic system in order to create a chaotic situation which would enable the Communists to conquer the power and to institute a collectivistic regime and the supercapitalism of the State. The Communist Ministers of Finance of the last two years, therefore, were preoccupied in frightening private property and in intimidating private initiative by reiterated projects of spoliation and confiscation, states the paper.

2. Under the heading "The Allies at the steering wheel", "New victims of their foolish speed", the paper reports that two American jeeps yesterday caused accident in Corso Umberto and Piazza Pasquale Paoli. A French car: R.F.31-036935 did not stop after having hurt a civilian yesterday morning, while unknown truck hit a motorcyclist in Via Flaminia. The paper stresses that the measures taken by the Command had no result.

INDIPENDENTE

A "corsivo" under the heading "Prisoners of the Dream", signed by Villalta, commenting on what the writer considers the inconclusive outcome of the session of the Constituent Assembly in which De Gasperi delivered his speech yesterday, contains the following conclusion: De Gasperi must be the first to feel himself prisoner of the coalition in which he entered on his own initiative. He must by now be alive to the fact that this Govt is based on a great misunderstanding: Socialists have been set against Communists, and both these parties against the Christian-Democrats, while the Republicans are put in the uncertain position of one who does not know what to do. Exactly as in a film.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

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

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

The Sub-Commission for drawing up the draft Constitution at the Constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Hon. Terracini has approved the following motions: a) To elect a deputy per 100,000 persons, b) to grant the right to vote to military men also, c) to acknowledge the equality of rights in matter of labor to women and men, d) to acknowledge the duty of the Republic to protect motherhood and childhood, e) to insure the defense and economic prosperity to the family on the part of the Republic. The first Commission has approved an article concerning the safeguard of personal liberty against arbitrary arrests.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. De Gasperi found himself in the strange situation of explaining his program to two oppositions which were antagonistic between themselves, writes G. Natale.

2. Interviewed by "T.", the new Minister of the Treasury, Bertone, stresses that the fundamental problem of the present Governmental policy should be the stabilisation of the lira and added that he intends to accomplish this task by economic restoration.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "The change of currency", the alleged delaying manoeuvres by Corbino in carrying out the operation of the change of currency are sternly criticised. The paper recalls that this operation was strongly recommended by the late Minister of the Treasury, Marcello Soleri. The postponement of the enactment of the patrimonial tax is due to the delay in the change of the currency. The writer points out the example of Belgium, where the successful outcome of the change of currency has brought about a general improvement in the economic situation of the country.

2. In a "corsivo" under the heading of "The properties of the House of Savoy", the paper urges the Italian Republic to carry out the seizure of all properties of the House of Savoy, claiming that such an operation is perfectly lawful as well as justified from the standpoints of national interest and of popular justice.

MORNING PAPERS (September 20)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. We know De Gasperi's rectitude and his desire to find out the absolute truth but we must admit that the delusion his Wednesday speech created was due to the lack of confidence in

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

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. De Gasperi found himself in the strange situation of explaining his program to two oppositions which were antagonistic between themselves, writes G. Natale.

2. Interviewed by "T.", the new Minister of the Treasury, Bertone, stresses that the fundamental problem of the present Governmental policy should be the stabilisation of the lira and added that he intends to accomplish this task by economic restoration.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "The change of currency", the alleged delaying manoeuvres by Corbino in carrying out the operation of the change of currency are sternly criticised. The paper recalls that this operation was strongly recommended by the late Minister of the Treasury, Marcello Soleri. The postponement of the enactment of the patrimonial tax is due to the delay in the change of the currency. The writer points out the example of Belgium, where the successful outcome of the change of currency has brought about a general improvement in the economic situation of the country.

2. In a "corsivo" under the heading of "The properties of the House of Savoy", the paper urges the Italian Republic to carry out the seizure of all properties of the House of Savoy, claiming that such an operation is perfectly lawful as well as justified from the standpoints of national interest and of popular justice.

MORNING PAPERS (September 20)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. We know De Gasperi's rectitude and his desire to find out the absolute truth but we must admit that the delusion his Wednesday speech created was due to the lack of confidence in himself and in the working masses, asserts Sandro Pertini. This lack of self-confidence is causing the lack of courage of political entusiam, executive energy, which Riccardo Lombardi criticized in his speech. De Gasperi would have had the consent not only of his Party members but of us all if he had suggested even a mediocre program in his speech but at the same time he would have demonstrated a firm executive will and the intention of beginning his work with energy and courage, states the writer.

2. Morgan Phillips publishes the second of his series of articles "Mission at Moscow".

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

BUONSENSO (Economic)

In a leading article under the heading: "Clearness", Mario Rodinò, a Deputy of the Constituent Assembly, asserts that it would be childish to believe that Italy might safeguard her own independence between the two adverse blocks of Western liberalism and Eastern totalitarism. The followers of the U.Q. Front have already made their choice in favour of Western Democracies, while the Communists are supporting Soviet Russia. Only Christian-Democrats and Socialists deceive themselves into believing that a compromise is possible with Communists; but by doing so they are shutting the door to clear and efficient action in the field of the home and foreign policy of the Italian State.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that Italy needs 200,000 tons of fats (olive oil, butter and animal fats) per year to guarantee a monthly ration of 400 grams (12 oz) to the population. The present ration is 200 grams (6 oz), per month.

2. G. reports that the Italian 8,000-ton ship "Lucrino" yesterday was split in two by a storm off Genoa. The ship had previously been damaged by a floating mine off Cagliari (Sardinia) and was on its way to Genoa to be repaired.

3. G. says that Milan needs 25 milliard lire to repair war damage.

4. G. reports that the American ship "Exbrook" yesterday arrived at Naples with a cargo of 1,000 tons of American Relief for Italy.

5. The British Secretary of Foreign Commerce, Mr. H.A. Marquand left London yesterday for Prague, Vienna, Rome and Berne. He will come to Italy to reach an agreement on the manufacturing of British wool in Italy. (REUTER)

6. G. reports that Russian commercial delegation yesterday visited the Milan fair. The president, Mr. Babanov told the managers of the fair that he "did not expect to find here such abundance of resources and such productive capacity".

7. A commercial agreement was signed yesterday in Madrid between Italy and Spain. This agreement foresees the delivery of 7,000 tons of Spanish colphmene and 5,000 tons of rosin water to Italy before the end of the year. (ANSA)

8. G. reports an increase in Naples' cost of living.

9. G. reports that two Sicilian sulphur mines were closed

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

the home and foreign policy of the Italian State.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that Italy needs 200,000 tons of fats (olive oil, butter and animal fats) per year to guarantee a monthly ration of 400 grams (12 oz) to the population. The present ration is 200 grams (6 oz), per month.

2. G. reports that the Italian 8,000-ton ship "Lucrino" yesterday was split in two by a storm off Genoa. The ship had previously been damaged by a floating mine off Cagliari (Sardinia) and was on its way to Genoa to be repaired.

3. G. says that Milan needs 25 milliard lire to repair war damage.

4. G. reports that the American ship "Exbrook" yesterday arrived at Naples with a cargo of 1,000 tons of American Relief for Italy.

5. The British Secretary of Foreign Commerce, Mr. H.A. Marquand left London yesterday for Prague, Vienna, Rome and Berne. He will come to Italy to reach an agreement on the manufacturing of British wool in Italy. (REUTER)

6. G. reports that Russian commercial delegation yesterday visited the Milan fair. The president, Mr. Babanov told the managers of the fair that he "did not expect to find here such abundance of resources and such productive capacity".

7. A commercial agreement was signed yesterday in Madrid between Italy and Spain. This agreement foresees the delivery of 7,000 tons of Spanish colphmene and 5,000 tons of rosin water to Italy before the end of the year. (ANSA)

8. G. reports an increase in Naples' cost of living.

9. G. reports that two Sicilian sulphur mines were closed yesterday owing to lack of funds.

10. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	18 Sept.	19 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	8925-9100	8950-9175
- Pound	1465	1470
- Dollar: Large D.C.	490	500
Normal D.C.	506-510	508-515
Small D.C.	527-532	528-540
- Swiss Franc	163-166	166-170

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The impression the spectator had when Nitti spoke to the deputies of the Constituente was that of a grandfather telling his grandchildren fairy-tales, writes "I.L." stressing that apart from a few well founded observations Nitti wasted the time of his speech telling reminiscences and personal anecdotes.

2. Commenting on the interview the Polish Colonel Kasimierz Sider, Head of the Polish Military Mission in Italy, gave to PAP agency, "I.L." stresses that it is necessary to clear up the activity of the second Polish Corps in Italy which intends among other things to send sabotage squads to Poland.

3. Referring to the projected amalgamation of the Liberals with the Qualunquisti the paper asks in order to clear up the position of the future Party whether it is time that the Church and the "Azione Cattolica" welcomes the amalgamation in question, which includes the renunciation by the Liberals of Cavour's thesis as to the relations between the State and the Church. Addressing itself to the Liberals the paper asks whether they are really prepared to renounce their lay program and to become an appendix of the Christian Democrats.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.M.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article "Persecutions", Mario Missiroli comments on the arrest of the Archbishop of Zagreb by Yugoslav authorities. Persecutions against Catholic clergymen date back to the first day of the liberation of Zagreb when Tito charged the Catholic clergy with being opposed to the unification of Yugoslavia. The anti-Catholic spirit of the Serbian Church has showed itself since 1935, when the Parliament of Belgrade refused to sanction the concordat with the Holy See of Rome. Serbian nationalism wants not only to dominate in the political field but, also in the domain of religion. In its inner nature this movement has a persecutory character, and it represents therefore a menace to the liberty of consciousness.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.M.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints an article by the Minister of Agriculture, Antonio Segni, in which he says that one of the best ways for the Govt to invest money is in a water-supply-system, because "in two years' time it would obtain the following results: (a) would give jobs to unemployed during the whole period of works; (b) would

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

3. Referring to the projected amalgamation of the Liberals with the Qualunquisti the paper asks in order to clear up the position of the future Party whether it is time that the Church and the "Azione Cattolica" welcomes the amalgamation in question, which includes the renunciation by the Liberals of Cavour's thesis as to the relations between the State and the Church. Addressing itself to the Liberals the paper asks whether they are really prepared to renounce their lay program and to become an appendix of the Christian Democrats.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article "Persecutions", Ivio Missiroli comments on the arrest of the Archbishop of Zagreb by Yugoslav authorities. Persecutions against Catholic clergymen date back to the first day of the liberation of Zagreb when Tito charged the Catholic clergy with being opposed to the unification of Yugoslavia. The anti-Catholic spirit of the Serbian Church has showed itself since 1935, when the Parliament of Belgrade refused to sanction the concordat with the Holy See of Rome. Serbian nationalism wants not only to dominate in the political field but, also in the domain of religion. In its inner nature this movement has a persecutory character, and it represents therefore a menace to the liberty of consciousness.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

P. prints an article by the Minister of Agriculture, Antonio Segni, in which he says that one of the best ways for the Govt to invest money is in a water-supply-system, because "in two years' time it would obtain the following results: (a) would give jobs to unemployed during the whole period of works; (b) would give permanent jobs to about 200,000 workers in the land which would be fertilized; (c) would increase production by 300%.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Examining the first articles of the projected new Italian Constitution the paper quotes the following sentence: It is the task of Society and of the State to eliminate economic-social obstacles which limit freedom and equality of the individual and prevent full dignity of the human being and his complete physical, economical, cultural and spiritual development. "R.L." asks whether those who agreed with this formulation realised that thereby the new State is assuming the task of changing the whole

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

social organisation of the Italian people. It should be evident, writes the paper, that the above mentioned obstacles are for some of the deputies the existence of private property.

2. Two young Italian women were fired upon yesterday near British camp No. 50 of Caserta where they were said to intend to traffic with Allied gasoline, reports the paper from Naples. One of the women was killed, the other heavily wounded.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. After summing up Togliatti's article in today's "Unità" (see below), T. says that "Togliatti regrets being unable to quarrel with Saragat" and that "the word 'reformist' which Togliatti called Saragat has a very serious and insulting meaning when said by a Communist".

2. T. reports that this morning at 6,25 a.m. an Italian freight train collided with an Allied passenger train at Predamano (Udine). The accident was due to the inattention of the conductor. A British Captain and the Italian conductor were killed, three Allied soldiers injured and 10 wagons turned over.

3. T. reports that Sarah Churchill, daughter of the former Prime-Minister yesterday arrived in Rome to play in the film "Daniel Cortis" produced in Italy by "Universal Pictures".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Daily insert: "Anti-Communism is a threat to peace, American Secretary Wallace has said. This is a truth which should be thought about not only in America, but also in Italy".

2. Commenting in a leading article: "Three columns of lead", in reference to the article published in "La Tribuna" by Saragat, Togliatti laments that the article of the President of the Constituent Assembly was not offered for publication to the organs of the U.D. Front. Togliatti denies the charge brought against the Soviet democracy that it is identified with totalirism, while he asserts that there are different kinds of democracies: Parliamentary, direct, bourgeois and workers democracies. He denies also that his intention is to destroy the Socialist Party, but he asserts his willingness to build up a new Party, which would bring about the unification of all social, political and economic energies of the working-class in Italy.

3. In a "corsivo" under the heading of "Written reply", "m" confirms that "Popolo" has insulted the Soviet Union in the following issues: 17 September issue, in an article "Wealthy and

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

(See below), T. says that "Togliatti regrets being unable to quarrel with Saragat" and that "the word 'reformist' which Togliatti called Saragat has a very serious and insulting meaning when said by a Communist".

2. T. reports that this morning at 6,25 a.m. an Italian freight train collided with an Allied passenger train at Pradamano (Udine). The accident was due to the inattention of the conductor. A British Captain and the Italian conductor were killed, three Allied soldiers injured and 10 wagons turned over.

3. T. reports that Sarah Churchill, daughter of the former Prime-Minister yesterday arrived in Rome to play in the film "Daniel Cortis" produced in Italy by "Universal Pictures".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Daily insert: "Anti-Communism is a threat to peace, American Secretary Wallace has said This is a truth which should be thought about not only in America, but also in Italy".

2. Commenting in a leading article: "Three columns of lead", in reference to the article published in "La Tribuna" by Saragat, Togliatti laments that the article of the President of the Constituent Assembly was not offered for publication to the organs of the U.Q. Front. Togliatti denies the charge brought against the Soviet democracy that it is identified with totalirism, while he asserts that there are different kinds of democracies: Parliamentary, direct, bourgeois and workers democracies. He denies also that his intention is to destroy the Socialist Party, but he asserts his willingness to build up a new Party, which would bring about the unification of all social, political and economic energies of the working-class in Italy.

3. In a "corsivo" under the heading of "Written reply", "m" confirms that "Popolo" has insulted the Soviet Union in the following issues: 17 September issue, in an article "Wealthy and Poors", "In Russia by side of nabobs who are drinking champagne at meals, there are millions of workers badly dressed, sheltered and fed: there are also iniquities, deportations and inhuman "purges", etc."; 16 September issue: "Russia wants Trieste to be converted into a Yugoslav and communist city, in order that its citizens may lose their liberty and their democratic regime".

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/340/PRB.AC. September 21, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Hon. Preziosi (Labour Democrat) told the Constituent Assembly yesterday, "Messaggero" reports, that De Gasperi's declaration had provoked a sense of delusion in the Country and asked for the restoration of the Govt's authority, especially regarding public order, for the suppression of black market and the smuggling of much needed goods into country adjacent to Italy. Bruni (Social-Christian) dealt with the food problem and asked for grave sanctions against the speculators. La Malfa (Republican) supported the unification of the Ministries of Treasury and Finance, irrespective of any political consideration, and said that if only the workers had the certainty that the Govt take action against the speculators, it would be possible to keep the workers' demand for increase of wages within bounds. As for the defense of the lira he affirmed that it was necessary in the first place to adopt a fiscal system reducing the volume of means of purchase. "Corbino's policy", he declared, "was to encourage private enterprise, but this policy will have to be carried out gradually and always under the control of the State". La Malfa then asked the Govt to present a clear programme for the extraordinary patrimonial tax as De Gasperi's hints at this question were too vague, and to exploit all means of having foreign capital flow to Italy. He concluded by sharply criticizing the method adopted by the Council of Ministers who, instead of tackling the political problems of the various Ministries, only discussed laws and measures proposed by each Minister. Corbino then spoke and ironically thanked La Malfa for the lesson he had taught him, and said that he had opposed the change of currency because it was being considered on the eve of the election, which of themselves required the deployment of 70,000 policemen. He explained that one of the reasons which convinced him to remain in the Cabinet after the first crisis was the feeling he had that his name was linked with the stability of the Lira. The programme of the new Cabinet contained two points of major importance, he said. One was the "Republican Bonus" which should have given the poorer classes the impression that the Govt was concerned with their sad conditions, and the other was the patrimony tax, which h had asked

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

declaration had provoked a sense of delusion in the Country and asked for the restoration of the Govt's authority, especially regarding public order, for the suppression of black market and the smuggling of much needed goods into country adjacent to Italy. Bruni (Social-Christian) dealt with the food problem and asked for grave sanctions against the speculators. La Malfa (Republican) supported the unification of the Ministries of Treasury and Finance, irrespective of any political consideration, and said that if only the workers had the certainty that the Govt take action against the speculators, it would be possible to keep the workers' demand for increase of wages within bounds. As for the defense of the lira he affirmed that it was necessary in the first place to adopt a fiscal system reducing the volume of means of purchase. "Corbino's policy", he declared, "was to encourage private enterprise, but this policy will have to be carried out gradually and always under the control of the State". La Malfa then asked the Govt to present a clear programme for the extraordinary patrimonial tax as De Gasperi's hints at this question were too vague, and to exploit all means of having foreign capital flow to Italy. He concluded by sharply criticizing the method adopted by the Council of Ministers who, instead of tackling the political problems of the various Ministries, only discussed laws and measures proposed by each Minister. Corbino then spoke and ironically thanked La Malfa for the lesson he had taught him, and said that he had opposed the change of currency because it was being considered on the eve of the election, which of themselves required the deployment of 70,000 policemen. He explained that one of the reasons which convinced him to remain in the Cabinet after the first crisis was the feeling he had that his name was linked with the stability of the Lira. The programme of the new Cabinet contained two points of major importance, he said. One was the "Republican Bonus" which should have given the poorer classes the impression that the Govt was concerned with their sad conditions, and the other was the patrimony tax, which he had asked to be applied only to capitals exceeding 40 or 50 million lire. Corbino then stated that he had affirmed and still affirms that the patrimony tax should not apply to securities until the lira were anchored to gold. Owing to increased violence of Communist charges against his policy, he continued, he had resigned. "My fate was decided at two meetings, one Communist and the other Socialist",

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

he said. "A puppet which should have resembled me was carried about. But as it did not resemble me, they had pinned on it a sign reading 'Corbino to death'. But then they came to a milder intention. (hilarity on all benches). I resigned but none of the mass parties demanded my office. De Gasperi even had to go to the Milan Sample Fair to seek for a Treasury Minister." The appointment of a Christian-Democrat to take his (Corbino's) office was a Communist victory, he affirmed, because either Bertone adopted the policy of saving, and then Bertone himself would taste Corbino's impopularity which this time would be partially shared by the Christian-Democrat party; or he followed a quite different policy, and then nobody knew what the Country would be getting to, and it was not to be excluded that Bertone might just as well figure on the placards of political meetings. Corbino then advised postponing the application of the patrimonial tax also on account of the fact that the citizens of the United Nations were excluded from payment of any extraordinary taxes (until after the ratification of the peace treaty, adds "Risorgimento Liberale"), and concluded by reasserting the honesty of his action. (Messaggero). "Momento" reports that Scoccimarro warmly congratulated Corbino on his speech which he branded as a success. "An empty, amateur-like, and somewhat acid speech by the former Minister of Treasury", headlines "Unità".

2. "Messaggero" reports that contrary to what was expected, the debate in the Constituent Assembly over De Gasperi's statement will not be concluded today, but will instead take up some sessions during next week as the speakers still on the list are 17. After this debate, the Assembly will adjourn, possibly till late October or early November.

3. The Republicans resolved yesterday to stay in the Govt. They passed, with 16 votes in favour, three against and six abstained (among whom was Pacciardi) the following order of the day: "The Republican Parliamentary Group, having heard the declarations made by the President of the Council, and considering the requirements of the Country in the present circumstance, gives authority to its representatives in the Govts to continue their action meant for the prompt satisfaction of Republican requirements." (Mess.)

4. The National Council of the Christian-Democrat party continued the examination of the political situation yesterday, on the basis of the report made by the Gasperi. Grenchi said that although it were not necessarily true that the present combination

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

Christian-Democrat party; or he followed a quite different policy, and then nobody knew what the Country would be getting to, and it was not to be excluded that Bertone might just as well figure on the placards of political meetings. Corbino then advised postponing the application of the patrimonial tax also on account of the fact that the citizens of the United Nations were excluded from payment of any extraordinary taxes (until after the ratification of the peace treaty, adds "Risorgimento Liberale"), and concluded by reasserting the honesty of his action. (Messaggero). "Momento" reports that Scoccimarro warmly congratulated Corbino on his speech which he branded as a success. "An empty, amateur-like, and somewhat acid speech by the former Minister of Treasury", headlines "Unita".

2. "Messaggero" reports that contrary to what was expected, the debate in the Constituent Assembly over De Gasperi's statement will not be concluded today, but will instead take up some sessions during next week as the speakers still on the list are 17. After this debate, the Assembly will adjourn, possibly till late October or early November.

3. The Republicans resolved yesterday to stay in the Govt. They passed, with 16 votes in favour, three against and six abstained (among whom was Pacciardi) the following order of the day: "The Republican Parliamentary Group, having heard the declarations made by the President of the Council, and considering the requirements of the Country in the present circumstance, gives authority to its representatives in the Govts to continue their action meant for the prompt satisfaction of Republican requirements." (Mess.)

4. The National Council of the Christian-Democrat party continued the examination of the political situation yesterday, on the basis of the report made by the Gasperi. Gronchi said that although it were not necessarily true that the present combination of political forces was the only one possible, it was at least true that it was difficult to come out from the present coalition. It was necessary therefore to have the Christian Democrat party acknowledged the position of "primus inter pares" as he (Gronchi) had already asked in his last speech made in the Constituent Assembly. De Gasperi declared that he had no objection to the principles supported by Gronchi, which he himself adhered to. However he did not think he had gone astray of this line during the last Cabinet crisis. Last night the Council passed an order of the day by which it "expresses its gratitude to De Gasperi for what he had done in defense of the Christian-Democrat ideals, which are unbreakably linked with the safety and revival of Italy, and intends to support his work with its full solidarity." (Mess.)

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

5. Yesterday at the Paris Conference the Yugoslav amendment giving Gorizia and the Canale Valley to Yugoslavia was rejected by 8 votes including that of Russia. Another Yugoslav amendment setting the frontier of the Free Territory to the boundary of the city of Trieste was also rejected. These facts substantially indicate that the Conference is definitely orientated towards adopting the French line. Belgium, supported by Holland, presented an amendment according to which the Italo-Austrian agreement for Southern Tyrol should be included in the peace treaty. At the Economic Commission the Ukrainian representative stressed that by the application of article 69 of the treaty, concerning Italian property abroad, Italy should acknowledge a debit of over 200 million dollars. He praised the development of the Italian Democracy which had "liquidated fascism and had established a social regime which was already yelding fruits", and observed that several countries had been generous towards Italy, but that those nations which meant to take advantage of article 69 could not be considered generous. He concluded by proposing a new text for article 69, to be drafted on the basis of the following points: (1) to take into consideration the Italian memoranda; (2) To set up a sub-commission to examine the character and entity of requests made by each country; (3) to apply the article only if it were not harmful to Italian economy. (Unità)

6. The "ARTIS" news agency affirms that the great reconstruction loan cannot be floated until next spring on account of propaganda and technical requirements. (Tempo)

7. The Palermo radio station was attacked again by outlaws last night. "Messaggero" reports that the attack may have been organized by the bandit Giuliano, who also allegedly sent an ultimatum to the Palermo police to release his mother and sister. The same paper affirms that Giuliano's ransom will be increased from 800,000 to 2 million lire, and that the Ministry of the Interior has resolved to send new police reinforcement to Sicily.

8. De Gasperi has sent a telegram to the prefects asking them immediately to stop the attempts and action of unjustified occupation of land, as they are no further admissible after the new instructions issued by the Government. (Mess.)

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

by the application of article 69 of the treaty, concerning Italian property abroad, Italy should acknowledge a debit of over 200 million dollars. He praised the development of the Italian Democracy which had "liquidated fascism and had established a social regime which was already yelding fruits", and observed that several countries had been generous towards Italy, but that those nations which meant to take advantage of article 69 could not be considered generous. He concluded by proposing a new text for article 69, to be drafted on the basis of the following points: (1) to take into consideration the Italian memoranda; (2) To set up a sub-commission to examine the character and entity of requests made by each country; (3) to apply the article only if it were not harmful to Italian economy. (Unità)

6. The "ARTIS" news agency affirms that the great reconstruction loan cannot be floated until next spring on account of propaganda and technical requirements. (Tempo)

7. The Palermo radio station was attacked again by outlaws last night. "Messaggero" reports that the attack may have been organized by the bandit Giuliano, who also allegedly sent an ultimatum to the Palermo police to release his mother and sister. The same paper affirms that Giuliano's ransom will be increased from 500,000 to 2 million lire, and that the Ministry of the Interior has resolved to send new police reinforcement to Sicily.

8. De Gasperi has sent a telegram to the prefects asking them immediately to stop the attempts and action of unjustified occupation of land, as they are no further admissible after the new instructions issued by the Government. (Mess.)

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 20)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat) - N.N.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. In a short note dated from Turin it is reported that a new act of sabotage has been discovered against the thermo-electric central of the Aosta Valley. The entire mechanical frame of the Plant has been destroyed. Both the "carabinieri" and the political office of the Questura have started investigations to find the saboteurs.

2. In a small item it is reported that yesterday night a motortruck drived by a British soldier ran into a boy, Nicola Di Benedetto in the Via Appia. The boy who was carried to the S. Giovanni Hospital by the same motor-truck, died a few hours later.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. The paper reports that two casualties due to yellow-acute atrophy of the liver have taken place at Varese. The new contagious decease has caused the death of 2 men and 7 women in a few days.

2. In the Chronicle of the city of Rome it is reported that a bomb was discovered this morning near the rails of the S. Pietro Railway Station. A deep mystery surrounds this discovery.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The transport pavillion of Milan fair lost one of its attraction: the airplane which can be used as a car as well as a plane, reports the paper adding that the removal was ordered by a high - not Italian - authority caused by reasons of unknown political opportunity.

INDIPENDENTE

In the Chronicle of Rome it is reported under the heading of "White women slave-trade", that the police of this city have discovered an organization of speculators in the slave-trade of young women, who used to gain premiums varying from 20,000 lire for girls under 18 years, 30,000 lire for those from 18 to 20 years and 25,000 for girls from 20 to 25 years of age. The discovery of the organization, which has branches throughout

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

saboteurs.

2. In a small item it is reported that yesterday night a motortruck drived by a British soldier ran into a boy, Nicola Di Benedetto in the Via Appia. The boy who was carried to the S. Giovanni Hospital by the same motor-truck, died a few hours later.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. The paper reports that two casualties due to yellow-acute atrophy of the liver have taken place at Varese. The new contagious decease has caused the death of 2 men and 7 women in a few days.

2. In the Chronicle of the city of Rome it is reported that a bomb was discovered this morning near the rails of the S. Pietro Railway Station. A deep mystery surrounds this discovery.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist) - N.N.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The transport pavillion of Milan fair lost one of its attraction: the airplane which can be used as a car as well as a plane, reports the paper adding that the removal was ordered by a high - not Italian - authority caused by reasons of unknown political opportunity.

INDIPENDENTE

In the Chronicle of Rome it is reported under the heading of "White women slave-trade", that the police of this city have discovered an organisation of speculators in the slave-trade of young women, who used to gain premiums varying from 20,000 lire for girls under 18 years, 30,000 lire for those from 18 to 20 years and 25,000 for girls from 20 to 25 years of age. The discovery of the organization, which has branches throughout Italy was due to the fact that a girl, Diana Pavin living in Naples, applied some time ago to an employment office in that city, looking for a job. Inasmuch as the girl failed to return home, her mother complained to the "Questura", who made a careful investigation, which brought about the discovery in question.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Under the heading "the moral problem of Trieste", G.L. Bernucci writes that apart from the intangibility of the Italian frontiers, promised once by the victors, Italy appeals to the ethnic origine of the population of the territory in question. The ethnic principle was once proclaimed as the basis of the new international Community, continues the writer and a solution of the

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

Trieste question based on quite different principles may have repercussions which cannot yet be measured. If the international problems should be solved according to their interdependance as Bevin said to the executives of his Party, the application of this principle only to the advantage of the stronger powers would mean a decisive step towards the destruction of our whole civilisation, asserts the writer.

2. Replying to the questions in "Italia Libera" about the position of the "Azione Cattolica" with regard to the projected amalgamation of the Qualunquisti with the Liberals (see Digest of 20 September), "G." stresses that it can only be repeated that every Catholic is allowed to join any Party he wants to if this Party is not fighting against Christianity. If the Qualunquisti intend to defend the freedom of religion and to amalgamate with the Liberals for this purpose we have no objections, concludes the paper.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to Togliatti's speech at Venice the other day in which he said that a climate is about to be created similar to that of 1919, Mario Vinciguerra examines the present Italian situation. The writer asserts that the employees of the State of Northern Italy proclaimed their strike only with the agreement of the provincial syndacal leaders but without the authorization of the competent syndacal authority, the General Confederation of Labour at Rome. This Confederation, however, did not have the courage to disavow the strikers but fearing to be left behind put itself finally at the head of the movement. The so-called peasants, continues the writer, who occupied the so-called uncultivated land were in reality people of every kind without cattle and tools but with guns in their pockets, small artisans who don't like to work and small employees of Communities who intended only to obtain a bit of land in order to sell it again to building contractors or even to the precedent proprietor.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a small item it is reported that yesterday at about 1600 h. an Allied motor-truck drived by a Polish soldier Kuliloschi Schroleon ran into Magagnini Coriolano, 76 years old, living in Via Ippocrate 146, while the old man was crossing Via Nomentana near Viale Regina Margherita. Magagnini suffered a fractured skull clavicula. He has been removed to the hospital under observation.

MORNING PAPERS (September 21)

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

20 September), "O." stresses that it can only be repeated that every Catholic is allowed to join any Party he wants to if this Party is not fighting against Christianity. If the Qualunquisti intend to defend the freedom of religion and to amalgamate with the Liberals for this purpose we have no objections, concludes the paper.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Referring to Togliatti's speech at Venice the other day in which he said that a climate is about to be created similar to that of 1919, Mario Vinciguerra examines the present Italian situation. The writer asserts that the employees of the State of Northern Italy proclaimed their strike only with the agreement of the provincial syndacal leaders but without the authorization of the competent syndacal authority, the General Confederation of Labour at Rome. This Confederation, however, did not have the courage to disavow the strikers but fearing to be left behind put itself finally at the head of the movement. The so-called peasants, continues the writer, who occupied the so-called uncultivated land were in reality people of every kind without cattle and tools but with guns in their pockets, small artisans who don't like to work and small employees of Communities who intended only to obtain a bit of land in order to sell it again to building contractors or even to the precedent proprietor.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a small item it is reported that yesterday at about 1600 h. an Allied motor-truck drived by a Polish soldier Kuliloschi Schroleon ran into Magagnini Coriolano, 76 years old, living in Via Ippocrate 146, while the old man was crossing Via Nomentana near Viale Regina Margherita. Magagnini suffered a fractured skull clavicula. He has been removed to the hospital under observation.

MORNING PAPERS (September 21)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to Togliatti's article in yesterday's "Unità", Sandro Pertini writes that the official organ of the Socialist Party did not intend to participate in the polemics between Communists and Socialists. Togliatti's personal accusations, however, against Saragat offended not only Saragat but all of us, continues the writer, adding that he does not want to answer Togliatti with other polemics as disputes between Communists and Socialists damage the working class and are welcomed by the forces of reaction. Pertini still favors a pact of unity of action between the two Parties of the working class as a breach between

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

the two Parties would certainly be the premise for a new and this time fatal defeat not only of the working class but also of the Italian Democracy.

2. Renato Marmaroli writes from Reggio Emilia that it is iniquitous to represent this province as a safe retreat for bandits and that the people causing incidents in Emilia should be considered as elements who can adapt themselves only with difficulty to a Republican regime after their fight against Fascism during so many years.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Corbino succeeds Corbino", the paper says that the appointment of Minister Bertone in place of Corbino at the Ministry of the Treasury, does not change the economic policy of the Govt. As a conclusion the writer remarks that, owing to the feeling of economic insecurity spread all over the country, especially among the capital investors, the latter are abstaining from promoting real reconstruction, preferring to invest their money in speculation of a questionable moral character. Just as Corbino's resignation was forced by communist and socialist attacks against the Minister, so the mistrust of the wealthy classes toward the general economic policy of the Govt, according to the writer, is encouraged and maintained by those who, for political reasons, are up against the recovery of the country.

2. Four deputies belonging to the U.Q. Front have submitted a formal question to the Minister of Agriculture, concerning the unlawful occupation of land, the delivery of wheat by the co-operatives in the Latium region to public stokers and other kindred agricultural subjects. This note is given under the heading: A question to the Minister of Agriculture.

3. In a note: "Decrees under reserve", the system of enacting decrees the legal character of which is questioned by the Court of Accounts, is the subject of a sharp criticism.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Ansaldo shipyards have offered build Argentina three liners and two refrigerator-ships at a cost 50% lower than that demanded by British companies.

2. G. says that industrialists and big merchants of Northern

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

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Corbino succeeds Corbino", the paper says that the appointment of Minister Bertone in place of Corbino at the Ministry of the Treasury, does not change the economic policy of the Govt. As a conclusion the writer remarks that, owing to the feeling of economic insecurity spread all over the country, especially among the capital investors, the latter are abstaining from promoting real reconstruction, preferring to invest their money in speculation of a questionable moral character. Just as Corbino's resignation was forced by communist and socialist attacks against the Minister, so the mistrust of the wealthy classes toward the general economic policy of the Govt, according to the writer, is encouraged and maintained by those who, for political reasons, are up against the recovery of the country.

2. Four deputies belonging to the U.Q. Front have submitted a formal question to the Minister of Agriculture, concerning the unlawful occupation of land, the delivery of wheat by the co-operatives in the Latium region to public stokare and other kindred agricultural subjects. This note is given under the heading: A question to the Minister of Agriculture.

3. In a note: "Decrees under reserve", the system of enacting decrees the legal character of which is questioned by the Court of Accounts, is the subject of a sharp criticism.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Ansaldo shipyards have offered build Argentina three liners and two refrigerator-ships at a cost 50% lower than that demanded by British companies.

2. G. says that industrialists and big merchants of Northern Italy are worried about the foreseen restrictions of currency.

3. G. says that persisting heat and lack of rain are spoiling the olive crop.

4. G. reports that the Govt has granted 500 million lire for reconstruction of the Messina harbour.

5. G. reports that in Veneto 20% of the population is jobless.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	19 Sept.	20 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	8950-9175	9200-9350
- Pound	1470	1500-1510
- Dollar: Large D.C.	500	500
Normal D.C.	508-515	514-522
Small D.C.	528-540	538-554
- Swiss Franc	166-170	170-173

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

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Church, preoccupied with guaranteeing the freedom of religion, discusses important political matters among which religious freedom is only one element, states Paolo Vittorelli adding that the Church is discussing political, social and economic aims which are not at all typical for Catholicism. The Church is about to defend itself against the lay world in Italy with the same instruments it used against the Fascist totalitarism, continues the writer. It defends for instance the concordat of 1929 which guaranteed a minimum of freedom in a State in which there were no other freedoms at all. A concordat should be useless in an Italian Democratic regime, concludes P.V. as a privilege given only to a non-Italian organisation would contribute to its isolation.

2. Commenting on Corbino's self-defense at the Costituente, the paper criticises that he told only little stories and avoided analysing the financial situation and answering the numerous and often important observations of well informed deputies.

3. Examining De Gasperi's decision in connection with the occupation of uncultivated land, "I.L." states that the main fault of De Gasperi's proposal was that in spite of several deficiencies it did not become a law which could have finished so many controversies. Adding four points to the plan, the writer stresses that it should be absolutely necessary that De Gasperi end his uncertainty. He should have the courage to make a law of his decision and to finish with half measures.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.M.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a note under the heading of: "Discussion on the economic policy at Montecitorio - Corbino as well as his critics agree on the defence of the lira - Ends and means", it is remarked that both in the press and in political circles at Montecitorio all agree on the question of the ends to be attained by the economic policy of the Govt, but the contrast arises on the choice of suitable means to be adopted. La Malfa thinks that it is necessary to adopt a strong fiscal policy, while Corbino believes that efficient fiscal measures will be possible only when the lira will be on a gold standard basis. The change of currency is a very delicate operation, which presupposes a currency stability and a complete absence of inflation. Otherwise it would be a deception. In other words, a complete confidence in the general economic situation of the country is an indispensable requirement for the successful outcome of the two operation: the change of currency and the enforcement of the patrimonial tax. So we [illegible]

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

Italian Democratic regime, concludes E.V. as a privilege given only to a non-Italian organisation would contribute to its isolation.

2. Commenting on Corbino's self-defense at the Costituente, the paper criticizes that he told only little stories and avoided analysing the financial situation and answering the numerous and often important observations of well informed deputies.

3. Examining De Gasperi's decision in connection with the occupation of uncultivated land, "I.L." states that the main fault of De Gasperi's proposal was that in spite of several deficiencies it did not become a law which could have finished so many controversies. Adding four points to the plan, the writer stresses that it should be absolutely necessary that De Gasperi end his uncertainty. He should have the courage to make a law of his decision and to finish with half measures.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - N.N.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a note under the heading of: "Discussion on the economic policy at Montecitorio - Corbino as well as his critics agree on the defence of the lira - Ends and means", it is remarked that both in the press and in political circles at Montecitorio all agree on the question of the ends to be attained by the economic policy of the Govt, but the contrast arises on the choice of suitable means to be adopted. La Malfa thinks that it is necessary to adopt a strong fiscal policy, while Corbino believes that efficient fiscal measures will be possible only when the lira will be on a gold standard basis. The change of currency is a very delicate operation, which presupposes a currency stability and a complete absence of inflation. Otherwise it would be a deception. In other words, a complete confidence in the general economic situation of the country is an indispensable requirement for the successful outcome of the two operation: the change of currency and the enforcement of the patrimonial tax. So we are faced not simply with an economic problem, but with a very complex political issue.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.N.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on "Unità's" reply (see yesterday's Digest) to "Popolo's" challenge (see Digest No. 338, Sept. 18th, Page 8), P. says that "Unità's" documentation is rather poor as "Popolo's" assertion (a) that "in Russia, along side the nabobs of the Communist Party who are drinking champagne at every meal there are millions of workers badly dressed, sheltered and fed", was far from being

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

a "vulgar insult" because it was quoted from "What I saw in Soviet Russia" by Gen. Umberto Nobile (Rome 1945) and from "Report on the Russians" by W.L. White (New York 1946); (b) that "Russia wants Trieste to be converted into a Yugoslav and Communist city" is a matter of fact known to every one who read reports on the Paris Conference and on Russia's support for the annexation of Trieste to Yugoslavia.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "We ourselves are the opposition", objection is made to the assertion made by Hon. Nitti in his last speech delivered at Montecitorio, that an opposition against the Govt is powerless so long as the three mass-parties are in agreement between themselves. Conversely the Author remarks that an organized opposition fulfils a very useful task by modifying the public frame of mind and the political situations prevalent in the country. This explains the stand taken by Togliatti against the very existence of an opposition and the threat of establishing a catalogue of forbidden newspaper in which Risorgimento Liberale was included, for the purpose of eliminating all criticism against the parties in power. Some reservations are also made concerning certain statements contained in a speech delivered by Hon. De Gasperi, who, according to the Author, has proved to be unable to understand the real content and spirit of the Liberal programme. With regard to Corbino it is said that he is an economist of unquestionable value, but a too candid a politician man. In the Author's judgement, he should never have accepted office under a political situation fundamentally unsound. The conclusion of the article is that the opposition has a right to exist and to be respected under a democratic regime.

2. In a note under the heading of "Wages and sliding scale" it is reported that in the meeting of yesterday between the representatives of the Confederations of Labor and Industry, it was decided to postpone to next Tuesday the discussion of the issues concerning the Internal Commissions and the Workers Wages.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

The representatives of the Chambers of Labour of Northern Italy will meet at Milan on Sunday next in order to coordinate the interregional action started two weeks ago against the increase of prices, reports the paper from Milan. Popular manifestations took place in several towns of Northern Italy such as at Bergamo where

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

opposition against the Govt is powerless so long as the three mass-parties are in agreement between themselves. Conversely the author remarks that an organized opposition fulfils a very useful task by modifying the public frame of mind and the political situations prevalent in the country. This explains the stand taken by Togliatti against the very existence of an opposition and the threat of establishing a catalogue of forbidden newspaper in which Risorgimento Liberale was included, for the purpose of eliminating all criticism against the parties in power. Some reservations are also made concerning certain statements contained in a speech delivered by Hon. De Gasperi, who, according to the Author, has proved to be unable to understand the real content and spirit of the Liberal programme. With regard to Corbino it is said that he is an economist of unquestionable value, but a too candid a politician man. In the Author's judgement, he should never have accepted office under a political situation fundamentally unsound. The conclusion of the article is that the opposition has a right to exist and to be respected under a democratic regime.

2. In a note under the heading of "Wages and sliding scale" it is reported that in the meeting of yesterday between the representatives of the Confederations of Labor and Industry, it was decided to postpone to next Tuesday the discussion of the issues concerning the Internal Commissions and the Workers Wages.

TEMPO (Independent) - N.N.

UNITA' (Communist)

The representatives of the Chambers of Labour of Northern Italy will meet at Milan on Sunday next in order to coordinate the interregional action started two weeks ago against the increase of prices, reports the paper from Milan. Popular manifestations took place in several towns of Northern Italy such as at Bergamo where 20,000 workers demonstrated yesterday.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 103/341/PRB

22 September 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers met yesterday morning. The High Commissioner for Food, Montasti, participated in the meeting. De Gasperi read various telegrams received from the prefects of nothern Italy who, concerning the fixed price-list adopted in Milan, urged the Government to issue directions setting a single line of policy for the control of food supplying and the fight against high cost of living. The Ministers, considering all aspects of the food problem, again declared themselves against the extension to all the Italian provinces of the fixed-price-lists. The Council then dealt with the latest episodes of land invasion. The illegal character of land occupations still occurring in some regions was pointed out. It was acknowledged that the occupations were not justified since the measures recently approved gave the means of legitimately solving the problem of allotting untilled land to real peasants who asked for it. The Government, said De Gasperi, intended to apply the law and improve it if necessary, but at the same time was resolved to protect public order and have people respect it. The President of the Council also appealed to the press to carry out a persuading action to this end. Scoccimarro declared that he agreed with the President of the Council and recognized that it was necessary to return to normalcy. Ministers Segni and Gullo discussed the functioning of the local Land Allotting Commissions, and De Gasperi concluded by pointing out that the discussion had proved there was no urgency and that the commissions were functioning well, and therefore there was no reason for the Government to tolerate further these evident violations of legislative instructions already issued. Regarding some instances of violation of the blocking of rents reported by Nenni, the Council, while recalling that the blocking was valid till 31 December 1946, reserved final decisions on the matter. The Council then approved a draft law prolonging the validity of some sanctions against fascism. By this law the functioning of the Courts of Assize Special Sections has been prolonged to 31 March 1947. The Council also approved a decree introducing new procedures and sanctions against violators of controlled [illegible] consumption, trade and amassing of rationed food. In the graver cases, the prefects are asked to further the interment of offenders into concentration camps. (Messaggero)

2. Marina (qualunquista) affirmed in the Constituent Assembly yesterday that the political price of bread should be abolished, because by this move the state could save 40 milliard lire and the peasants could get a just compensation for his work. He concludes by pleading for an agreement between the two organizations of labor and industry. Negarville (Communist) said that by bringing about Corbino's resignation his party had rendered a service to the country. However this episode should not be dramatized. As for the change of currency, he disclosed that its technical organization was already well under way when some plates were stolen. A public investigation of the case should be made, he said. He concludes by acknowledging the difficulties hindering the application of fixed price-lists. Referring to the Asti incidents, Nenni then affirmed that it was not a case of rebellion but rather a movement provoked by requirements which should be satisfied. Therefore the Government was proud to have [illegible] than the

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

declared themselves against the extension to all the Italian provinces of the fixed-price-lists. The Council then dealt with the latest episodes of land invasion. The illegal character of land occupations still occurring in some regions was pointed out. It was acknowledged that the occupations were not justified since the measures recently approved gave the means of legitimately solving the problem of allotting untilled land to real peasants who asked for it. The Government, said De Gasperi, intended to apply the law and improve it if necessary, but at the same time was resolved to protect public order and have people respect it. The President of the Council also appealed to the press to carry out a persuading action to this end. Scoccimarro declared that he agreed with the President of the Council and recognized that it was necessary to return to normalcy. Ministers Segni and Gullo discussed the functioning of the local Land Allotting Commissions, and De Gasperi concluded by pointing out that the discussion had proved there was no urgency and that the commissions were functioning well, and therefore there was no reason for the Government to tolerate further these evident violations of legislative instructions already issued. Regarding some instances of violation of the blocking of rents reported by Nenni, the Council, while recalling that the blocking was valid till 31 December 1946, reserved final decisions on the matter. The Council then approved a draft law prolonging the validity of some sanctions against fascism. By this law the functioning of the Courts of Assize Special Sections has been prolonged to 31 March 1947. The Council also approved a decree introducing new procedures and sanctions against violators of controlled [illegible] consumption, trade and amassing of rationed food. In the graver cases, the prefects are asked to further the internment of offenders into concentration camps. (Messaggero)

2. Marina (Qualunquista) affirmed in the Constituent Assembly yesterday that the political price of bread should be abolished, because by this move the state could save 40 milliard lire and the peasants could get a just compensation for his work. He concludes by pleading for an agreement between the two organizations of labor and industry. Negarville (Communist) said that by bringing about Corbino's resignation his party had rendered a service to the country. However this episode should not be dramatized. As for the change of currency, he disclosed that its technical organization was already well under way when some plates were stolen. A public investigation of the case should be made, he said. He concludes by acknowledging the difficulties hindering the application of fixed price-lists. Referring to the Asti incidents, Nenni then affirmed that it was not a case of rebellion but rather a movement provoked by requirements which should be satisfied. Therefore the Government was proud to have appealed to the reason and democratic faith of the partisans rather than the bleeding fetish of State authority. Calling the partisans back to their sense of responsibility was sufficient to end the movement without humiliation or abatement of prestige for the State. The episode, Nenni continued, demonstrated that there was a moral authority of the Government which counted more than its material strength. (Messaggero)

3. Giannini (Qualunquista) then spoke, and according to "Buonsenso", affirmed that it would be ingenuous to believe that the crisis had been provoked by the problem of the Lire. In fact Corbino's monetary policy had been attacked in all ways and discussed in all forms and transferred into the streets where Corbino was hanging on the famous placards, but the crisis was solved without

1783

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

changing the Government's policy. Bertone was going to sit at Corbino's desk and carry out Corbino's policy. Giannini then asked if it were right to upset the whole country just to replace a man. The turmoil benefited only the black-market and stock-exchange speculators. Therefore the gist of the political crisis was not the stabilization of the Lira, but the homogeneity of the Government. "Corbino's resignation seemed to bring about a clarification of the situation. But it was not so. And why? Because "they", the leaders of the three mass parties, three men, had agreed on behalf of all of us", he said. It was well that the Government knew that the game was known to everybody now, and that everybody knew the Italian policy was in the hands of three men. Giannini observed that the opposition by minor groups, even if justified, did not impress the Government, while a single frown by the smiling Togliatti was sufficient to embarrass the whole Government. (We are not sheep, a deputy commented from the Center. And Giannini replied: The proof that we are not sheep, is given by our being here. If we were sheep we would be outside") Giannini then affirmed that all Deputies were victims of common place errors. The first one was the word "democracy". In his article "Three columns of lead" Togliatti had stated that there were six democracies. Since it was not possible to adopt all of them at the same time, was it permissible to ask whether one had to choose oneof them or not? Another common place error was that of the "working class" implying that in Italy there was only one class which worked. What did the other classes do then? The representative of this famous class had upset thecountry to oust Corbino, but then did not demand his office. Why did not they assume this responsibility? Nobody knew. Therefore the bystander had the precise feeling that the agreement among the three parties did not exist. that they could have agreed at most to remain in power, which was not much of a programme. Giannini added that common place error was that the State should do everything, and then observed that the Communists, having got one sixth of the votes at the elections, had no right to impose their programme. The Christian-Democrat party, instead, had gathered 9 million votes, not all of which were Christian-Democrats. From the Center: You also got votes which were not meant for Qualunquismo. Giannini: Yes, but if I had here 207 Deputies I would show you something.) Therefore the Christian-Democrat party, the speaker continued, had the duty of giving tranquillity to the country. The Qualunsuisti, he affirmed, appealed to the parties in the Government to reach an agreement. This might spell the end of the Qualunquista movement, but the agreement was still to be desired for the safety of the country, he concluded. Then Damiani and Patrissi spoke. The latter, according to "Tempo", substantially repeated what Giannini had already said, and as at a certain point Togliatti observed that what he (Patrissi) was saying had already been told by the fascists, Patrissi answered: "It may be, Hon. Togliatti. But there are here persons who do what the fascists did, and these persons are not us."

4. The Liberal Party and the Italian Democrat Party merged yesterday.

5. A spokesman of the U.S. Forces HQ flatly denied at Caserta that the recent issuing of blocked currency for the American forces would result in a devaluation of the Lira, ANSA reports.

6. The Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday approved the insertion of the Italo-Austrian agreement into the text of the peace treaty.

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

observed that the opposition by minor groups, even if justified, did not impress the Government, while a single frown by the smiling Togliatti was sufficient to embarrass the whole Government. (We are not sheep, a deputy commented from the Center. And Giannini replied: "The proof that we are not sheep, is given by our being here. If we were sheep we would be outside") Giannini then affirmed that all Deputies were victims of common place errors. The first one was the word "democracy". In his article "Three columns of lead" Togliatti had stated that there were six democracies. Since it was not possible to adopt all of them at the same time, was it permissible to ask whether one had to choose oneof them or not? Another common place error was that of the "working class" implying that in Italy there was only one class which worked. What did the other classes do then? The representative of this famous class had upset thecountry to oust Corbino, but then did not demand his office. Why did not they assume this responsibility? Nobody knew. Therefore the bystander had the precise feeling that the agreement among the three parties did not exist, that they could have agreed at most to remain in power, which was not much of a programme. Giannini added that common place error was that the State should do everything, and then observed that the Communists, having got one sixth of the votes at the elections, had no right to impose their programme. The Christian-Democrat party, instead, had gathered 9 million votes, not all of which were Christian-Democrats. (From the Center: You also got votes which were not meant for Qualunquismo. Giannini: Yes, but if I had here 207 Deputies I would show you something.) Therefore the Christian-Democrat party, the speaker continued, had the duty of giving tranquillity to the country. The Qualunsuisti, he affirmed, appealed to the parties in the Government to reach an agreement. This might spell the end of the Qualunquiste movement, but the agreement was still to be desired for the safety of the country, he concluded. Then Damiani and Patrissi spoke. The latter, according to "Tempo", substantially repeated what Giannini had already said, and as at a certain point Togliatti observed that what he (Patrissi) was saying had already been told by the fascists, Patrissi answered: "It may be, Hon. Togliatti. But there are here persons who do what the fascists did, and these persons are not us."

4. The Liberal Party and the Italian Democrat Party merged yesterday.

5. A spokesman of the U.S. Forces HQ flatly denied at Caserta that the recent issuing of blocked currency for the American forces would result in a devaluation of the Lira, UNS. reports.

6. The Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday approved the insertion of the Italo-Austrian agreement into the text of the peace treaty. The article giving to Greece the Dodecannese island was also approved.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (21 September)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

1. Examining the European future, Marcel Laffon-Montels states that Europe has two alternatives: either to be divided in two parts or to form a federation of nations similar to that of the U.S. of America. Recently the French Parliament declared it was ready like Great Britain before, to adhere to the American international commercial code which intends to restore a certain commercial freedom in opposition to the pre-war universal and rigorous protectionism. The writer points out that the European nations should declare their adherence to this American plan as the first step towards the federation of the European nations.

2. Commenting on Churchill's recent declarations at Zurich that there is a Babel of voices on the hail of the victors and a solemn silence of despair on the part of the vanquished, the paper writes: Very well, old Churchill, but you who you are the artisan of the British resistance and the first of the Big, why don't you react against you successors at the Luxembourg Palace who are about to do just the contrary from what you promised and who are about to torture those European peoples which you want to unite under the common flag of the United Nations of Europe? It may be that you will be the first to prevent this union as you will be frightened that after the union of the European nations by spirit of comprehension and brotherhood Great Britain could become only an Island of 40 million inhabitants.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. reports that Miss Sarah Churchill was surprised that "the Italian journalists did not ask her the colour of her father's slippers."

FIGARO (Independent)

Under the heading: "Dessie and Asmara squalid towns without life", Thurston Macauley of the "International News Service" reports from Dessie that everything seems to be abandoned and that the work of the Italians has been useless. Thousand of Italians have already left Eritrea and other thousands will follow them going back to Italy.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. lengthily eulogizes Corbino's speech yesterday at the Costituent and warnly approves the contents.

2. G.d.S. reports that the syndacate of Roma retailers of fruit and vegetables brought to light yesterday "the criminal manoeuvre of the wholesalers consisting in slowing the arrival of fruit and vegetables on the Roma market to cause an increase in the price" and urgently asks for an enquiry to be opened and for a severe measure to be taken against those responsible.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After having stressed that Corbino is today the most popular man in Italy, Sav asks as Nitti did yesterday, why did Corbino leave the Government. Because the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

2. Commenting on Churchill's recent declarations at Zurich that there is a Babel of voices on the hail the victors and a solemn silence of despair on the part of the vanquished, the paper writes: Very well, old Churchill, but you who you are the artisan of the British resistance and the first of the Big, why don't you react against you successors at the Luxembourg Palace who are about to do just the contrary from what you promised and who are about to torture those European peoples which you want to unite under the common flag of the United Nations of Europe? It may be that you will be the first to prevent this union as you will be frightened that after the union of the European nations by spirit of comprehension and brotherhood Great Britain could become only an Island of 40 million inhabitants.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

E. reports that Miss Sarah Churchill was surprised that "the Italian journalists did not ask her the colour of her father's slippers."

FIGARO (Independent)

Under the heading: "Dessie and Asmara squalid towns without life", Thurston Macauley of the "International News Service" reports from Dessie that everything seems to be abandoned and that the work of the Italians has been useless. Thousand of Italians have already left Eritrea and other thousands will follow them going back to Italy.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. lengthily eulogizes Corbino's speech yesterday at the Costituent and warmly approves the contents.

2. G.d.S. reports that the syndecate of Rome retailers of fruit and vegetables brought to light yesterday "the criminal manoeuvre of the wholesalers consisting in slowing the arrival of fruit and vegetables on the Rome market to cause an increase in the prices" and urgently asks for an enquiry to be opened and for a severe measure to be taken against those responsible.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. After having stressed that Corbino is today the most popular man in Italy, Sav asks as Nitti did yesterday, why did Corbino leave the Government. Because the Communists suddenly provoked a crisis, answers the writer, opposing themselves to the amalgamation of the Ministry of the Treasury with that of Finance which was accepted even by the Socialists, sabotaging the appointment of a technician as a Minister of Finance, but agreeing with the appointment of a Christian Democrat as a Minister of the Treasury without caring about equilibrium and charging De Gasperi's Party and De Gasperi himself with the inevitable failure of the financial policy of the Government. Within two or three months the Christian Democrats will be delivered to the rancor of the masses after new agitations and new accusations, states Sav. The communists will then ask the people who was right and will create a material and psychological atomosphere which will justify the revolution, concludes the writer.

1782

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

2. Interviewed by G.d'I., Corsi, Undersecretary of the Interior, stressed that apart from the difficult economic situation there are political interventions agitations and the antidemocratical tendencies which endanger the country. Alleging several measures that should be taken for the support of agriculturists and for the reform of the police, Corsi asserted that the Government and the Costituente should immediately deliberate and enact necessary measures and reforms for the restoration of the country.

INDIPENDENTE N.N.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican)

Replying to an article by Montagnana in Unita', who asserts that "it is a great danger for Italy to have one of her major parties (the Christian Democrat) tied up spiritually and politically with the Vatican State", O. says that "there are no political binds between the Vatican and the Christian Democrat Party and that the spiritual relations existing between the Holy See and whatever party of Catholic faith are only those existing between a political organization and the doctrine from which the political organizations has taken its thoughts and its principles."

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

G. Natale asserts that there are several analogies between the present Italian situation and that of 1919 such as the desintegration of constitutive elements of social life and the existance of many liberal and democratic forces which are alive but disunited.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Returned from his mission in South America, Count Sforza, interviewed by A.C.V. stressed that he found full understanding for the Italian situation in all countries of South Africa without any exception so that appeals were sent to Paris from all countries asking for a just peace for Italy. Count Sforza added that he got the impression that the South American countries would favour an imigration of Italians.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI'. (Socialist)

1. Referring to the comment in "Popolo" as to De Gasperi's declarations at the National Council of his Party that circles of the Right are trying to push the Christian Democrats into positions which are not their own, Achille Corona stresses that the danger comes from the Right.

2. Replying to last Saturday's article in "A." with regard to the discord between Communists and Socialists, Palmiro Togliatti wrote a letter to the paper

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

Replying to an article by Montagnana in Unita', who asserts that "it is a great danger for Italy to have one of her major parties (the Christian Democrat) tied up spiritually and politically with the Vatican State", C. says that "there are no political binds between the Vatican and the Christian Democrat Party and that the spiritual relations existing between the Holy See and whatever party of Catholic faith are only those existing between a political organization and the doctrine from which the political organizations has taken its thoughts and its principles."

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

G. Natale asserts that there are several analogies between the present Italian situation and that of 1919 such as the desintegration of constitutive elements of social life and the existence of many liberal and democratic forces which are alive but disunited.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

Returned from his mission in South America, Count Sforza, interviewed by A.C.V. stressed that he found full understanding for the Italian situation in all countries of South Africa without any exception so that appeals were sent to Paris from all countries asking for a just peace for Italy. Count Sforza added that he got the impression that the South American countries would favour an imigration of Italians.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI'. (Socialist)

1. Referring to the comment in "Popolo" as to De Gasperi's declarations at the National Council of his Party that circles of the Right are trying to push the Christian Democrats into positions which are not their own, Achille Corona stresses that the danger comes from the Right.

2. Replying to last Saturday's article in "A." with regard to the discord between Communists and Socialists, Palmiro Togliatti wrote a letter to the paper repeating his points of view and without adding new elements, states Sandro Pertini concluding that he does not intend to answer this letter as he does not want to nourish the dangerous polemics between these two Parties of the working class.

3. Saragat, President of the Constituent Assembly, sent a Radio message to the Italians living in America stating that the hope of the Italian people has been profoundly disillusioned by the Allies who are about to delibrate an extremely hard peace treaty.

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

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In headline: "Victorious Day for the U.Q. Deputies at Montecitorio - Speeches delivered by Giannini, Marina and Petrissi - "I do not know whether we are doing right by remaining in this Constituent Assembly and confirming by our presence a Democracy that does not exist and a Democratic Government which is absent." - "You, Christian Democrats, shall expiate your political sins at the hour of your ballot death".

2. In a short note it is reported that at Gravina, during the last general strike, all arms belonging to agriculturists, land agents and private guards were requisitioned by Communists for the purpose of imposing the "diktat" of the Confederation of Labor. It is pity that the "Carabinieri" could not arrive in time, because it is reported that for a good many hours the Labor Chamber had become a deposit of all arms carried off by Communists and other red elements. The paper adds that these arms have now been sent to another place, the identity of which is well known by "comrade Guido".

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that British shipyards are worried by the skill of "Ansaldo" ship builders (see yesterday's Digest), and that, according to rumours, steel for the construction of the five "Ansaldo" ships for Argentine might become short."

2. G. reports that an Italian trade mission yesterday left Genoa for South Africa.

3. G. says that the Italian production of paper is gradually improving and that its present standard is 40 percent of its pre-war production.

4. G. says that the situation of the forests in Friuli is getting worse.

5. Weekly food price index (1 January 1946 - 100): 15 September: 71.36, 22 September: 74.29 or an increase of 2.93 per cent during the last seven days.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	20 Sept.	21 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9200-9350	9300-9375
- Pound	1500-1510	unchanged
- Dollar: Large D.C.	500	510
Normal D.C.	514-522	526-528
Small D.C.	538-554	557-558
- Swiss Franc	170-173	174-175
- French Franc	-	1.74-1.75

ITALL. LIBERA (Action)

Tepidness and indecision are what we are criticizing in De Gasperi's Government, writes Fernando Schiavetti adding that it should be necessary to give the conviction to the majority of the Italians that their sacrifices are not

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

"diktat" of the Confederation of Labor. It is pity that the "Carabinieri" could not arrive in time, because it is reported that for a good many hours the Labor Chamber had become a deposit of all arms carried off by Communists and other red elements. The paper adds that these arms have now been sent to another place, the identity of which is well known by "comrade Guido".

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that British shipyards are worried by the skill of "Ansaldo" ship builders (see yesterday's Digest), and that, according to rumours, steel for the construction of the five "Ansaldo" ships for Argentine might become short."

2. G. reports that an Italian trade mission yesterday left Genoa for South Africa.

3. G. says that the Italian production of paper is gradually improving and that its present standard is 40 percent of its pre-war production.

4. G. says that the situation of the forests in Friuli is getting worse.

5. Weekly food price index (1 January 1946 - 100): 15 September: 71.36, 22 September: 74.29 or an increase of 2.93 per cent during the last seven days.

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	20 Sept.	21 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9200-9350	9300-9375
- Pound	1500-1510	unchanged
- Dollar: Large D.C.	500	510
Normal D.C.	514-522	526-528
Small D.C.	538-554	557-558
- Swiss Franc	170-173	174-175
- French Franc	-	1.74-1.75

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Tepidness and indecision are what we are criticizing in De Gasperi's Government, writes Fernando Schiavetti adding that it should be necessary to give the conviction to the majority of the Italians that their sacrifices are not useless. Poor people are capable of renouncing many things if they have this assurance, continues the writer concluding that he does not think that De Gasperi's Government is adequate for the serious exigencies of the present situation as it is not conscious of the responsibility of giving this feeling to the people.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the headings "For Italy and for Liberty" and "The P.D.I. (Italian Democratic Party) and the P.L.I. (Italian Liberal Party) united under the historical name of the Italian Liberal Party", I.N. prints the text of the statement issued by the Executive of the P.D.I., Enzo Selveggi, and by the Director of the P.L.I., Giovanni Cassandro announcing the union of the two parties

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

and the programme of the new Party. Follows a leading article headlined "A new stregth" which emphasizes the importance of the new union.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a note under the heading: "The strike of French custom-house officers", it is reported that according to news coming from the various frontier points, thousands of people are crossing the French border to buy tobacco, rice, silk, and other goods normally subject to high custom taxes. At Ventimiglia great crowds are trying to cross the border to purchase rice in Italy, this produce being very scarce in France.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

After a short historical summary of Russian imperialism and expansionism, P. Paolo Giordani asserts that the Trieste question must also be considered from the point of view of the Russian desire to obtain a free access to the open sea whilst the Anglo-American bloc intends to prevent Russia from becoming a sea power. The Anglo-American bloc, therefore, intends to give Trieste an autonomous status under the control of the ONU whilst the Russians, who call Trieste openly "the new Gibralter" want to incorporate the Trieste region in the Yugoslav territory.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "What were the lies that the Communists of Grossetto wanted to diffuse", P. prints the text of the Communist leaflet that the Police of Grossetto refused to allow put up on the walls of the town. The heading of the leaflet is: "Who are the true patriots?"; and it says that De Gasperi asked the Paris Conference to postpone the solution of Trieste because he wanted "the Anglo-Americans to stay in Italy and to occupy our houses and our industrial plants... the poles to continue to occupy Marche and Umbri and to destroy the Communist syndacal organizations... and that De Gasperi's policy agrees with the criminals who after 20 years of betray l and mystification are now increasing the chaos by supporting false nationalist tendencies.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the amalgamation of the Italian Liberal Party with the Italian Democrat Party "R.L." stresses the weakness of liberalism in the internal political fight consisting in the individualism of its single elements and the necessity of a union of all liberal and democratic forces to save the country in the present difficult situation.

2. After the breach of the discussions between the CGIL and the Confederation of Industrials the paper admonishes the CGIL that in spite of the just claims of the workers the increase of salaries is not the right measure to obviate the difficult situation of the working class as such an increase could become the beginning of inflation when salaries had only 13 percent of their effective purchasing power in Germany.

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

being very scarce in France.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

After a short historical summary of Russian imperialism and expansionism, P. Paolo Giordani asserts that the Trieste question must also be considered from the point of view of the Russian desire to obtain a free access to the open sea whilst the Anglo-American bloc intends to prevent Russia from becoming a sea power. The Anglo-American bloc, therefore, intends to give Trieste an autonomous status under the control of the ONU whilst the Russians, who call Trieste openly "the new Gibraltar" want to incorporate the Trieste region in the Yugoslav territory.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "What were the lies that the Communists of Grossetto wanted to diffuse", P. prints the text of the Communist leaflet that the Police of Grossetto refused to allow put up on the walls of the town. The heading of the leaflet is: "Who are the true patriots?"; and it says that De Gasperi asked the Paris Conference to postpone the solution of Trieste because he wanted "the Anglo-Americans to stay in Italy and to occupy our houses and our industrial plants... the poles to continue to occupy Marche and Umbria and to destroy the Communist syndacal organizations... and that De Gasperi's policy agrees with the criminals who after 20 years of betrayal and mystification are now increasing the chaos by supporting false nationalist tendencies.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Referring to the amalgamation of the Italian Liberal Party with the Italian Democrat Party "R.L." stresses the weakness of liberalism in the internal political fight consisting in the individualism of its single elements and the necessity of a union of all liberal and democratic forces to save the country in the present difficult situation.

2. After the breach of the discussions between the CGIL and the Confederation of Industrials the paper admonishes the CGIL that in spite of the just claims of the workers the increase of salaries is not the right measure to obviate the difficult situation of the working class as such an increase could become the beginning of inflation when salaries had only 13 percent of their effective purchasing power in Germany.

3. Under the heading "Theft or espionage" the paper reports from Rome that an Italian student dressed in kaki uniform was arrested the other day in the building of the A.C. after the closure of the offices and became especially suspicious when he tried to throw away a bunch of keys in his possession.

TEMPO (Independent)

Commenting on the union of the P.D.I. with the P.L.I. (see Italia Nuova above), T. wished this union to be the first step towards a "concentration of all the Liberal forces of the Nation".

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

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Daily inset: "Defendant Baistrocchi sought to set up himself as a symbol of the Italian Army. Let us rectify: for democratic Italy as well as for Italian mothers in mourning, Baistrocchi is a symbol of the ruin caused by Fascism to the army of the Italy"

2. Ina leading article: "The warning by Wallace", Felice Platone remarks that neither Cardinal Spellman nor "Osservatore" have had a word in support of Wallace, in his campaign against the promotors of new wars. Considering the Italian situation from the standpoint of Communists, the author comes to the conclusion that only a foreign policy independent and free from foreign entanglements might give Italy the possibility of defending her peace and future.

3. An Order-of-the-day issued by Communist Deputies stresses the necessity of enacting measures in defence of the republican regime against the resumption of hostile activities on the part of reactionary and Fascist elements, a direct action on the part of the State in favour of a general resumption of industrial and agricultural activity as well as of the struggle against unemployment, lowering of prices and the adoption of a progressive tributary policy.

4. In a note under the title of "After the Campbell scandal", it is reported that a student in law, Giancarlo Mei, 21 years old, was arrested the evening before yesterday by the "Carabinieri" in the premises of the Allied Commission. The paper says that from the investigations made by the young man in the building of the A.C., was to take away from the archives of the C.I.C. some documents in reference to third persons.

5. Under the title of "At the last moment", some details are given concerning the tragic outcome of a political discussion which took place yesterday at about 15.00 at Fabbrica di Roma, near Civitacastellana, between a member of the U.Q. front and a group of Communists. The name of the "qualunquista" who threw the hand-grenade is Pietro Nardozzi di Domenico, 23 years old. Fifteen persons were wounded, three very seriously. Nardozzi was immediately arrested.

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

situation from the standpoint of Communists, the author comes to the conclusion that only a foreign policy independent and free from foreign entanglements might give Italy the possibility of defending her peace and future.

3. An Order-of-the-day issued by Communist Deputies stresses the necessity of enacting measures in defence of the republican regime against the resumption of hostile activities on the part of reactionary and Fascist elements, a direct action on the part of the State in favour of a general resumption of industrial and agricultural activity as well as of the struggle against unemployment, lowering of prices and the adoption of a progressive tributary policy.

4. In a note under the title of "After the Campbell scandal", it is reported that a student in law, Giancarlo Mei, 21 years old, was arrested the evening before yesterday by the "Carabinieri" in the premises of the Allied Commission. The paper says that from the investigations made by the young man in the building of the A.C., was to take away from the archives of the C.I.C. some documents in reference to third persons.

5. Under the title of "At the last moment", some details are given concerning the tragic outcome of a political discussion which took place yesterday at about 15.00 at Fabbrica di Roma, near Civitacastellana, between a member of the U.Q. front and a group of Communists. The name of the "qualunquista" who threw the hand-grenade is Pietro Nardozzi di Domenico, 23 years old. Fifteen persons were wounded, three very seriously. Nardozzi was immediately arrested.

1789

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/342/PRB

September 24, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The National Council of the Christian-Democrat party yesterday appointed Attilio Piccioni Secretary General of the Party and Alcide De Gasperi President of the National Council itself. The Council passed a motion which "Messaggero" summarizes as follows: (1) the consolidation of State authority and the bringing about of social justice are closely linked to each other and cannot be divided; (2) in the parliamentary field, collaboration among the mass parties is requested not only by the present proportion of political forces (which makes the exclusive government of a single party very difficult); but also in order jointly to attenuate violent contrasts; (3) A loyal agreement, accompained by the political truce allowing reciprocal respect of parties and men, is required if the collaboration has to be efficient; (4) the Christian Democrat party has avoided up till now the grave consequences of a crisis, owing to its devotion to the country; but this cannot go on further "both (because it is necessary) to eliminate an immoral political equivocation, and because (otherwise) the Government's action is made uncertain, contradictory and inefficient"; (5) the Christian-Democrat party invites the other parties to consider their attitudes again and to eliminate any illegalities. If this does not happen, the National Council invites the Directorate and the parliamentary group of the party to foster a "radical political clarification", putting every party in front of its own responsibilities". "Popolo" gives the full text of the motion, under the heading of "clear words to the other parties", while "Avanti!" comments that the Christian-Democrat party wants collaboration but threatens crisis. "Buonsenso" writes that in other words the motion says that "credit is granted today, but not tomorrow".

2. The Communist Party Central Committee closed its labors yesterday with two reports by Togliatti and Terracini. The former stressed that the Party should pay attention not only to the danger of fascism, but also to the other positive elements of the obligation which it had assumed on behalf of the people. He also said that the "new course" which the Communists and Socialists intended to impress on the Italian economy "should not be the course of the Communists and Socialists, but a democratic

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

passed a motion which "Messaggero" summarizes as follows: (1) the consolidation of State authority and the bringing about of social justice are closely linked to each other and cannot be divided; (2) in the parliamentary field, collaboration among the mass parties is requested not only by the present proportion of political forces (which makes the exclusive government of a single party very difficult); but also in order jointly to attenuate violent contrasts; (3) A loyal agreement, accompained by the political truce allowing reciprocal respect of parties and men, is required if the collaboration has to be efficient; (4) the Christian Democrat party has avoided up till now the grave consequences of a crisis, owing to its devotion to the country; but this cannot go on further "both (because it is necessary) to eliminate an internal political equivocation, and because (otherwise) the Government's action is made uncertain, contradictory and inefficient"; (5) the Christian-Democrat party invites the other parties to consider their attitudes again and to eliminate any illegalities. If this does not happen, the National Council invites the Directorate and the parliamentary group of the party to foster a "radical political clarification", putting every party in front of its own responsibilities". "Popolo" gives the full text of the motion, under the heading of "clear words to the other parties", while "Avanti!" comments that the Christian-Democrat party wants collaboration but threatens crisis. "Buonsenso" writes that in other words the motion says that "credit is granted today, but not tomorrow".

2. The Communist Party Central Committee closed its labors yesterday with two reports by Togliatti and Terracini. The former stressed that the Party should pay attention not only to the danger of fascism, but also to the other positive elements of the obligation which it had assumed on behalf of the people. He also said that the "new course" which the Communists and Socialists intended to impress on the Italian economy "should not be the course of the Communists and Socialists, but a democratic course which required the unification of all democratic and progressive forces to be put into practice. "Terracini, dealing with the new constitution of the State, said that the Communists wanted the unity of the State, and popular sovereignty and were against any kind of federalism. (Messaggero)

3. Giovanni Cassandro, Secretary general of the Liberal party, Enzo Selvaggi, Secretary General of the Italian Democratic (monarchist) party, and Benedetto Croce yesterday made some statements to the ANSA news agency concerning the recent merger of the two parties. Cassandro said that the move contributed to the clarification of a section of internal politics, on which

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

Italian public opinion had remained disoriented. In fact the existence of various political groups with a liberal tendency was unjustifiable, and after the elimination of the differences resulting from the institutional problem, the unification was logical and unavoidable. He then stated that rumors of agreements and even of fusion with the Uomo Qualunque Front were untrue, as it was untrue that the liberal doctrine was outmoded and needed to be brought up with the times. In fact the individual economy system needed the control of the State to forbid monopolies, trusts and cartels which were against private enterprise. Selvaggi said that the time for romantic fights of individuals and small groups was over, as the principle of organization ruled in modern world. Before the disciplined unity of the three mass parties it was essential for the liberal forces to unite themselves. These forces could thus gather and represent "masses" perhaps greater that those of the other three parties. Croce affirmed that he fully agreed with Cassandro's statements and that the Liberal party could not change its line. He also stated that all that had been published concerning the unification with other parties was untrue. "Avanti!" observes that the Liberals had merged with the marquises and servants of the king, and therefore the "people" and the "more needy classes" could wait. "Italia Libera" writes that "Croce buries the plan of fusion between Liberals and qualunquisti", and "Unità" that the two parties will stand with a single list in the coming administrative elections in Rome. "Buonsenso" does not print the statements and has no comments whatsoever.

4. The national convention of the "Socialist Critics" trend of the Socialist party closed last night. "Messaggero" reports that a motion was unanimously passed, reasserting the classist character of the Socialist party, and affirming that in order to be efficient the pact of unity of action with the Communists should be considered as an obligation of the two parties to consult reciprocally on any precise political and syndical initiative. In case the parties did not reach an agreement on the question at issue they should feel free to follow their own line. "Momento" adds that the motion also stresses the need for the reconstitution of the Socialist International to oppose the reviving nationalism and make peace triumph. "Unità", headlining that "Socialists Critics" would like to empty the pact of unity of action, reports that Saragat reasserted his anti-Soviet and anti-Communist viewpoint, and that Corsi allegedly charged the Communist party with being "responsible for recent syndical agitations".

[illegible] Minister Bertone yesterday.

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

groups was over, as the principle of organization ruled in modern world. Before the disciplined unity of the three mass parties it was essential for the liberal forces to unite themselves. These forces could thus gather and represent "masses" perhaps greater that those of the other three parties. Cr[illegible] affirmed that he fully agreed with Cassandro's statements and that the Liberal party could not change its line. He also stated that all that had been published concerning the unification with other parties was untrue. "Avanti!" observes that the Liberals had merged with the marquises and servants of the King, and therefore the "people" and the "more needy classes" could wait. "Italia Libera" writes that "Croce buries the plan of fusion between Liberals and qualunquisti", and "Unità" that the two parties will stand with a single list in the coming administrative elections in Rome. "Buonsenso" does not print the statements and has no comments whatsoever.

4. The national convention of the "Socialist Critics" trend of the Socialist party closed last night. "Messaggero" reports that a motion was unanimously passed, reasserting the classist character of the Socialist party, and affirming that in order to be efficient the pact of unity of action with the Communists should be considered as an obligation of the two parties to consult reciprocally on any precise political and syndical initiative. In case the parties did not reach an agreement on the question at issue they should feel free to follow their own line. "Momento" adds that the motion also stresses the need for the re-constitution of the Socialist International to op[illegible] the reviving nationalism and make peace triumph. "Unità", headlining that "Socialists Critics" would like to empty the pact of unity of action, reports that Saragat reasserted his anti-Soviet and anti-Communist viewpoint, and that Corsi allegedly charged the Communist party with being "responsible for recent syndical agitations".

5. De Gasperi received Minister Bertone yesterday.

6. Lombardo (Socialist), Einaudi (Liberal), Mobile (Communist), Meda (Christian Democrat) and Bencivenga (qualunquista) will speak today in the Constituent Assembly. The Government's declarations are expected for tomorrow. Minister Bertone will disclose some figures on the Treasury situation. De Gasperi will answer the criticism, and then the Assembly will vote the order of the day (granting confidence to De Gasperi's Government) which is being prepared today by the representatives of the mass and Republican parties. The rumor of a pending departure of De Gasperi for Paris is unconfirmed. (Messaggero)

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

7. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction meet today.

8. Bonomi will return to Rome on Thursday. Saragat will leave for Paris on Friday. (Tempo)

9. Negotiation between the Govt and the representatives of the State employees were resumed yesterday by Undersecretary of the Treasury Petrilli, who informed Lizzadri (CGIL) that the Govt has resolved to pay State, parastatal and local government employees 3,000 lire as an advance payment out of the increase of wages which is going to be decided possibly at Friday's meeting. The payment will be made early in October, anyhow not later than 10 October. (Mess.)

10. 300 milliard lire worth of British war surplus material will be consigned in a few days to Italy. (Tempo)

11. The Four Great Powers issued at Paris on Sunday a declaration stating that the Four Govts commonly agree to set the final fate of the Italian territorial possessions in Africa, to which Italy renounces any rights and titles, within a year from the signature of the peace treaty." (Italia Nuova)

12. Yesterday morning Bonomi expressed to the Paris Conference Political Commission the view point of Italy concerning the problem of the colonies. He asked the commission to adopt only the first point of article 17 of the draft treaty (a year's postponement of the decision), because the Italian people would be deeply hurt if the other two points (Italy's immediate renunciation of all rights and titles to Lybia, Eritrea and Somaliland; and the pursuit of British military administration during the year postponement period) were passed. He added that the character of Italy's action in Africa demonstrated that Italy could not be asked to renounce carrying on her work just when it was beginning to yeld fruits. If one talked about self-determination of peoples, then one could not overlook the will of 200,000 Italians who had settled in Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, Bonomi observed. Italy asked to be granted, according to the noblest principle of the San Francisco Charter, the trusteeship on her African territories acquired before fascism. For decades these territories had been linked with the history of Italy and Italian progress, and Italy made much of the point that by demanding the trusteeship on her African territories she was not asking for the handing back of colonies, but for the honour and burden of helping the populations on those territories towards the Self Government and complete independence. Bonomi also pointed out that according to international law, the normal

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

Friday's meeting. The payment will be made early in October, anyhow not later than 10 October. (Mess.)

10. 300 milliard lire worth of British war surplus material will be consigned in a few days to Italy. (Tempo)

11. The Four Great Powers issued at Paris on Sunday a declaration stating that the Four Govts commonly agree to set the final fate of the Italian territorial possessions in Africa, to which Italy renounces any rights and titles, within a year from the signature of the peace treaty." (Italia Nuova)

12. Yesterday morning Bonomi expressed to the Paris Conference Political Commission the viewpoint of Italy concerning the problem of the colonies. He asked the commission to adopt only the first point of article 17 of the draft treaty (a year's postponement of the decision), because the Italian people would be deeply hurt if the other two points (Italy's immediate renunciation of all rights and titles to Lybia, Eritrea and Somaliland; and the pursuit of British military administration during the year postponement period) were passed. He added that the character of Italy's action in Africa demonstrated that Italy could not be asked to renounce carrying on her work just when it was beginning to yeld fruits. If one talked about self-determination of peoples, then one could not overlook the will of 200,000 Italians who had settled in Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, Bonomi observed. Italy asked to be granted, according to the noblest principle of the San Francisco Charter, the trusteeship on her African territories acquired before fascism. For decades these territories had been linked with the history of Italy and Italian progress, and Italy made much of the point that by demanding the trusteeship on her African territories she was not asking for the handing back of colonies, but for the honour and burden of helping the populations on those territories towards the Self Government and complete independence. Bonomi also pointed out that according to international law, the normal regime of occupied territories called for the maintenance of local government under the military control of the occupying State. In Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, instead, Italian local government had been completely replaced by British local Government. Therefore Italy insisted that during the year's postponement, at least those territories where the interests of the Italian population were overwhelming be handed back to Italian civil administration, under whatever military control the occupying State deemed necessary. (Giornale d'Italia)

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

13. Benoni yesterday sent to the President of the Paris Conference Political Commission a letter lamenting that the Commission had paid no heed to Italy's suggestion to hold a plebiscite in the Venezia Giulia disputed area, and reasserting that a decision without respect for the rights and legitimate interests of the populations could never be accepted and never establish a lasting basis. (Italia Nuova)

13. A spokesman of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Paris Conference declared that negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia were in full swing. Bebler, Reale, Quaroni and Arpesani were holding regular meeting, everyday, and that the Yugoslav representatives were optimistic. The Italian plan for the creation of an "Istrian Switzerland" has been abandoned, and the solution was now being sought on the basis of Italo-Yugoslav joint administration of Trieste and the international territory, and of concrete guarantees for Italians remaining in Yugoslavia and Yugoslavs remaining in Italy. (INS)

14. After Benoni's speech, yesterday the Egyptian representative, asked: 1) for the restitution of the territories "which Italy detached from Egypt" (Massaua in Eritrea, Giarabub and the high plateau of Sollum in Libya); 2) for the immediate acknowledgement of the independence of Libya. The Brazilian delegate proposed granting Italy the trustee administration of her colonies under the UNO control, while the representative of New Zealand said that Italy should renounce her colonies which should be administrated by UNO and not by "Big Four". (Messaggero). "Giornale d'Italia" reports that the Abyssinian representative asked for the return of Eritrea to Ethiopia and the full and immediate ousting of Italians from that territory.

15. "Messaggero" reports that the Special office of sanctions against fascism is preparing a new OVRA list including nearly 600 names. 260 persons out of the 267 included in the first list have appealed for new judgment.

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 23)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

FIGARO (Independent)

In a note from Bologna it is reported that last night a Mobile Police Detachment of that city, with the co-operation of the "Carabinieri" of San Giovanni Persiceto, during an inspection of the zone placed under their jurisdiction were successful in seizing great quantities of arms and explosive materials, including many kilograms of tritol, as well as in taking under custody numerous pesons transporting this material by motor-trucks.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S.'s correspondent in Paris says that "while the big guns of the Soviet press, attack the American leaders, the French Communist newspaper "Humanité" violently attacks Sen. Arthur Vanderberg and Hon. Charles Bohlen (Mr. Byrnes's advisers)... accusing them of wanting Italy to become an Anglo-American base in Europe."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Talk to Bertone... and others", the paper asserts that the crisis of the Ministry of the Treasury was to a great extent an artificial one, due to a lack of confidence in the general policy of the Government. Owing to the comparatively good harvests and a considerable resumption of industrial activity, the situation of the country from an economic standpoint may be considered as pretty good. But the State budget is overburdened by debts: 356 milliards as of 30 April. This huge amount of money was taken away from the saving banks, institutes of credit and the pockets of investors. A political and wage truce is therefore imperative, in order once more to give confidence to private capital, to concur in the financing of future initiatives for carrying out national reconstruction.

2. In a "corsivo" under the heading of: "Permanent Crisis", the paper sets forth the following comments on the main items of the present Italian political situation: a) It is very doubtful that Christian-Democrats, in compliance with the decisions approved by the last National Council will be able to restore a state of peaceful co-operation among the three mass-parties, b) the relations between Communists and Socialists are very bad and it appears very unlikely that they may be restored to normal conditions

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

in seizing great quantities of arms and explosive materials, including many kilograms of tritol, as well as in taking under custody numerous persons transporting this material by motor-trucks.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

G.d.S.'s correspondent in Paris says that "while the big guns of the Soviet press, attack the American leaders, the French Communist newspaper "Humanité" violently attacks Sen. Arthur Vanderberg and Hon. Charles Bohlen (Mr. Byrnes's advisers)... accusing them of wanting Italy to become an Anglo-American base in Europe."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. In a leading article under the heading: "Talk to Bertone... and others", the paper asserts that the crisis of the Ministry of the Treasury was to a great extent an artificial one, due to a lack of confidence in the general policy of the Government. Owing to the comparatively good harvests and a considerable resumption of industrial activity, the situation of the country from an economic standpoint may be considered as pretty good. But the State budget is overburdened by debts: 356 milliards as of 30 April. This huge amount of money was taken away from the saving banks, institutes of credit and the pockets of investors. A political and wage truce is therefore imperative, in order once more to give confidence to private capital, to concur in the financing of future initiatives for carrying out national reconstruction.

2. In a "corsivo" under the heading of: "Permanent Crisis", the paper sets forth the following comments on the main items of the present Italian political situation: a) It is very doubtful that Christian-Democrats, in compliance with the decisions approved by the last National Council will be able to restore a state of peaceful co-operation among the three mass-parties, b) the relations between Communists and Socialists are very bad and it appears very unlikely that they may be restored to normal conditions c) an amalgamation of the forces of the Italian Democratic Party with those of the Liberal Party has taken place. In this respect the paper asserts that this political move was a very wise one.

INDIPENDENTE

In a short note it is reported that yesterday a meeting took place in Rome under the auspices of the group "Social Critics", with participation of socialists leaders from most of the provinces of Italy, the internal situation and organization of the Socialist Party was discussed. The following members delivered speeches, submitted reports or took part in the discussion of the meeting: Brugnoli, Simoncini, Bechi, Aconfora, Tolisco, Levi, D'Aragona,

1777

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

Di Gloria, Giudice, Corsi, Saragat, Mondolfo, Treves. The work of the socialist delegates continued this morning for the approval of the motions and it is foreseen that the necessity of an independent Socialist Party will be upheld by the great majority of the members.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

In headline: "Conditions for an advantageous co-operation as set forth in a motion approved by Christian-Democrats - Hon. Piccioni is the new General Secretary of the Christian-Democrat Party - Amalgamation of Liberals with the Italian Democrats - Tomorrow at the Constituent Assembly the discussion on communications made by the Government will be resumed - Einaudi, Lombardo and Bertone listed to take the floor - The Communist Group renews its confidence in the present Ministry - In the next days a debate on the foreign policy".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the heading of: "A problem settled only by half", Randolfo Pacciardi explains the meaning of the recent vote given by the Republican Group at the Constituent Assembly, after what he calls the interested and miscontrued interpretations of the press. Although unanimous in the diagnosis of the situation, the Republican Deputies were in disagreement on the question of the consequences to be drawn from the reply given by De Gasperi to the letter sent him by the Secretary of the Republican Party. All the deputies recognized that the reply in question was unsatisfactory, but owing to the fact that the most uncompromising faction of the group took the decision of abstaining from the final vote on which the destiny of the Government was dependent, the consequence was that the Republican Party did not withdraw its solidarity from the De Gasperi Government. The fact remains, however, that the relations between the Party and the Government are still unsettled, even after the vote of confidence given to the Govt itself. The real fact is that the general governmental policy is considered as unsatisfactory by the Republican Party.

MORNING PAPERS (September 24)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

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

Party - Amalgamation of Liberals with the Italian Democrats - Tomorrow at the Constituent Assembly the discussion on communications made by the Government will be resumed - Einaudi, Lombardo and Bertone listed to take the floor - The Communist Group renews its confidence in the present Ministry - In the next days a debate on the foreign policy".

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the heading of: "A problem settled only by half", Randolfo Pacciardi explains the meaning of the recent vote given by the Republican Group at the Constituent Assembly, after what he calls the interested and miscontrued interpretations of the press. Although unanimous in the diagnosis of the situation, the Republican Deputies were in disagreement on the question of the consequences to be drawn from the reply given by De Gasperi to the letter sent him by the Secretary of the Republican Party. All the deputies recognized that the reply in question was unsatisfactory, but owing to the fact that the most uncompromising faction of the group took the decision of abstaining from the final vote on which the destiny of the Government was dependent, the consequence was that the Republican Party did not withdraw its solidarity from the De Gasperi Government. The fact remains, however, that the relations between the Party and the Government are still unsettled, even after the vote of confidence given to the Govt itself. The real fact is that the general governmental policy is considered as unsatisfactory by the Republican Party.

MORNING PAPERS (September 24)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to the Italian-Austrian agreement about Alto Adige, Lucio Luzzatto writes that Italy obtained the Italian-German and the Italian-Slav bilingual zones after the first world war and adds that until the last few years these zones were oppressed by the criminal Fascist policy which denied them elementary rights of their own language and of personality and caused thereby a conflict between the nationals in question. The Italian-German bilingual zone traditionally called Southern Tyrol includes the present province of Bolzano and several communities of the Adige valley belonging at present to Trento province. The writer concludes that this region should obtain its administrative, economical and social autonomy.

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

2. Under the heading "A British deputy friend of Italy", the paper stresses Colonel Stephen King Hall's observations in his welcome to the Roman press that the Italian workers are especially charged with material and moral sacrifices for the Italian restoration.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Four full stops", the paper outlines the following four fundamental conditions to be carried out from the initial stage of the work of reconstruction of the country: 1) Definite, clear-cut rules to govern all national activities, from public order to taxation, economic regime and so forth, 2) co-ordination of the policies carried out by the various Ministries, 3) Agricultural Programme and provisions to induce peasants and land-owners not only to deliver sufficient products to collective stocks, but also to increase the amount of production, 4) Industrial programme aiming at ascertaining what industries are to remain and what should be discarded, and above all at replacing our confidence in labour, as the only means apt to save the country.

2. In a small note it is reported that at Rovato, near Brescia, alleged communist violences have been committed against the local U.Q. section on the occasion of a meeting: four men seriously wounded and four or five bruised.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. asserts that "Ansaldo" will be able to carry out the construction of the 5 ships ordered by the Argentine Government.

2. G. reports a rush of the population in Lombardia to buy all sorts of cloth owing to the rumor of a forthcoming rationing of cloth.

3. G. reports that a "high-official" of the British Food Office will arrive in Rome in the next few days to sign an agreement for the export of Italian vegetables and fruit to Great Britain. (ANSA)

4. G. says that Scoccimarro's financial project has been "welcomed with perplexity" in the financial and industrial circles of Northern Italy.

5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	21 Sept.	23 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9300-9375	9250-9350
- Pound	1500-1510	1520-1525
- Dollar: Large D.C.	510	505

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

regime and so forth, 2) co-ordination of the policies carried out by the various Ministries, 3) Agricultural Programme and provisions to induce peasants and land-owners not only to deliver sufficient products to collective stocks, but also to increase the amount of production, 4) Industrial programme aiming at ascertaining what industries are to remain and what should be discarded, and above all at replacing our confidence in labour, . . the only means apt to save the country.

2. In a small note it is reported that at Rovato, near Brescia, alleged communist violences have been committed against the local U.Q. section on the occasion of a meeting: four men seriously wounded and four or five bruised.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. asserts that "Ansaldo" will be able to carry out the construction of the 5 ships ordered by the Argentine Government.

2. G. reports a rush of the population in Lombardia to buy all sorts of cloth owing to the rumor of a forthcoming rationing of cloth.

3. G. reports that a "high-official" of the British Food Office will arrive in Rome in the next few days to sign an agreement for the export of Italian vegetables and fruit to Great Britain. (ANSA)

4. G. says that Scoccimarro's financial project has been "welcomed with perplexity" in the financial and industrial circles of Northern Italy.

5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free . arket:

	21 Sept.	23 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9300-9375	9250-9350
- Pound	1500-1510	1520-1525
- Dollar: Large D.C.	510	505
Normal D.C.	526-528	522-524
Small D.C.	557-558	554-557
Swiss Franc	174-175	172-174

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Leo Valiani writes that "an increasing lack of Government and of State" is to be seen in Italy and stresses that the Committees of Liberation did not fight for such a kind of Republic as the present one.

1776

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

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. I.N. prints an interview with Enzo Selvaggi, executive of the Italian Democratic Party, on the union of his party with the Italian Liberal Party. After emphasising the meaning of this union and commenting on the reaction of the Communists and Socialists he said that "in front of the Union of the three parties' all the Liberal forces of the Nation should unite.... and a union with the Uomo Qualunque Party is possible and desirable".

2. I.N. prints Benedetto Croce's statement on the union of the P.D.I. with the P.L.I. (see General above)

3. Under the heading: "Defend Trieste, threatened by betrayal", G. Montemuglieno writes: "A direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia on the question of Trieste would mean the betrayal of Trieste by Italy... The Slavs have no right to command in Trieste, neither alone nor together with others... If Ambassador Reale proposes or accepts an Italo-Yugoslav government in Trieste he would become the agent of this betrayal.... We can expect nothing from De Gasperi, who is a politician ignoring important problems... It is monstrous to ask the Slavs to [illegible]. A city like Trieste whose inhabitants have fought the Slavs for 80 years... The Communists, through Ambassador Reale, are opening the way to the Slav conquest: this is a felony against a great city which has cried out its will to remain Italian... If the Italians do not have the strength today to save Trieste, they have the duty not to betray it!"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Authority and Social Justice", the paper remarks that the unsettled nature which has characterised the action of the Italian Government so far is mainly due to the fact that the three mass-parties, although united by word agreements, have very often eat on their words and have acted in contrast with the promise given. There is a common denominator, that is a common platform on which the three mass-parties may act for the country welfare: to restore the authority of the State and to carry out a constructive programme of social justice. The writer adds that only a strong State would be capable of carrying social justice into effect. A strong State must be founded not merely on police power, but on the sincere support of the people, in accordance with the universal principles of democracy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Federico Comandini stresses the necessity of a constitutional law which prevents the ordinary legislator from creating special

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

betrayal", G. Montemuglieno writes: "A direct agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia on the question of Trieste would mean the betrayal of Trieste by Italy... The Slavs have no right to command in Trieste, neither alone nor together with others... If Ambassador Reale proposes or accepts an Italo-Yugoslav government in Trieste he would become the agent of this betrayal.... We can expect nothing from De Gasperi, who is a politician ignoring important problems... It is monstrous to ask the Slavs to rule. A city like Trieste whose inhabitants have fought the Slavs for 80 years... The Communists, through Ambassador Reale, are opening the way to the Slav conquest: this is a felony against a great city which has cried out its will to remain Italian... If the Italians do not have the strength today to save Trieste, they have the duty not to betray it!"

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Authority and Social Justice", the paper remarks that the unsettled nature which has characterised the action of the Italian Government so far is mainly due to the fact that the three mass-parties, although united by word agreements, have very often eat on their words and have acted in contrast with the promise given. There is a common denominator, that is a common platform on which the three mass-parties may act for the country welfare: to restore the authority of the State and to carry out a constructive programme of social justice. The writer adds that only a strong State would be capable of carrying social justice into effect. A strong State must be founded not merely on police power, but on the sincere support of the people, in accordance with the universal principles of democracy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Federico Comandini stresses the necessity of a constitutional law which prevents the ordinary legislator from creating special magistracies and pleads for the abolition of anachronistic privileges for the organs of the State.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

I. P. sums up the decisions taken at the Congress of the Christian Democrat Party, prints the order of the day voted by the representatives of the Party, and emphasises the figure of the new Political Secretary of the Party, Attilio Piccioni.

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

2. Giulio Andreotti comments on the decisions taken at the Christian-Democrat Congress saying that De Gasperi relinquished the political direction of the Party in order to dedicate his entire activity to his functions in the Government.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. We were from the beginning against the institution of special sections of the Court of Assises, writes Manfilo Gentile, as they have none of the advantages of the ordinary or of the exceptional tribunals. The design to judge political crimes by citizens who have the task of renewing the democratic and anti-fascist atmosphere of the country was overruled by political passions as numerous voiding of judgments of those special sections by the Supreme Court may prove. The confinement of the police is still more serious, continues the writer, as sanctions should be taken only after a regular judgment. Addressing himself to De Gasperi and the Christian Democrats the writer pleads for the abolition of these fascist remains which endanger always the freedom which they pretend to protect.

2. "R.L." prints Benedetto Croce's statement on the union of the PDI with the PLI (see General above).

3. For two years "Unità has been but the echo of "Pravda" and of radio Moscow, for two years the Italian Communists have acted like faithful executors of the ideological plans of Russian imperialism and Togliatti has deplored the decision of the Four about Trieste not as an Italian but as a loudspeaker for Russian and Yugoslav interests, writes "R.L." and wonders whether "Unità" should be now the right paper to admonish the Italians to remain neutral in the ideological conflict between the Big Blocks.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Arturo Labriola says that the Communist policy of the increase of wages does not hurt "Capitalism" but, instead, Socialism and the whole Italian economy.

2. T. reports that the Director of the Italian hospital of Tirana (Albania), Prof. Lozzi had his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment "because his professional activity has been useful to the Albanians". (SIDI)

3. Under the heading "Enquiry in Emilia", Giorgio Vecchietti, reports from Ferrara on the persisting murder wave in Emilia, on the illicit traffic in grain and food-stuff and on the activity of a mysterious radio transmitter which on September 7th covered the Government's Broadcasting station in Bologna saying "Every evening a corpse, every month a common grave" and other terrible threats.

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

police is still more serious, continues the writer, as sanctions should be taken only after a regular judgment. Addressing himself to De Gasperi and the Christian Democrats the writer pleads for the abolition of these fascist remains which endanger always the freedom which they pretend to protect.

2. "R.L." prints Benedetto Croce's statement on the union of the PDI with the UDI (see General above).

3. For two years "Unità has been but the echo of "Pravda" and of radio Moscow, for two years the Italian Communists have acted like faithful executors of the ideological plans of Russian imperialism and Togliatti has deplored the decision of the Four about Trieste not as an Italian but as a loudspeaker for Russian and Yugoslav interests, writes "R.L." and wonders whether "Unità" should be now the right paper to admonish the Italians to remain neutral in the ideological conflict between the Big Blocks.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Arturo Labriola says that the Communist policy of the increase of wages does not hurt "Capitalism" but, instead, Socialism and the whole Italian economy.

2. T. reports that the Director of the Italian hospital of Tirana (Albania), Prof. Lozzi had his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment "because his professional activity has been useful to the Albanians". (SIDI)

3. Under the heading "Enquiry in Emilia", Giorgio Vecchietti, reports from Ferrara on the persisting murder wave in Emilia, on the illicit traffic in grain and food-stuff and on the activity of a mysterious radio transmitter which on September 7th covered the Government's Broadcasting station in Bologna saying "Every evening a corpse, every month a common grave" and other terrible threats.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The fifth article of the series: "What the Allied occupation costs us" by Riccardo Longone, appears in today's "Unità" and deals with alleged bad conditions in Naples brought about by Allied occupation.

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

2. In a leading article under the heading of: "Baistrocchi's Trial". Pietro Ingrao remarks that the obsolution sentence pronounced in the action brought against General Baistrocchi, has passed almost without comments in the press. The main points upheld by the lawyers who took care of the defense of this case were almost identical, according to the writer, to those set out in the well known article by Marshal Messe, which appeared some time ago in "Il Tempo". The Italian Generals had the duty of carrying out the orders received by the Fascist Government, the only Government "regular, legitimate and responsible" at that time. Therefore Baistrocchi's position was perfectly right and no serious objection could be raised against his behaviour. What should we reply, Ingrao adds, to this contention? We could remind that the obedience to Fascist orders was the cause of the deterioration of the army and of the ruin of Italy. The Military Tribunal should have remembered this, but it failed to do so, therefore its sentence was not according to justice.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/343/PRB

September 25, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. At yesterday's session of the Constituent Assembly, Lizzadri reported on the action taken by the CGIL to protect the Italian emigrants. Scuna (Chr. Dem.), referring to what in the previous session Reggiville (Comm.) had said about the partisans and Captain Lavagnino, drew prolonged applause from Center and Right by stating that it was not true that all partisans had adhered to the movement of violence which occurred in Piedmont. It was true, instead, that several Federations had reasserted that to defend their interests it was necessary to abide by the law, and had disavowed the Asti movement. He concluded by deploring the welcome given Lavagnino at the Asti railway station by Moscatelli, and deploring violence. His speech was often interrupted by the high clamors of the Left. Moscatelli (Comm.) then affirmed that all that Scuna had said was untrue and warned that "there is no playing with the partisans' patience!". Einaudi (Liberal, Governor of the Bank of Italy) reviewed the financial situation. He said that expenditures, which last year had been balanced with income, had now already reached 510 milliard lire, to which should be added 80 milliard lire owing to the political price of bread and about 40 milliard lire to be furnished to the Allies. Therefore he did not expect the expenditures to be less than 700 milliard lire, while the estimated income was 240 milliard lire. He affirmed that the national income was increasing but should reach the 1938 level before a balance could be obtained, and added that since 12 May 1945 the Minister of Treasury had not asked the Bank of Italy any advance payment for the issuing of notes. Circulation had nevertheless increased from 380 to 412 milliard lire. Dealing then with circulation, saving, and prices, he said that (on the basis of 1938 figures) circulation had increased 18 times while national income had surged by 30%, which implied that goods produced were less. He concluded by affirming the necessity for increased saving and increased production of goods. Bencivenga (qualunquista) criticized the tendency to make a scape-goat out of the Army, which, he said, was never fascist. Conti (Republican) affirmed that the Republic did not exist yet because the methods of the past were still enforced. He pleaded for more authority vested in the communes and regions, affirmed that he was not against freedom of press but that it was necessary to put some curbs in a

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

that it was not true that all partisans had adhered to the movement of violence which occurred in Piedmont. It was true, instead, that several Federations had reasserted that to defend their interests it was necessary to abide by the law, and had disavowed the Asti movement. He concluded by deploring the welcome given Lavagnino at the Asti railway station by Bosco Lucis, and deploring violence. His speech was often interrupted by the high clamors of the Left. Bosco Lucis (Comm.) then affirmed that all that Geuna had said was untrue and warned that "there is no playing with the partisans' patience!". Einaudi (Liberal, Governor of the Bank of Italy) reviewed the financial situation. He said that expenditures, which last year had been balanced with income, had now already reached 510 milliard lire, to which should be added 80 milliard lire owing to the political price of bread and about 40 milliard lire to be furnished to the Allies. Therefore he did not expect the expenditures to be less than 700 milliard lire, while the estimated income was 240 milliard lire. He affirmed that the national income was increasing but should reach the 1938 level before a balance could be obtained, and added that since 12 May 1945 the Minister of Treasury had not asked the Bank of Italy any advance payment for the issuing of notes. Circulation had nevertheless increased from 380 to 412 milliard lire. Dealing then with circulation, saving, and prices, he said that (on the basis of 1938 figures) circulation had increased 18 times while national income had sagged by 30%, which implied that goods produced were less. He concluded by affirming the necessity for increased saving and increased production of goods. Bencivenga (qualunquista) criticized the tendency to make a scape-goat out of the Army, which, he said, was never fascist. Conti (Republican) affirmed that the Republic did not exist yet because the methods of the past were still enforced. He pleaded for more authority vested in the communes and regions, affirmed that he was not against freedom of press but that it was necessary to put some papers in a condition to feel that behind them there was the disdain of the Republic, and stressed that he was against militarism but not against the army, which however had to be republican. A proposal to close the debate then was voted and approved by the Assembly. (Jesse Sero) "Italia Nuova" emphasizes the split which must be going on inside the Socialist party, as Lombardo, who was expected to participate in the debate in order to explain his party's stand, did not speak.

2. De Gasperi received Saragat yesterday. They discussed the activity of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference. The possibility of De Gasperi's attending personally the conclusive

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

phase of the Conference is not improbable, but his immediate departure for Paris is to be excluded. (Messaggero)

3. The representatives of the four parties in the Govt held a meeting yesterday afternoon to agree on an order of the day of confidence in the Govt to be voted by the Constituent Assembly. The text is as follows: "The Constituent Assembly, having heard the Govt's declarations, which bind it to strengthen the new democratic and republican institutions and to undertake a prompt and organized action of economic policy, approves them and passes the order of the day." (Messaggero). "Avanti!" states that the text was proposed by the Socialists, while "Globo" affirms that Lombardo yesterday renounced speaking in the Assembly following the agreement reached on this order of the day.

4. The CGIL and Confindustria yesterday resumed negotiations to reach an agreement on wage increases for all workers. The CGIL has asked for a 100% increase of basic wages, writes "Globo". "Unità" affirms that an answer by the Confindustria is expected today.

5. All papers report Stalin's interview with the correspondent of the "London Sunday Times". "Messaggero's leading article deals with this matter, while "Unità" gives the report under the heading "A great horizon of peace for humanity."

6. The London "Times" published yesterday some statements by the Yugoslav Vice-Foreign Minister, Bebler, and the Italian Ambassador, Reale, concerning present negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia. Bebler affirmed that the Italian proposals consisted in asking more than what was granted Italy by the draft peace treaty, and that the Yugoslavs had therefore drawn the conclusion that there was no reason to have further conversations under such conditions. Reale affirmed that the Italian Govt had not taken advantage of all chances to reach an agreement with Yugoslavia. (Italia Nuova). "Unità" reports the news under the heading "A stalemate which must be overcome", and asks what were the instructions given to and the power vested in the Italian delegates. "Popolo" headlines that Reale's statements concerning the attempt at reaching an agreement with Yugoslavia are unwarranted. Sonomi stated to an ANSA correspondent yesterday that it had never been a case either of negotiations or of a beginning of negotiations. It only was true that on three occasions some elements of the Italian and Yugoslav delegations, taking advantage of personal acquaintance, had exchanged some ideas regarding the possible solution of the Venezia Giulia problem. The exchange of ideas had only a "scouting" aim. The Italians asked for an improvement in their favor of the "French line", while the Yugoslavs ask to change in their favor this line, which they claim they will never be able to accept. "Under such conditions", said Bebler, "[illegible]

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

reached on this order of the day.

4. The CGIL and Confindustria yesterday resumed negotiations to reach an agreement on wage increases for all workers. The CGIL has asked for a 100% increase of basic wages, writes "Globo". "Unità" affirms that an answer by the Confindustria is expected today.

5. All papers report Stalin's interview with the correspondent of the "London Sunday Times". "Messaggero"'s leading article deals with this matter, while "Unità" gives the report under the heading "A great horizon of peace for humanity."

6. The London "Times" published yesterday some statements by the Yugoslav Vice-Foreign Minister, Bebler, and the Italian Ambassador, Reale, concerning present negotiations between Italy and Yugoslavia. Bebler affirmed that the Italian proposals consisted in asking more than what was granted Italy by the draft peace treaty, and that the Yugoslavs had therefore drawn the conclusion that there was no reason to have further conversations under such conditions. Reale affirmed that the Italian Govt had not taken advantage of all chances to reach an agreement with Yugoslavia. (Italia Nuova). "Unità" reports the news under the heading "A stalemate which must be overcome", and adds what were the instructions given to and the power vested in the Italian delegates. "Popolo" headlines that Reale's statements concerning the attempt at reaching an agreement with Yugoslavia are unwarranted. Bonomi stated to an ANSA correspondent yesterday that it had never been a case either of negotiations or of a beginning of negotiations. It only was true that on three occasions some elements of the Italian and Yugoslav delegations, taking advantage of personal acquaintance, had exchanged some ideas regarding the possible solution of the Venezia Giulia problem. The exchange of ideas had only a "scouting" aim. The Italians asked for an improvement in their favor of the "French line", while the Yugoslavs ask to change in their favor this line, which they claim they will never be able to accept. "Under such conditions", said Bonomi, "I can do nothing but repeat Bebler's conclusion: there is no more reason for further conversations." "Italia Nuova" writes that Yugoslavia wanted to get from Italy what no treaty could give her, and adds "God save De Gasperi from his 'personal representative', Reale".

7. Reporting on yesterday's discussion at the Paris Conference Political Commission, "Messaggero" affirms that the 21 are practically agreed that Italy should renounce her colonies for ever and that Ethiopia has a right to get Eritrea. "Italy has virtually lost her colonies", the paper says. Some headlines: Popolo - "Those interested in the fate of our colonies are many." Italia Libera: "The Allies are agreed". Italia Nuova - "The sacrifices and blood of Italian generations are lost". Risorgimento Liberale - "An iniquitous verdict". (Concluded at page No. 7)

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 24)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

In a short note it is reported that today the second session of the Congress of the Artisans Association belonging to the Handicraft Confederation has taken place in Rome, at the Headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce. A discussion followed on the report submitted by the General Secretary, in which the following delegate took part: Francesco di Stefano from Messina, Giuseppe Romano from Reggio Calabria, Angelo Tuci from Pistoia, Ettore Castellano from Naples, Manfredo Angelletti from Caserta, Arturo Morgese from Bari, Giuseppe Palamni from Cagliari, Umberto Cafiero, Luigi Gallina, Gaetano Fedele from Naples, Oscar Zucchi and Alessandro Casolari, Rome and Luigi Florio from Foggia. Some Artisans Associations of Northern Italy have not joined the Congress.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.M.

FIGARO (Independent) - N.M.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "O.Z.N.A. operates in Milan against refugees from Venezia Giulia", G.d.S. writes that "O.Z.N.A.'s long hand" operates now in Milan not only against Ustash elements but also against Italian refugees from Venezia Giulia out of 'revenge' ... killing them scientifically by hypodermic injections of air in veins, by blows of sand-sacks on the back of the head or also by automobile 'accidents'." The paper relates that a certain Captain E.A. is at the head of the organisation, that this man was a former Captain in the Yugoslav Army and a member of the Belgrade Communist Executive and that before being appointed to his present post he was recruiting Italian Fascist pilots and air technicians offering them contracts as instructors in the Yugoslav Army.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. prints an interview by its correspondent in Buenos Aires, Fausto Lumich, with Mr. Santiago Peralta, director of the Argentine Immigration Bureau, in which the Argentine official said that Argentina welcomes Italians and that besides the quota of farmers, there is also place in Argentina for 100,000 workers, but that the whole immigration problem is hampered by the great cost of transport.

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article under the heading of: "Autonomies -

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

and Alessandro Casolari, Rome and Luigi Florio from Foggia. Some Artisans Associations of Northern Italy have not joined the Congress.

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.N.

FIGARO (Independent) - N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

Under the heading "O.Z.N.A. operates in Milan against refugees from Venezia Giulia", G.d.S. writes that "O.Z.N.A.'s long hand" operates now in Milan not only against Ustash elements but also against Italian refugees from Venezia Giulia out of 'revenge' ... killing them scientifically by hypodermic injections of air in veins, by blows of sand-sacks on the back of the head or also by automobile 'accidents'." The paper relates that a certain Captain B.M. is at the head of the organisation, that this man was a former Captain in the Yugoslav Army and a member of the Belgrade Communist Executive and that before being appointed to his present post he was recruiting Italian Fascist pilots and air technicians offering them contracts as instructors in the Yugoslav Army.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

G.d'I. prints an interview by its correspondent in Buenos Aires, Fausto Luzich, with Mr. Santiago Peralta, director of the Argentine Immigration Bureau, in which the Argentine official said that Argentina welcomes Italians and that besides the quota of farmers, there is also place in Argentina for 100,000 workers, but that the whole immigration problem is hampered by the great cost of transport.

INDIPENDENTE

In a leading article under the heading of: "Autonomies - The Prefect's Function", signed by Angelo Vincenti, it is remarked that the proposition of suppressing the Prefects has met with the approval of a great number of Deputies at the Constituent Assembly, belonging to the various parties and political trends, because almost everywhere it is recognized that the Prefecture represents an obsolete institution, hampering the vital impulses and tendencies of local public agencies, such as the communes, provinces and regions. The writer warns, however, that the enactment of precautionary measures would be imperative, in order to avoid the inconvenience that the suppression of Prefectures may bring about by the dissociation of the above mentioned public

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

agencies from the life of the State. The writer advises further that a new controlling agency, composed of competent magistrates and functionaries may be established to carry out the "role" actually played by Prefectures.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Through a telephonic communication from Florence, the paper has been informed that a number of house-wives of that city, irritated by the continuous rise of prices, which in the opinion of the people at large is laid upon the speculators, have staged demonstrations at the Central and S. Ambrogio markets. A few Food-stuff stands and stores were assaulted and a delegation also went to the Prefecture to voice a protest.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In headlines: "The problems of Collective Storage - The peasants agitation expands in Piedmont - Accidents at Alba - The Town Mayor slapped in the face - Attempt to assault the prisons - Manifestations and disorders in the province of Cuneo too".

MORNING PAPERS (September 25)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Referring to the discussions in the Constituent Assembly about the difficult economic and financial situation of the country, Pietro Nenni recalls that this sad inheritance of the Fascist war can be changed neither in one year nor in five years. The only constructive criticism, therefore, came from the side of Communists and Socialists, continues the writer, who stressed that no miracles of the Government could be expected but a vigorous action of the Government and of the administrations of the State. Stating that Leon Blum's sentence is also valid for Italy, (he said the other day at Toulouse that France has only the choice between Party Governments and Personal Governments), Pietro Nenni asserts that Nitti also would not welcome personal Governments in Italy and asks Nitti to explain his utterance that the three parties of the masses encroached on the rights of the Italian Democracy.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Contradictory Agricultural Policy, the paper comments on a circular sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture, recommending all agriculturists to obtain [illegible]

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

demonstrations at the Central and S. Ambrogio markets. A few Food-stuff stands and stores were assaulted and a delegation also went to the Prefecture to voice a protest.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In headline: "The problems of Collective Storage - The peasants agitation expands in Piedmont - Accidents at Alba - The Town Mayor slapped in the face - Attempt to assault the prisons - Manifestations and disorders in the province of Cuneo too".

MORNING PAPERS (September 25)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

Referring to the discussions in the Constituent Assembly about the difficult economic and financial situation of the country, Pietro Nenni recalls that this sad inheritance of the Fascist war can be changed neither in one year nor in five years. The only constructive criticism, therefore, came from the side of Communists and Socialists, continues the writer, who stressed that no miracles of the Government could be expected but a vigorous action of the Government and of the administrations of the State. Stating that Leon Blum's sentence is also valid for Italy, (he said the other day at Toulouse that France has only the choice between Party Governments and personal Governments), Pietro Nenni asserts that Nitti also would not welcome personal Governments in Italy and asks Nitti to explain his utterance that the three parties of the masses encroached on the rights of the Italian Democracy.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

In a leading article under the heading of: "Contradictory Agricultural Policy, the paper comments on a circular sent out by the Ministry of Agriculture, recommending all agriculturists to abstain from an "exaggerated" extension of anti-economic cultivations, that will result only in insufficient income. Inasmuch as the same Ministry is favoring the occupation of land by co-operatives of would-be peasants, who are deprived of capital as well as of seeds, fertilizers and machines neccesary to carry out large scale agricultural works, the writer comes to the conclusion that the agricultural policy applied by the Ministry is a contradictory one.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that the Ethiopian Government has seized one and a half million Pounds worth of Italian property in Ethiopia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785018

2. G. reports that the Norwegian Government ordered three 3,600-ton ships from the "Odero-Terni-Orlando" Shipyard in La Spezia.

3. G. reports that an American tanker arrived yesterday at Bari with 64,000 barrels of gasoline.

4. G. reports that the "American Chamber of Commerce For Trade With Italy" yesterday notified the Italian Chamber of Commerce that several American Companies are asking for Italian motor-vehicles to be exported to the United States.

5. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	23 Sept.	24 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9250-9350	9050-9175
- Pound	1520-1525	1500
- Dollar: Large D.C.	505	unexchanged
Normal D.C.	522-524	514-517
Small D.C.	554-557	545-550
- Swiss Franc	172-174	171-173

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "to [illegible] military tribunals", Federico Comandini refers to the approval of the formulation of the fifth article of the new Constitution which abolishes capital punishment adding that only military war penal codes may make exceptions. The writer pleads for the abolition of military codes and military tribunals stressing that a citizen remains a citizen even as a soldier.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. XXX accuses De Gasperi, Nenni and Togliatti of having "deliberately speculated on the generous patriotism of the Italian people" during the Referendum and the Elections for having let at that moment the Italians believe that (a) only the Republic could restore the prestige of Italy before the world, (b) the Christian Democrat Party was the good friend of France's M.R.P. and could ease the tension between the two countries, (c) the Socialist Party was the good friend of the British Labor Government and that Mr. Bevin would help Italy, (d) the Communist Party would influence the Russians to desist from their drastic claims on Italy.

2. Under the heading "How the Slavs see Eisenhower's visit in Venezia Giulia, I.N. prints that Fiume's Communist paper comments on the visit of the U.S. Chief of Staff saying that "it is the worse and most anti-Yugoslav action that the Anglo-American

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

- Gold Pound Sterling	9250-9350	9050-9175
- Pound	1520-1525	1500
- Dollar: Large D.C.	505	unexchanged
Normal D.C.	522-524	514-517
Small D.C.	554-557	545-550
- Swiss Franc	172-174	171-173

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Under the heading "to end [illegible] military tribunals", Federico Comandini refers to the approval of the formulation of the fifth article of the new Constitution which abolishes capital punishment adding that only military war penal codes may make exceptions. The writer pleads for the abolition of military codes and military tribunals stressing that a citizen remains a citizen even as a soldier.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

1. XXX accuses De Gasperi, Nenni and Togliatti of having "deliberately speculated on the generous patriotism of the Italian people" during the Referendum and the Elections for having let at that moment the Italians believe that (a) only the Republic could restore the prestige of Italy before the world, (b) the Christian Democrat Party was the good friend of France's M.R.P. and could ease the tension between the two countries, (c) the Socialist Party was the good friend of the British Labor Government and that Mr. Bevin would help Italy, (d) the Communist Party would influence the Russians to desist from their drastic claims on Italy.

2. Under the heading "How the Slavs see Eisenhower's visit in Venezia Giulia, I.N. prints that Fiume's Communist paper comments on the visit of the U.S. Chief of Staff saying that "it is the worse and most anti-Yugoslav action that the Anglo-Americans ever performed" ... "Bikini's atom-bomb, the cruise of the aircraft-carrier" F.D. Roosevelt", the bitter diplomatic notes, the inspection of the Morgan Line by important personalities and the transfer of the British H.Q. from Caserta to Padua", all this was 'ideological terrorism', but Eisenhower's visit in Venezia Giulia exceeds all the other Anglo-American anti-Yugoslav initiatives."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a short item it is reported that the police have successfully carried out an important operation concerning a traffic of explosives which was going on between Bari, Naples and Rome. The police some time ago received a hint that this material

1772

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

was withdrawn from the large deposits of projectiles left in the province of Bari by the Allies. Giovanni Boccia, Luigi and Antonio Garofano and Marco Verraro, manual-workers resident in the province of Naples have been arrested in connection with this case. They were allegedly in the service of a certain Antonio d'Ambrogio of Naples, who is supposed to have gathered the explosives from the various Allied Depots and carried them to a secret Central Wharehouse in Bari, with the help of the above mentioned workers. A Roman industrialist, Rinaldo Vetroni, seems to be involved in this affair, the paper states.

2. In a note under the heading: "Will we still be able to dress ourselves? - The reason for the rise of prices - Retailers are denouncing the manoeuvres by manufacturers for the raising of prices as well as the tricks on exportations, by which valued currency is withdrawn from the State", the causes of and the remedies to the rise of prices in the field of clothing materials are set forth by Signor Dova, President of the Textile Retailers Federation, Signor Alfredo Cocorocchia, President of the Hosery Traders Federation and Ing. Cataldo, President of the Traders Union of Rome.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Everybody agrees that the first task of the Government in economic political matters should be the stabilization of the lira which should be preceded by an increase of production and of international exchange, states Leo Levi adding that financial reconstruction should create the necessary confidence for the stabilization of the lira.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.H.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Examining Saragat's importance to the Socialist Party, Manlio Lupinacci asserts that a Socialist Party without Saragat would be without equilibrium and strength and would slip into the Communist Party. Those, however, who suggest voting for Saragat must not forget that Saragat represents the right wing of the Socialists, writes M.L. and warn that a vote for Saragat would include the vote for Nenni and for the pact of unity of action with Togliatti's Party.

2. The unanimity with which Eritrea has been assigned to Ethiopia at the Luxembourg Palace is one of the facts which provoke a feeling of rebellion in the mind of honest people, comments the paper on the last decision at Paris, asserting that Italy found

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

are denouncing the manoeuvres by manufacturers for the raising of prices as well as the tricks on exportations, by which valued currency is withdrawn from the State", the causes of and the remedies to the rise of prices in the field of clothing materials are set forth by Signor Dova, President of the Textile Retailers Federation, Signor Alfredo Cocorocchia, President of the Hosery Traders Federation and Ing. Catrido, President of the Traders Union of Rome.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Everybody agrees that the first task of the Government in economic political matters should be the stabilization of the lira which should be preceded by an increase of production and of international exchange, states Leo Levi adding that financial reconstruction should create the necessary confidence for the stabilization of the lira.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.H.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Examining Saragat's importance to the Socialist Party, Manlio Lupinacci asserts that a Socialist Party without Saragat would be without equilibrium and strength and would slip into the Communist Party. Those, however, who suggest voting for Saragat must not forget that Saragat represents the right wing of the Socialists, writes N.L. and warn that a vote for Saragat would include the vote for Nenni and for the pact of unity of action with Togliatti's Party.

2. The unanimity with which Eritrea has been assigned to Ethiopia at the Luxembourg Palace is one of the facts which provoke a feeling of rebellion in the mind of honest people, comments the paper on the last decision at Paris, asserting that Italy found Ethiopia in misery and under barbaric conditions when she began to make a model colony of Ethiopia. The decision of the Paris Conference is a symptom of serious decadence of the political sense of European and American Governments, concludes the paper, and may have serious complications and delusions in the future as history does not forget offenses done to justice and intelligence.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. T. prints an article by Mr. Anthony Eden headlined "How the Russians look for security".

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

2. T. reports that the Bari police yesterday arrested 7 persons involved in the theft of 500 tons of Allied explosives and found part of the material.

3. T. reports from Vienna that the Austrian Communists are against the De Gasperi-Gruber agreement on the question of the Alto Adige and that they have started a press-campaign asking for the cancellation of the agreement.

4. T. emphasizes Einaudi's clear speech yesterday at the Costituente approving the contents.

5. T. reports that the Italian State has accepted ex-King Victor Emanuel's gift of his well known collection of Italian coins.

6. Under the headings "'Imperialism' of the poor people" and "600 souls without passport", Arnaldo Vecchietti, "Tempo's" reporter in Tripoli, relates the sorry fate of Italians in Libya "who having enough of the unjustified Italo-phobia of the Arabs, with being forced to beg for work after having been thrown out of their jobs and replaced by people who came from no where, with having their houses requisitioned by British officials who arrived there with their families..." decide to go to Italy by any means, as the sorrier fate of 611 Italians who "having formerly worked in Lybia and seen this land watered by Italian sweat" left Italy to return to Libya and begin to work as in the past, but who, because they are not provided with regular permits and passports, were interned in concentration camps by the local authorities (REUTER) as they were disembarking from four clandestine ships.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "To grant the land", the question of the occupation of uncultivated land by peasants is dealt with from the standpoint of the Communist Party.

2. In a note dealing with the lectures delivered by Palmiro Togliatti at Reggio Emilia, it is reported that the main argument set forth by the communist leader was the following: "Between the Communist Party and the middle-classes there is no reason for incompatibility, because among these classes there are some categories of workers who have interests in common with the proletariat".

3. In a "corsivo" entitled "Immediate release from prison", a protest is voiced against the arrest of a number of Greek refugees in Carbonara, at the suggestion of the Greek Consulate of Bari. The paper says that such an arrest is not justified by the laws of the Italian code.

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

Prefect Bocchini's gift of his well known collection of Italian coins.

6. Under the headings "'Imperialism' of the poor people" and "600 souls without passport", Arnaldo Vecchietti, "Tempo's" reporter in Tripoli, relates the sorry fate of Italians in Libya "who having enough of the unjustified Italo-phobia of the Arabs, with being forced to beg for work after having been thrown out of their jobs and replaced by people who came from no where, with having their houses requisitioned by British officials who arrived there with their families..." decide to go to Italy by any means, as the sorrier fate of 611 Italians who "having formerly worked in Lybia and seen this land watered by Italian sweat" left Italy to return to Libya and begin to work as in the past, but who, because they are not provided with regular permits and passports, were interned in concentration camps by the local authorities (REUTER) as they were disembarking from four clandestine ships.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "To grant the land", the question of the occupation of uncultivated land by peasants is dealt with from the standpoint of the Communist Party.

2. In a note dealing with the lecture delivered by Palmiro Togliatti at Reggio Emilia, it is reported that the main argument set forth by the communist leader was the following: "Between the Communist Party and the middle-classes there is no reason for incompatibility, because among these classes there are some categories of workers who have interests in common with the proletariat".

3. In a "corsivo" entitled "Immediate release from prison", a protest is voiced against the arrest of a number of Greek refugees in Carbonara, at the suggestion of the Greek Consulate of Bari. The paper says that such an arrest is not justified by the laws of the Italian code.

GENERAL - concluded --

3. The prefect of Genoa has abolished the fixed price-list, as it only lead to the disappearance of some goods. (Globe)

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/344/PRB

September 26, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. De Gasperi has postponed to today's session the rebuttal address which he is to make in the Constituent Assembly. "Tempo" writes that his decision meant to leave to the new Minister Bertone the full success of the day, and was also influenced by the fact that Benedetti's invitation to make an exhaustive report on foreign policy and Lucifero's perentory demand to answer individually the questions put by the various Deputies found him (De Gasperi) absolutely unprepared to answer. Marinaro (qualunquista) proposed an order of the day inviting the Govt to state exactly the situation of the Treasury. He criticised Corbino's policy and affirmed that the amount of wages to be paid to the State employees exceeded by 10 milliard lire the whole income of the Treasury. Minister Scoccimarro denied the truth of this statement and declared that the State balance estimated 205 milliard lire of ordinary expenditures and 270 milliard lire of ordinary income. Bertone-Capano (Liberal) proposed an order of the day asking for the rebuttal of De Gasperi's policy, and Finocchiaro-Aprile (Sicilian Independentist) proposed another. He stressed that the present Govt, like all Govts which have ruled the country since 1870, had done nothing to help Sicily, and therefore he would continue to oppose the present and future Govts because he was sure that all future Govts would act like the present one. Amidst the clamors of the Assembly, Finocchiaro stated that Sicily aimed with all its strength to constituting the Free State of Sicily to be confederated with the Italian State. Turning to foreign policy he recalled that De Gasperi had not negotiated the 1896 Tunisi Statutes, and said: "You, Hon. De Gasperi, are the worse renouncee we have had. What has your renunciation been good for? Perhaps to retain Briga or Tenda? (Violent protests from the Center). The truth is, Hon. De Gasperi, that despite the solemn vote of confidence which you will get before long, nobody has confidence in you, either inside this Assembly or outside of it." (Clamorous protest by the Christian-Democrats). The new Minister of Treasury, Bertone, then made his statement of policy. He said that the estimate balance for the 1946-47 financial year had been set at

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

address which he is to make in the Constituent Assembly. "Tempo" writes that his decision meant to leave to the new Minister Bertone the full success of the day, and was also influenced by the fact that Benedetti's invitation to make an exhaustive report on foreign policy and Lucifero's perentory demand to answer individually the questions put by the various Deputies found him (De Gasperi) absolutely unprepared to answer. Marinaro (qualunquista) proposed an order of the day inviting the Govt to state exactly the situation of the Treasury. He criticised Corbino's policy and affirmed that the amount of wages to be paid to the State employees exceeded by 10 milliard lire the whole income of the Treasury. Minister Scoccimarro denied the truth of this statement and declared that the State balance estimated 205 milliard lire of ordinary expenditures and 270 milliard lire of ordinary income. Perrone-Capano (Liberal) proposed an order of the day asking for the rebuttal of De Gasperi's policy, and Finocchiaro-Aprile (Sicilian Independentist) proposed another. He stressed that the present Govt, like all Govts which have ruled the country since 1870, had done nothing to help Sicily, and therefore he would continue to oppose the present and future Govts because he was sure that all future Govts would act like the present one. Amidst the clamors of the Assembly, Finocchiaro stated that Sicily aimed with all its strength to constituting the Free State of Sicily to be confederated with the Italian State. Turning to foreign policy he recalled that De Gasperi had not negotiated the 1896 Tunisi Statutes, and said: "You, Hon. De Gasperi, are the worse renouncee we have had. What has your renunciation been good for? Perhaps to retain Briga or Tenda? (Violent protests from the Center). The truth is, Hon. De Gasperi, that despite the solemn vote of confidence which you will get before long, nobody has confidence in you, either inside this Assembly or outside of it." (Clamorous protest by the Christian-Democrats). The new Minister of Treasury, Bertone, then made his statement of policy. He said that the estimate balance for the 1946-47 financial year had been set at 341 milliard lire of effective expenditures and 140 milliard lire of income. But during the first four months the expenditures had already exceeded the estimate by 50 milliard lire, and more were expected for an amount of 250/300 milliard lire. Therefore the total of expenditures would not be too far from 700 milliard lire. But also incomes were increasing and were to be expected to reach 270-280 milliard lire. Therefore, Bertone said, the predictable deficit would amount to 400 milliard lire. This required tackling the situation decidedly and without any further delay. Both the policies of denying any expenditures exceeding the income, and of printing more currency were to be rejected, he said, because

1770

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

the former meant or could mean social convulsions, while the latter meant inflation whose dreadful consequences would chiefly be endured by the working classes. Under these circumstances, the Minister added, the answer to the question of who should supply the means required by the Treasury was natural and obvious: the wealthy classes. (Applause). The working classes, whose burden was already heavy, would be asked only of one thing: comprehension of difficulties, confidence, and some more patience, avoiding to perturb with agitation the work of reconstruction which the Govt was doing. Bertone then said that exports demonstrated that there was a broad industrial revival, which however needed monetary and social tranquillity. It was the task of the Treasury Minister to ensure monetary tranquillity, and the Italian people should be confident because the lira was not going to be dispersed. He said that Italy's impending participation in the plan of Bretton Woods and the International Bank for Industrial Reconstruction would help defending the lira, that the floating of a loan was being prepared, and that the extraordinary patrimonial tax which was being given the final touches by Minister Scoccimarro would constitute, together with the tax on war profits and the seizure of fascist profits, a precious reserve to bear the new burdens resulting from the peace treaty. Bertone concluded by affirming that foreign capital could be trusted to flow to Italy and by pleading for a wage truce. (Prolonged applause from all benches). "Risorgimento Liberale" reports that Benedetti, asked that the peace treaty be submitted to a popular referendum. "Avanti!" headlines that the Minister of the Treasure has taken the obligation to carry out the following policy: "He who has, shall pay".

2. The rumor according to which De Gasperi may abandon the Foreign Ministry in order to devote himself exclusively to internal affairs is groundless. De Gasperi will continue to be Foreign Minister until the peace treaty is concluded. (ANSA)

3. The Christian-Democrat Parliamentary Group held a meeting last night to examine the internal political situation especially with regard to the agitations for the occupation of land and to public order. De Gasperi declared that the mechanism predisposed by the Segni Law fully gave the guarantees of legality and social justice which should never be offended, not even in the post-war periods. De Gasperi praised Segni who intervened personally wherever preoccupying discord developed between the contending parties, which were not always independent of political interferences and instigations by organisms which should, instead, co-operate for social peace. Speaking generally

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

of the Treasury Minister to ensure monetary tranquillity, and the Italian people should be confident because the lira was not going to be dispersed. He said that Italy's impending participation in the plan of Bretton Woods and the International Bank for Industrial Reconstruction would help defending the lira, that the floating of a loan was being prepared, and that the extraordinary patrimonial tax which was being given the final touches by Minister Scoccimarro would constitute, together with the tax on war profits and the seizure of fascist profits, a precious reserve to bear the new burdens resulting from the peace treaty. Bertone concluded by affirming that foreign capital could be trusted to flow to Italy and by pleading for a wage truce. (Prolonged applause from all benches). "Risorgimento Liberale" reports that Benedetti, asked that the peace treaty be submitted to a popular referendum. "Avanti!" headlines that the Minister of the Treasure has taken the obligation to carry out the following policy: "He who have, shall pay".

2. The rumor according to which De Gasperi may abandon the Foreign Ministry in order to devote himself exclusively to internal affairs is groundless. De Gasperi will continue to be Foreign Minister until the peace treaty is concluded. (ANSA)

3. The Christian-Democrat Parliamentary Group held a meeting last night to examine the internal political situation especially with regard to the agitations for the occupation of land and to public order. De Gasperi declared that the mechanism predisposed by the Segni Law fully gave the guarantees of legality and social justice which should never be offended, not even in the post-war periods. De Gasperi praised Segni who intervened personally wherever preoccupying discord developed between the contending parties, which were not always independent of political interferences and instigations by organisms which should, instead, co-operate for social peace. Speaking generally of relations between the Government and the parties which participated in it, the President of the Council declared that he did not mean to recognise the principle of the so-called "constructive criticism" which would enable to follow simultaneously the double track of Government and Opposition. Each of the four parties, he said, should explain its own viewpoints inside the Cabinet. (Popolo). "Messaggero" adds that De Gasperi declared that he did not yet know whether he would go to Paris or not.

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

4. The Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday approved article 17 of the draft treaty by which Italy renounces her colonies. "Messaggero" reports the British representative, Gladwyn Jebb, as having stated: "My Government cannot assent, under any circumstances, that the colonies be returned to Italy. Somebody else might forget it, but we shall always remember those who lost their lives in Africa. The deserts of Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland have for us a meaning far greater than the strictly political one." The representatives of Egypt and Ethiopia discussed two hours over the right to get the port of Massaua (Eritrea). The U.S. delegates and the Russian group then argued over the alleged revival of Fascism in Italy. The U.S. representative, Dunn, declared that fascism had ceased to exist in Italy, but the Latvian Foreign Minister stated that fascist activities in Italy were becoming more intense every day. The fascists attacked radio stations and were printing newspapers like the Uomo Qualunque whose chief editor had praised Mussolini. The Italian Government was still too weak to obtain concrete success in the fight against fascism and needed the support of international forces. He then proposed a new article of the treaty establishing international suppression of fascism in Italy. Dunn replied that measures taken by Italy to outlaw fascism were considered to be satisfactory, and the British representative declared that he agreed with the U.S. viewpoint.

5. The Italian Federation of labour dependant from Telephone concerns announces that telephone workers will go on strike from 2 p.m. today because their demand for wage increase was rejected by the managers. The wages of the workers have not been increased since November 1945. Urban telephone service will be continued. The full discontinuance of service will take place only in case the managers insist on their attitude. (Messa.)

6. Interviewed by SIDI, Saragat yesterday affirmed that Stalin's recent statements paved the way for European democratic socialism.

7. Count Sforza Sumbo, who participated in the recent Montreal Conv[illegible]ion for Emigration, stated at a press conference yesterday in Rome that a period of at least 12 or 18 months should pass before the flow of emigrants becomes considerable. Difficulties hindering a prompt resumption of the emigrant stream,

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

the strictly political one." The representatives of Egypt and Ethiopia discussed two hours over the right to get the port of Massaua (Eritrea). The U.S. delegates and the Russian group then argued over the alleged revival of Fascism in Italy. The U.S. representative, Dunn, declared that Fascism had ceased to exist in Italy, but the Latvian Foreign Minister stated that fascist activities in Italy were becoming more intense every day. The fascists attack radio stations and were printing newspapers like the Uomo Qualunque whose chief editor had praised Mussolini. The Italian Government was still too weak to obtain concrete success in the fight against fascism and needed the support of international forces. He then proposed a new article of the treaty establishing international suppression of fascism in Italy. Dunn replied that measures taken by Italy to outlaw fascism were considered to be satisfactory, and the British representative declared that he agreed with the U.S. viewpoint.

5. The Italian Federation of labour dependant from Telephone concerns announces that telephone workers will go on strike from 2 p.m. today because their demand for wage increase was rejected by the managers. The wages of the workers have not been increased since November 1945. Urban telephone service will be continued. The full discontinuance of service will take place only in case the managers insist on their attitude. (Hess.)

6. Interviewed by SIDI, Saragat yesterday affirmed that Stalin's recent statements paved the way for European democratic socialism.

7. Count Sforza Sforza, who participated in the recent Montreal Convention for Emigration, stated at a press conference yesterday in Rome that a period of at least 12 or 18 months should pass before the flow of emigrants becomes considerable. Difficulties hindering a prompt resumption of the emigrant stream, he said, consist in the lack of tonnage and the lack of precise agreements with the immigrating countries. (Hess.)

1789

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

AFTERNOON PAPER (September 25)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Under the heading "panem et circenses" N. refers to the daily news that great quantities of Italian wheat find many paths for consumption but not the right path to the Italian people and asks whether the present ration card will be maintained until the next harvest.

EPOCA (Independent) - N.R.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. F. reports that an officer of the Royal Navy has not returned from a trip in Polo where he went to admire the landscapes of the area.

2. F. prints today the first part of a series of articles on life in Yugoslavia. The writer is Howard Berry.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. "The British sit brooding on the Italian ships" and "It is sorry to think of our ships that the Anglo-Saxon flag eagerly watches from the top of the cattle-yard", are the headlines to Gian Paolo Galli's report from Toronto on the situation of the harbour and on the conditions of the Italian Fleet based there.

2. Under the heading "Retro-active sanctions", G.d.S. writes: "If the United States representative at the Peace Conference had not interfered, Eritrea, the first Italian colony and the one which we occupied following the advice and invitation of Great Britain, would have been handed over 'ipso facto' to Ethiopia's Negus. The decision of the cession has in fact been unanimous. Not even a voice did arise to denounce the iniquity of this act which establishes nothing else but the beginning of retro-active sanctions against Italy... The 21 have wanted to punish Italy for the attack on Abissinia that the S.D.N. could not prevent, by offering this free compensation to Aile Selassiè ten years after. The meaning of the sentence passed by the 21 is all here! ..."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Eritrea's cession to Ethiopia is more than an offense to civilization and an infamous injustice, writes Africanus, it is

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

ESPRESSO (Independent) - N.H.

FIGARO (Independent)

1. F. reports that an officer of the Royal Navy has not returned from a trip in Sole where he went to admire the landscapes of the area.

2. F. prints today the first part of a series of articles on life in Yugoslavia. The writer is Howard Berry.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. "The British sit brooding on the Italian ships" and "It is sorry to think of our ships that the Anglo-Saxon flag eagerly watches from the top of the cantle-yard", are the headlines to Gian Paolo Galli's report from Taranto on the situation of the harbour and on the conditions of the Italian Fleet based there.

2. Under the heading "Retro-active sanctions", G.d.S. writes: "If the United States representative at the Peace Conference had not interfered, Eritrea, the first Italian colony and the one which we occupied following the advice and invitation of Great Britain, would have been handed over 'ipso facto' to Ethiopia's Negus. The decision of the cession has in fact been unanimous. Not even a voice did arise to denounce the iniquity of this act which establishes nothing else but the beginning of retro-active sanctions against Italy... The 21 have wanted to punish Italy for the attack on Abissinia that the S.D.N. could not prevent, by offering this free compensation to Ailè Selassiè ten years after. The meaning of the sentence passed by the 21 is all here! ..."

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. Eritrea's cession to Ethiopia is more then an offense to civilization and an infamous injustice, writes Africanus, it is an "antidemocratic step". Asserting that an Italian-African living together has been in Eritrea as it has never been in a British or French African colony, the writer states that after three years of British misadministration and disorganisation, plebiscite have been held the impudence of which are only surpassed by their nullity. The writer pleads for direct negotiations between the Italian Govt and the Arabs in Libia after having stressed the British desire to separate the Italians from the Arabs.

2. Commenting on an interview the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Scelba, gave to L. Tedeschi, G.d'I. writes that the Italian radio subscriber should have the right to express his opinion about the centralisation of the radio services in Northern Italy.

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

INDIPENDENTE

The Communist deputies Togliatti and Terracini did not protest against Vishinsky's offense against the Italian soldier but against Marshal Messe's reply to that offense, writes the paper. They did not protest in favour of Italy but in favour of Russia when they asked whether a military person should have the right in a paper or to proceed by means of military superiors or, best of all, to keep silent. The Communist deputies pointed out that Messe's reply could disturb the good relations between Italy and Russia, continues the paper ironically stating these good relations were consolidated by Vishinsky's insults.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Under the heading "Will for Peace", L. commenting on Marshal Stalin's peaceful statement, writes: "If the world needs peace, Italy must wish for it even more strongly... Italy must wish for peace because her hope for revival lays only in the reconciliation of the Big Powers. A country like ours, which needs foreign raw materials to live cannot let itself tempted by nationalism, because nationalism, whatever color it may take would only bring us back to the times of the Axis and to the loss of Liberty. On the other hand, if we take no one's party we shall remain free..."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Examining and approving Don Sturzo's comparison between the three Big Powers of the world which should come to an understanding and which can't reach such an understanding with the three parties of the masses in Italy and France and their lack of agreement, Luigi Salvatorelli writes that the disagreement between the parties of the masses in Italy and France will only be finished after an accord of the three Big Powers.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "The country is tired and disillusioned - says V.R. in a survey of the Italian internal situation - ... we must at once stop the moral and social disintegration of the people and start as soon as possible to rebuild the country morally and materially and consolidate the Republic."

2. V.R. prints the full text of Conti's speech yesterday at the Costituente under the heading "The nullity of De Gasperi's Government".

MORNING PAPERS (September 26)

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

[redacted] (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

Under the heading "Will for Peace", 1. commenting on Marshal Stalin's peaceful statement, writes: "If the world needs peace, Italy must wish for it even more strongly... Italy must wish for peace because her hope for revival lays only in the reconciliation of the Big Powers. A country like ours, which needs foreign raw materials to live cannot let itself tempted by nationalism, because nationalism, whatever color it may take would only bring us back to the times of the Axis and to the loss of Liberty. On the other hand, if we take no one's party we shall remain free..."

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Examining and approving Don Sturzo's comparison between the three Big Powers of the world which should come to an understanding and which can't reach such an understanding with the three parties of the masses i Italy and France and their lack of agreement, Luigi Salvatorelli writes that the disagreement between the parties of the masses in Italy and France will only be finished after an accord of the three Big Powers.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. "The country is tired and disillusioned - says V.R. in a survey of the Italian internal situation - ... we must at once stop the moral and social disintegration of the people and start as soon as possible to rebuild the country morally and materially and consolidate the Republic."

2. V.R. prints the full text of Conti's speech yesterday at the Costituente under the heading "The nullity of De Gasperi's Government".

MORNING PAPERS (September 26)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

The new Minister of Finance, Bertone, is not a revolutionary but a man of order and asks, in order to save the difficult financial situation of the country, sacrifices from those who are in the position to sacrifice, writes A.C. who welcomes the clear and new language of Bertone's speech yesterday at the Constituent Assembly and his intention to distribute the sacrifices according to the principles of justice. The cheers from the Left at the end of his speech proved that Bertone's design was right to relieve the working classes, the employees and all those who contributed alone until now in bearing the charges, states the writer.

1768

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

EUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. A leading article under the heading of: "A book which cannot be closed", relates the impression of the "U.Q." about the outcome of the session of the Political-territorial Commission for the Peace Treaty, which has decided to deprive Italy of her colonies. The writer lies the fault of this event on the stand taken by the British delegate. In reply to the arguments that the latter set forth against the retrocession of colonies to Italy, the paper asserts: "The hope of our brothers was to secure for themselves in Africa a field of working activity, the warriors of the British empire instead were fighting for the defense of the LIFE-LINE, that is for the vital line of the power and prosperity of their Fatherland". The writer furthermore asserts that it falls upon Italy to carry out a mission of labor and civilization in Africa, where she has left a brilliant example of ability and endurance in the field of colonization, so that there are good reasons to believe that the Paris decision is a book which cannot be closed.

2. In an item it is reported that arms were seized by "Carabinieri" during two searches in the "Bassa" (law) and mountain zones of Lizzano in Belvedere in the province of Bologna.

3. In a short note it is reported that the premises of the U.Q. section in Florence were yesterday invaded by some disturbers, who attempted to stop propaganda. They were compelled to leave the premises by the police, but the paper invites the "Questura" to prevent such inconveniences by maintaining an efficient service of order.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Milan capitalists loaned yesterday one milliard lire to the City of Milan for construction of houses. The loan is expected to be reimbursed within 35 years.

2. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	24 Sept.	25 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9050-9175	9150-9175
- Pound	1500	1400-1490
- Dollar: Large D.C.	unexchanged	495
Normal D.C.	514-517	519-523
Small D.C.	545-550	550-553
- Swiss Franc	171-173	172-173

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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

defense of the LIFE-LINE, that is for the vital line of the power and prosperity of their Fatherland". The writer furthermore asserts that it falls upon Italy to carry out a mission of labor and civilization in Africa, where she has left a brilliant example of ability and endurance in the field of colonization, so that there are good reasons to believe that the Paris decision is a book which cannot be closed.

2. In an item it is reported that arms were seized by "Carabinieri" during two searches in the "Bosco" (law) and mountain zones of Lizzano in Belvedere in the province of Bologna.

3. In a short note it is reported that the premises of the U.Q. section in Florence were yesterday invaded by some disturbers, who attempted to stop propaganda. They were compelled to leave the premises by the police, but the paper invites the "Questura" to prevent such inconveniences by maintaining an efficient service of order.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. Milan capitalists loaned yesterday one milliard lire to the City of Milan for construction of houses. The loan is expected to be reimbursed within 35 years.

2. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	24 Sept.	25 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9050-9175	9150-9175
- Pound	1500	1400-1490
- Dollar: Large D.C.	unexchanged	495
Normal D.C.	514-517	519-523
Small D.C.	545-550	550-553
- Swiss Franc	171-173	172-173

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The paper headlines the order of the day issued by the Central Committee of Action Party on occasion of its meeting on 22-24 September at Rome: for the defence of the Republic, for the safety of the Lira, for popular consumption, for the repression of Fascism.

2. Commenting on Action Party's order of the day, the paper writes that Action Party wants to make evident that its ideals and its traditional energy are contributing to supporting democratic freedom and social justice.

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

3. Under the heading "discipline of the press or preventive sequestration", Tito Manlio Torrenchi asserts that the press of a democratic country should have the sense of its mission and should impose upon itself moral habits and good faith the lack of which deprives the press of the right to use its power.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

Under the headings "Italy despised and spoliated of her Colonies" and "The false road", Franco Marano sums up yesterday's decision of the Paris Conference on the Italian colonies and then quotes Mr. Gladwin Jebb's statement that "Great Britain cannot consent that the Italian Colonies remain to Italy because we shall never forget those who died in Libya, Eritrea and Somalia..." commenting as follows: "We confess that we like this language, it persuades us more than the Foreign Office's elucidations on the Independence of Libya, on the rights of the Senussi and on the British understanding for Ethiopia's and Egypt's claims. ... England sits brooding her resentment and wants her revenge, this is why she wants to oust Italy from the colonial world. We already know to what consequences a policy of revenge might lead and we wonder how the wise British diplomacy, master in the art of non recalling while never forgetting, has taken today such unbelievable steps... while Winston Churchill speaks throughout the world to unite Western Europe for the sake of civilisation."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "The only remedy", by Coppola d'Anna, the situation of the State budget as made known by Minister Bertone at the Constituent Assembly is quoted and commented on at length. The writer remarks that the most important point of the Minister's speech was the appeal addressed to the wealthy class of the Nation willingly to accept to pay the financial tribute to the State for the safety of the country. The writer feels confident that this appeal will be given a good reception, if the Government is going to do its best to stabilize the lira and to show a steady vigilance in thwarting all attempts aiming at disturbing the peaceful development of the economic activity of the Nation.

2. In headline: "A great injustice committed at Luxembourg - Italy has been deprived of all her colonies".

MONDO (Independent Leftist)

1. Everything is wrong in Italy, states Giorgio Penpaltea and addressing himself to the director of the paper asks: or do [illegible] the Cord, the Chamber, the magistracy, bureaucracy,

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

we shall never forget those who died in Libya, Eritrea and Somalia..." commenting as follows: "We confess that we like this language, it persuades us more than the Foreign Office's elucidations on the Independence of Libya, on the rights of the Senussi and on the British understanding for Ethiopia's and Egypt's claims. ... England sits brooding her resentment and wants her revenge, this is why she wants to oust Italy from the colonial world. We already know to what consequences a policy of revenge might lead and we wonder how the wise British diplomacy, master in the art of non recalling while never forgetting, has taken today such unbelievable steps... while Winston Churchill speaks throughout the world to unite Western Europe for the sake of civilization."

MESSAGGERO (Government)

1. In a leading article under the heading: "The only remedy", by Coppola d'Anna, the situation of the State budget as made known by Minister Bertone at the Constituent Assembly is quoted and commented on at length. The writer remarks that the most important point of the Minister's speech was the appeal addressed to the wealthy class of the Nation willingly to accept to pay the financial tribute to the State for the safety of the country. The writer feels confident that this appeal will be given a good reception, if the Government is going to do its best to stabilize the lira and to show a steady vigilance in thwarting all attempts aiming at disturbing the peaceful development of the economic activity of the Nation.

2. In headline: "A great injustice committed at Luxembourg - Italy has been deprived of all her colonies".

MONDO (Independent Leftist)

1. Everything is wrong in Italy, states Giorgio Penzaltea and addressing himself to the director of the paper asks: or do you think that the Govt, the Chamber, the magistracy, bureaucracy, the army, the press, the school and the public services are right? Under these conditions it may be difficult for people who are not accustomed to intellectual efforts to know the difference between causes and effects, continues the writer declaring that under these circumstances it may be only natural that many Italians sigh to times when everything was in order.

2. In connection with yesterday's sequestration of thousands of black market cigarettes the paper reports from Rome that the Guardia di Finanza stopped in via Appia an Allied truck which coming from Lecce carried 15 quintals of Herzegovinian tobacco.

1767

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

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints the full text of Minister Bertone's speech yesterday at the Costituente.

2. Under the heading "Faith", Giuseppe Pella emphasizes Minister Bertone's speech saying that "only a few Ministers of the Treasury have had during Italy's parliamentary story the success of Minister Bertone yesterday at the Costituente".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Criticising Pietro Nenni's article in yesterday's "Avanti" (see Digest of 25 September) R.L. stresses that the periodical crises and the general misfunction of the State is not due to the fact that three or four Parties participate in the Govt as the opposition wants to make believe, but to the fact that permanently some of these Governmental Parties want to acquit themselves of the responsibility for the Govt inciting agitations which are always directed against the Government.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "Italy loses her colonial territories", T. comments as follows on yesterday's decisions of the Paris Conference: "The crime against Italy's long and praised work of colonization in Africa is now perpetrated. England got what she wanted: her representative Gladwun Jebbs has revealed in his raging speech yesterday before the political commission the British rancor for the Italian war in Africa and in the Mediterranean. The revenge is perpetrated and the punitive peace is a reality: it is the hard law of the war. The expulsion of Italy from Eritrea, Somalia and Libya is a dark event which will bear on the future of the Paris Conference and will be the cause of serious and long-lasting troubles in Africa. It is now clear that the 21 wanted to deprive Italy not only of the territories she got during the Fascist period but also of all those she gained during her democratic governments. Italy has therefore not only lost the 1939-1943 war but also the 1914-1918 one, that of Libya and that of Dodecanese.

2. T. reports that the first Italian ship to reach Brazil since the end of the war arrived yesterday in Rio de Janeiro with 61 passengers and 145 tons of goods.

3. T. reports that the cost of the Rome-New York travel by air was yesterday lowered from $:471 to $:345 that is 12.5%

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a "corsivo" under the heading of: "For the

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

fact that three or four Parties participate in the Govt as the opposition wants to make believe, but to the fact that permanently some of these Governmental Parties want to acquit themselves of the responsibility for the Govt inciting agitations which are always directed against the Government.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Under the heading "Italy loses her colonial territories", T. comments as follows on yesterday's decisions of the Paris Conference: "The crime against Italy's long and praised work of colonization in Africa is now perpetrated. England got what she wanted: her representative Gladwun Jebbs has revealed in his raging speech yesterday before the political commission the British rancor for the Italian war in Africa and in the Mediterranean. The revenge is perpetrated and the punitive peace is a reality: it is the hard law of the war. The expulsion of Italy from Eritrea, Somalia and Libya is a dark event which will bear on the future of the Paris Conference and will be the cause of serious and long-lasting troubles in Africa. It is now clear that the 21 wanted to deprive Italy not only of the territories she got during the Fascist period but also of all those she gained during her democratic governments. Italy has therefore not only lost the 1935-1943 war but also the 1914-1918 one, that of Libya and that of Somalia.

2. T. reports that the first Italian ship to reach Brazil since the end of the war arrived yesterday in Rio de Janeiro with 51 passengers and 145 tons of goods.

3. T. reports that the cost of the Rome-New York travel by air was yesterday lowered from $:471 to $:345 that is 12.5%

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a "corsivo" under the heading of: "For the independence of the broadcasts", it is claimed that the time has arrived to settle once and for all the question of the nationalization of broadcasts in order to safeguard the independence of this service. During the last few days, the paper asserts, the Italian broadcasts and its annexed political services had run the risk of being given over to a private agency.

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

The paper suspects that this is a manouvre of the Christian-Democrats to avoid the nationalization of the service and keep a monopoly for their own advantage. Soon after the appointment of Hon. Spataro in a capacity of President of the RAI this danger was apparent, the paper claims. As a conclusion it is said that the present system, by which the Christian-Democrat Party is the only master of such an important service of information and propaganda must cease. Spataro, Scelba and Cappa, all Christian Democrats, are the three main leaders of the service in question. The paper asks for what reason Hon. Cappa induced the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to restore the broadcast service in foreign languages and to entrust it to old functionaries of the Minculpop.

2. In a note under the heading of: "Vermouth and dust to counterfeit American cigarettes" it is reported that more than 400 persons were arrested and 50 have been sent to Regina Coeli Jail by agents of the Custom Guard Corps as traders and clandestine manufacturers of cigarettes. Popel Maciej, a Polish citizen, alleged owner of a depot of foreign cigarettes in Viale del Policlinico, 137, was among the arrested persons. An auto-truck loaded with 15 quintals of Erzegovina Tobacco, coming from Lecce was stopped in Via Appia Nuova. The paper says there is the suspicion that this tobacco was stolen by a gang of foreigners for our tobacconists.

3. Reporting the Paris Conference decisions, the paper headlines: "Is the Mediterranean a British lake? The Italian colonies under contrd of British Administration. The Paris decisions tend to break the equilibrium in the Mediterranean sea in favour of England". In the course of the report, the paper also prints in bold types the following statement: "Italy will be able to speak in the UNO assembly concerning the colonies, if the Council of the Foreign Ministers has not agreed on the matter within a year and provided that she (Italy) has been admitted into the UNO".

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

2. In a note under the heading of: "Vermouth and dust to counterfeit American cigarettes" it is reported that more than 400 persons were arrested and 50 have been sent to Regina Coeli Jail by agents of the Custom Guard Corps as traders and clandestine manufacturers of cigarettes. Popel Maciej, a Polish citizen, alleged owner of a depot of foreign cigarettes in Viale del Policlinico, 137, was among the arrested persons. An auto-truck loaded with 15 quintals of Erzegovina Tobacco, coming from Lecce was stopped in Via Appia Nuova. The paper says there is the suspicion that this tobacco was stolen by a gang of foreigners for our tobacco dists.

3. Reporting the Paris Conference decisions, the paper headlines: "Is the Mediterranean a British lake? The Italian colonies under contrd of British Administration. The Paris decisions tend to break the equilibrium in the Mediterranean sea in favour of England". In the course of the report, the paper also prints in bold types the following statement: "Italy will be able to speak in the UNO assembly concerning the colonies, if the Council of the Foreign Ministers has not agreed on the matter within a year and provided that she (Italy) has been admitted into the UNO".

1766

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

HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

R/100/345/PRB

September 27, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. Constituent Assembly. Yesterday, during the reading of the minutes of the previous session, Tocco Gullo (Socialist) and Battarella (Chr. Dem.) spoke to protest against the separatist statements which had been made by the Sicilian Deputy Finocchiaro Aprile. They affirmed, among the cheers of the Assembly that the island could live only if it were united with Italy and that the Sicilians never had and never would disclaim the Italian common motherland. The President of the Council then made his rebuttal address. Togliatti's absence was noted. De Gasperi explained how he had managed to solve the Comune crisis "which had developed most untimely". Referring to Nogarville's (Communist) statement that his party considered it had rendered a service to the country by provoking the resignation of the Treasury Minister, De Gasperi said: "I believe it a duty of loyalty to affirm that a systematic campaign, which one would make believe to be a constructive critism, cannot be the method of a party in the Govt to provoke modifications of the Cabinet. Every party has the possibility of acting from inside and, unless it intends to cancel the coalition pact, cannot seek crisis from outside." ("Avanti!" comments as follows: De Gasperi told the Parliamentary Group of his party and yesterday reasserted in the Constituente that he is also against "Constructive criticism". We however hope that he will still allow us, when we meet him, to wish him good morning or good night.). De Gasperi then explained again the economic plan unanimously agreed upon by the Council of Ministers. The plan, besides the immediate floating of an internal loan and prior to the application of the personal patrimonial tax, calls for a heavy taxation of real property and above all for a severer estimate of ordinary taxes. He added that a way of collaboration with the syndical organization should also be found if a popular democracy was really to be built. This was not always easy, but in some cases - such as that of the Catanzaro land occupation - collaboration had been achieved. At this point De Gasperi produced a poster issued by the Catanzaro Federterra, before the agreement had been reached, which stated that "the intense ce of seeding works had led the peasants to occupy the land, while awaiting for the Commissions to regularize the

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

statements which had been made by the Sicilian Deputy Finocchiaro
A rilo. They affirmed, among the cheers of the Assembly that the
island could live only if it were united with Italy and that the
Sicilians never had and never would disclaim the Italian common
motherland. The President of the Council then made his rebuttal
address. Togliatti's absence was noted. De Gasperi explained how
he had managed to solve the Cornino crisis "which had developed
most untimely". Referring to Degli Occhi's (Communist) statement
that his party considered it had rendered a service to the country
by provoking the resignation of the Treasury Minister, De Gasperi
said: "I believe it a duty of loyalty to affirm that a systematic
campaign, which one would make believe to be a constructive
criticism, cannot be the method of a party in the Govt to provoke
modifications of the Cabinet. Every party has the possibility of
acting from inside and, unless it intends to cancel the coalition
pact, cannot seek crisis from outside." ("Avanti!" comments as
follows: De Gasperi told the Parliamentary Group of his party and
yesterday reasserted in the Costituente that he is also against
"Constructive criticism". We however hope that he will still allow
us, when we meet him, to wish him good morning or good night.).
De Gasperi then explained again the economic plan unanimously
agreed upon by the Council of Ministers. The plan, besides the
immediate floating of an internal loan and prior to the application
of the personal patrimonial tax, calls for a heavy taxation of real
property and above all for a severer estimate of ordinary taxes.
He added that a way of collaborating with the syndical organization
should also be found if a popular democracy was really to be built.
This was not always easy, but in some cases - such as that of the
Catanzaro land occupation - collaboration had been achieved. At
this point De Gasperi produced a poster issued by the Catanzaro
Federterra, before the agreement had been reached, which stated
that "the imminence of seeding works had led the peasants to occupy
the land, while awaiting for the Commissions to regularize the
legal possession of the occupied land". This was not the path to
be followed, De Gasperi affirmed. The authorities should not be
put before the accomplished fact. The speaker then appealed to
the textiles industrialists to sacrifice a share of their large
profits in order to supply the population promptly with the
textiles obtained from the cotton and wool which the Govt was
going to furnish them, and warned that if an agreement was not
reached the Govt would energetically demand the accomplishment of
this public duty. (Prolonged applause). De Gasperi also warned

1765

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

industrialist [illegible] dread to not to delude themselves into believing that they could undertake free speculations with no punishment, because a law against hoarders and forestallers was being prepared (Applause). He then gave assurance that measures had been taken to make efficient the State support aimed at fostering building reconstruction, and that public works would continue at the highest speed allowed by materials and credits available. The problem of unemployment would thus be solved to a great extent. Proper Commissions would examine the possibility of unblocking dismissals of surplus manpower (which according to "Popolo" he estimated at 170,000 men). The problem of production, he said, was connected with that of internal order and economy. Industrial production was increasing steadily, and had reached 70% of the 1938 output.

De Gasperi then told Nenni that it was not true that the country was ruled by three men, and that to rule in a coalition Government was far more difficult than reaching an agreement among three men; gave assurance to Bonomi that the reduction of the army was a fatality resulting from the peace treaty and financial situation; and referring to Scelba's plan for replacement of non-fascist individuals which held public key-posts, said that the Govt was absolutely contrary to the creation of an active purge as this would be a direct danger by and the Democratic methods. The people had complied with the referendum. "Down with the questions of regime in Italy, let's be united!", he said. Turning to foreign policy, the President of the Council recalled to the Assembly that the Government had undertaken to hold an ample debate on the peace treaty at the proper moment, and he acknowledged that the Constituent had the right either to accept or reject the treaty. But he believed that a general discussion was inopportune now, as negotiations had not been completed yet. De Gasperi then reviewed what Italy had gained at Paris (the moral affirmation of belligerence, the rights of the minorities, the well founded hope that reparations would not exceed 200/300 million dollars, improvement of articles 65, 68 and 69), and concluded by making the following statement, which he would have been happy to utter to the representatives of the Big Powers at Paris: "By detaching Italian territories, you deeply hurt the national sould and weaken the start of the Italian people towards international democratic elevation; by setting unbearable burdens on us, you would repeat the Versailles mistake. If your final decisions were such, the co-responsibility could not fall on the Italian people and their representatives who for two years have raised their invocation for justice and their voice of protest." (Loud applause). During the statements of vote, Bertoldi said that he would vote no, because the Govt in its declarations had forgotten the South. Mitti affirmed that [illegible] policy of the Treasury had not changed [illegible]

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

increasing steadily, and had reached 70% of the 1938 output. De Gasperi then told Bencivenga that it was not true that the country was ruled by three men, and that to rule in a coalition Government was far more difficult than reaching an agreement among three men; gave assurance to Bencivenga that the reduction of the army was a fatality resulting from the peace treaty and financial situation; and referring to Conti's plan for replacement of monarchist individuals which held public key-posts, said that the Govt was absolutely contrary to the creation of an active purge as this would be a defiance of all the democratic methods. The people had complied with the Referendum. "Down with the questions of regime in Italy, let us unite!", he said. Turning to foreign policy, the President of the Council recalled to the Assembly that the Government had undertaken to hold an ample debate on the peace treaty at the proper moment, and he acknowledged that the Constituent had the right either to accept or reject the treaty. But he believed that a general discussion was inopportune now, as negotiations had not been completed yet. De Gasperi then reviewed what Italy had gained at Paris (the moral affirmation of belligerence, the rights of the minorities, the well founded hope that reparations would not exceed 200/300 million dollars, improvement of articles 65, 68 and 69), and concluded by making the following statement, which he would have been happy to utter to the representatives of the Big Powers at Paris: "By detaching Italian territories, you deeply hurt the national sould and weaken the start of the Italian people towards international democratic elevation, by setting up terrible burdens on us, you would repeat the Versailles mistake. If your final decisions were such, the co-responsibility could not fall on the Italian people and their representatives who for two years have raised their invocation for justice and their voice of protest." (Messaggero). During the statements of vote, Preziosi said that he would vote no, because the Govt in its declarations had forgotten the South. Nitti affirmed that the policy of the Treasury had not changed, and therefore the Govt could only be judged on the basis of following action; declared that no change could be expected as regarded international affairs and that Italy would get the worst peace; and observed that the agreement with Austria, according to De Gasperi's words, implies international guarantees for the minorities, and this diminution of the sovereignty of the State could not be accepted. Lucifero (monarchist) declared that now there was the republic and it was good to strengthen it. (Italia Nuova). The order of the day of confidence in the Govt won by 273 votes.

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

2. Despite Togliatti's requests to make a distinction between Italian assets in Albania and Ethiopia which had been accumulated prior to the aggression and those assets developed after the aggression, the Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday approved the articles of the peace treaty concerning Italy's relations with these two countries. Also the article concerning war criminals was passed almost unchanged. (Popolo). "Unità" writes that Russia is defending Italy's economic independence at Paris. In fact the Economic Commission has accepted the French proposal to make Italy pay 75% of damage suffered by UN properties in Italy but, the paper reports, the Russian delegate will insist in the General Assembly in order to have Italy pay only 25% of the damage.

3. Bonomi arrived at Rome yesterday. He stated to journalists that he had come to report on the Paris Conference and state how contacts with the Yugoslav delegation had developed. (Popolo)

4. The Council of Ministers meets today. Among other things, it will deal with the strike of telephone operators. An agreement was not reached yesterday, despite the intervention of the Minister of Labour, D'Aragona. It is therefore possible that town services may also be discontinued. The operators disclosed that they meant to ask the President of the Council to let themselves manage the telephone concerns, declaring that they would be able to reduce by 10% the present rates. They also intend to submit to the President of the Council a plan for the nationalization of telephone services. (Messaggero)

5. The new Constitution. The debate on the function of the two Houses was concluded at the Constituent Assembly Second Sub-Commission yesterday. The second House (Senate) will have powers equal to those of the Parliament. The second House will be formed exclusively on an electoral basis, according to regions. The first Sub-Commission dealt with freedom of press and passed the following article: "The right to express freely one's own thought and opinion by means of the press or any other means is guaranteed to everybody. Sequestration can be ordered only by the judiciary authority." (Messaggero)

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

3. Bonomi arrived at Rome yesterday. He stated to journalists that he had come to report on the Paris Conference and state how contacts with the Yugoslav delegation had developed. (Popolo)

4. The Council of Ministers meets today. Among other things, it will deal with the strike of telephone operators. An agreement was not reached yesterday, despite the intervention of the Minister of Labour, D'Aragona. It is therefore possible that town services may also be discontinued. The operators disclosed that they meant to ask the President of the Council to let themselves manage the telephone concerns, declaring that they would be able to reduce by 10% the present rates. They also intend to submit to the President of the Council a plan for the nationalization of telephone services. (Messaggero)

5. The new Constitution. The debate on the function of the two Houses was concluded in the Constituent Assembly Second Sub-Commission yesterday. The second House (Senate) will have powers equal to those of the Parliament. The second House will be formed exclusively on an electoral basis, according to regions. The first Sub-Commission dealt with freedom of press and passed the following article: "The right to express freely one's own thought and opinion by means of the press or any other means is guaranteed to everybody. Sequestration can be ordered only by the judiciary authority." (Messaggero)

1763

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 26)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on Sforza's interview given to I.N.S., Casablanca states that the incomprehension for the present difficult financial situation, Sforza spoke about, is in those circles which collaborated with Fascists and Germans as well as with Partisans, Monarchists, Republicans and the Parties of the Left, if possible with all of them at the same time in order to save and to increase the own fortune.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

A short item informs that a group of dissident "qualunquisti" invaded yesterday the headquarters of the U.Q. Front in Milan, Corso d'Italia N° 3. It is reported that after a few hours discussion a modus vivendi was reached, which has brought peace, at least momentarily, among dissident and loyal members of the movement. The terms of the modus vivendi are not known.

EPOCA (Independent)

In a short item from Bologna it is reported that according to an announcement given by the Allied Central Headquarters of the Mediterranean, on 1st October next the case of three Italian citizens will be tried: Cristiannini Nello, Cosci Furio Athos and Perin Italo, as a consequence of the murder of an Allied aviator on the 2nd of August 1944, who was prisoner of war.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. The Communists cheered particularly Bertone's declaration that the riches must pay the extraordinary charges of 250 or 270 milliards the State needs for its restoration but abstained from cheering when Bertone asked that the working classes should abandon their tactics of agitations and strikes, writes the paper. The success of the financial and economic plan depends upon the confidence the Government inspires in the Italians, continues the paper and adds, referring to unpunished assassinations in Emilia and Puglia, to the alleged unloading of tons of arms in Puglia and Yugoslav robbery of Italian corn in Romagna that the present Government shows to guarantee neither property nor life of its citizen.

2. "A Purgatory on earth for POW" headlines Pietro Solari stressing that the prisoners of all races at Miramare di Rimini fear only the freedom to starve or to freeze to death in their houses.

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

invaded yesterday the headquarters of the U.I. Front in Milan, Corso d'Italia Nº 3. It is reported that after a few hours discussion a modus vivendi was reached, which has brought peace, at least momentarily, among dissident and loyal members of the movement. The terms of the modus vivendi are not known.

MILANO (Independent)

In a short item from Bologna it is reported that according to an announcement given by the Allied Central Headquarters of the Mediterranean, on 14 October next the case of three Italian citizens will be tried: Cristiannini Nello, Cosci Furio Athos and Perin Italo, as a consequence of the murder of an Allied aviator on the 2nd of August 1944, who was prisoner of war.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA (Monarchist)

1. The Communists cheered particularly Bertone's declaration that the riches must pay the extraordinary charges of 250 or 270 milliards the State needs for its restoration but abstained from cheering when Bertone asked that the working classes should abandon their tactics of agitations and strikes, writes the paper. The success of the financial and economic plan depends upon the confidence the Government inspires in the Italians, continues the paper and adds, referring to unpunished assassinations in Emilia and Puglia, to the alleged unloading of tons of arms in Puglia and Yugoslav robbery of Italian corn in Romagna that the present Government shows to guarantee neither property nor life of its citizen.

2. "A Purgatory on earth for POW" headlines Pietro Solari stressing that the prisoners of all races at Miramare di Rimini fear only the freedom to starve or to freeze to death in their houses.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. A deficit of 400 milliards for the present financial years apart from social uneasiness which influences to a large extent unfavourable liabilities is not a pleasant financial situation, states G.d'I. when commenting on Bertone's speech. Criticising that he did not give an organic plan for financial readjustment, the paper asserts that his opinion that new doctrines and new programs are not necessary for the restoration was only an expression of his optimism. Everything depends upon the spirit with which the already deliberated extraordinary taxes will be applied, concludes the paper.

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

2. Commenting on the "Ansa" denial of De Gasperi's dismissal as a Foreign Minister, G.d'I. states that it is not understandable why De Gasperi does not want to leave the Foreign Ministry if he is still keeping the Presidence of the Council as the Foreign Minister is only a tactical instrument in the hands of the President of the Council. The paper deplores that the Foreign Ministry should be a new fatigue for De Gasperi who assumes already the very heavy charge of the Interior in the present difficult situation.

3. "He wants to alarm the country" "These are Fascist method", were sentences proclaimed yesterday by Christian Democrats in the Constituent Assembly after Marinaro's speech, states Zeta, adding that it was supposed that the time has gone in which the statement of the truth was considered as an offense against the country.

4. The bad humour of the Constituent Assembly about Finocchiaro Aprile's speech was not justified, states Zeta, as his statements were true that the Sicilian agriculture is still paying for the protectionism of the industry in the North, and that three years after the liberation a Sicilian deputy was forced to ask the Govt to remove the remains of sunk ships in Messina harbour which hinder the unloading of coal.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta criticising the word "mercenary" used by Communist Deputies Togliatti and Terracini in a parliamentary question submitted to the War Ministry, although with particular reference to Marshal Messe. The writer rejects the accusation, which in his opinion fatally affects all Italian soldiers belonging to the expeditionary corps in Russia, even if it was launched personally against Marshal Messe. After having shown that the behaviour of the Marshal was irreprochable in that contingency, the writer asserts that it is intolerable that Togliatti and Terracini are insulting men who did their duty, especially when this insult affects the reputation of our army in such a serious international situation as that with which our country is now confronted.

2. In an item from Trieste under the heading: "Slavs want to paralyse all industries in Trieste", it is reported that 800 port workers went on strike yesterday morning at 10 o' clock, stopping the unloading of four ships, among which were two of UNRRA. In the opinion of the Allied Authorities this strike is the first of the series of attempts by pro-Slav elements to paralyse all industries of Trieste.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

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

statement of the truth was considered as an offense against the country.

4. The bad humour of the Constituent Assembly about Pinocchiaro Aprile's speech was not justified, states Zeta, as his statements were true that the Sicilian agriculture is still paying for the protectionism of the industry in the North, and that three years after the liberation a Sicilian deputy was forced to ask the Govt to remove the remains of sunk ships in Messina harbour which hinder the unloading of coal.

INDIPENDENTE

1. Villalta criticizes the word "mercenary" used by Communist Deputies Togliatti and Terracini in a parliamentary question submitted to the War Ministry, although with particular reference to Marshal Messe. The writer rejects the accusation, which in his opinion fatally affects all Italian soldiers belonging to the expeditionary corps in Russia, even if it was launched personally against Marshal Messe. After having shown that the behaviour of the Marshal was irreproachable in that contingency, the writer asserts that it is intolerable that Togliatti and Terracini are insulting men who did their duty, especially when this insult affects the reputation of our army in such a serious international situation as that with which our country is now confronted.

2. In an item from Trieste under the heading: "Slave want to paralyse all industries in Trieste", it is reported that 800 port workers went on strike yesterday morning at 10 o' clock, stopping the unloading of four ships, among which were two of UNRRA. In the opinion of the Allied Authorities this strike is the first of the series of attempts by pro-Slav elements to paralyse all industries of Trieste.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. In headline: "This morning at the Lateran Palace the opening session of the ACLI (Christian Association of Italian Workers) has taken place - A telegram from the workers' representatives to the Holy Father - The speech delivered by Hon. Piccioni - A report submitted by Hon. Storchi on the nature, task and activity of the organization".

2. In a note under the heading of: "The Artisans Congress

1782

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

has closed its sessions", it is reported that as a conclusion of its proceedings the Congress has voted unanimously a motion requesting that the new constitution should contemplate a bi-cameral system and that the Political Parliament comprise a Labor Chamber with a representation of the various trades and professions. It summarized also in ten points the principles governing the Artisans' activity, calling for their formal acceptance in the new constitution.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

Commenting on Bertone's speech, G. Stammati stresses that the proposals for the financial restoration are good but that it should be necessary to realize these plans require the whole Govt to share the responsibility of the Minister of the Treasury.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the heading of: "The problem of the press.- A new fact", in which the announcement is given of the next calling of a National Congress of Newspapermen in Palermo and especially of the establishment of a Commission charged with the drawing up of a Press Statute to be submitted to the Constituent Assembly, the writer remarks that the problem of the press is by no means exhausted by the common formula "Freedom of the Press". Besides the punishment for such offences as instigation against order, property and human life, already contemplated in the old legislation on the press, it is asserted that the new Statute should take account also of the fact that in Italy, as well as in other European countries, an attempt is going on right now to revive, under a disguised form, the old organs and to re-install the respective personnel of the militant Fascist press. The case of the "Nuovo Corriere della Sera" is pointed out as an example on the matter. The writer announces that in a next article he will point out what might be the most efficient means to adopt, in order efficiently to fight such a deceitful manoeuvre devised by neo-fascist elements.

MORNING PAPERS (September 27)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. De Gasperi imposed Corbino upon the Govt not for a caprice but because he had the same ideas as Corbino in opposition not only to the Socialist and Communist Ministers but even to those of his own Party, writes A. The weakness of the Govt was caused by the fact that the Governmental program remained a piece of paper and was not carried out by the opposition of the Minister of the Treasury. Everything will be welcomed by all Ministers, by the [illegible] the Country, that will be done by De Gasperi for the

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

the responsibility of the Minister of the Treasury.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article under the heading of: "The problem of the press - A new fact", in which the announcement is given of the next calling of a National Congress of Newspapermen in Palermo and especially of the establishment of a Commission charged with the drawing up of a Press Statute to be submitted to the Constituent Assembly, the writer remarks that the problem of the press is by no means exhausted by the common formula "Freedom of the Press". Besides the punishment for such offences as instigation against order, property and human life, already contemplated in the old legislation on the press, it is asserted that the new Statute should take account also of the fact that in Italy, as well as in other European countries, an attempt is going on right now to revive, under a disguised form, the old organs and to re-install the respective personnel of the militant Fascist press. The case of the "Nuovo Corriere della Sera" is pointed out as an example on the matter. The writer announces that in a next article he will point out what might be the most efficient means to adopt, in order efficiently to fight such a deceitful manoeuvre devised by neo-fascist elements.

MORNING PAPERS (September 27)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. De Gasperi imposed Corbino upon the Govt not for a caprice but because he had the same ideas as Corbino in opposition not only to the Soc List and Communist Ministers but even to those of his own Party, writes A. The weakness of the Govt was caused by the fact that the Governmental program remained a piece of paper and was not carried out by the opposition of the Minister of the Treasury. Everything will be welcomed by all Ministers, by the Parties and the Country that will be done by De Gasperi for the consolidation of Republican institutions, for the discipline of consumption, for a plan for production and for the realization of the program already resolved, asserts the paper.

2. During Bertone's speech in which he announced the decision of the Govt to set about the reconstruction we got the news of an agreement between the two biggest Italian car factories to increase the prices for cars of any kind 30%, writes the paper adding that after that episode the time has come to carry out the nationalization of the Italian car industry as programs should not remain theoretical enunciations but should be realized.

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

BUONSENSO (Jone Sullumqu.)

1. In a note of comment on the speech delivered by De Gasperi with a special reference to the U.S. contention that Italy is governed today only by three men, the paper ironically replies that if De Gasperi meant to say that these persons have many typists and secretaries at their order, he was completely right, but this would purport only the following rectification: "The Italian policy is in the hand of three persons assisted by subordinate personnel." It is remarked also about the same De Gasperi's speech that he has addressed an appeal for concord among the three mass-parties, which was belied during the same session of the Constituent Assembly by a bickering which broke out between two deputies Meda (Christian Democrat) and Pertini (Socialist) caused by an alleged infringement of a priority rule agreed upon by the mass-parties for the debates of the Assembly.

2. In a short note the alleged stand taken by the Confindustria in favour of the Liberal Party is sharply criticised. The paper asserts that the general interest of the country has nothing to do with the policies followed by the leaders of that body.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided that 50,000 tons of this year's production of sugar will be delivered to the industries. The Italian production of sugar will total 280,000 tons.

2. G. foresees a rice crop of 550,000 tons for this year.

3. G. says that Italian commerce with foreign countries is improving and that imports and exports are increasing.

4. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	25 Sept.	26 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9150-9175	9200-9250
- Pound	1480-1490	1500-1510
- Dollar: Large D.C.	495	500
Normal D.C.	519-523	520-523
Small D.C.	550-553	550-553
- Swiss Franc	172-173	172

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Italian Conservatives and the so-called Liberals consider Democracy and its country as two opposite forces or two opposite ways to live, writes Fernando Schiavetti adding that in

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

was called during the same [illegible]
a bickering which broke out between two deputies Ugo (Christian Democrat) and Pertini (Socialist) caused by an alleged infringement of a priority rule agreed upon by the mass-parties for the debates of the Assembly.

2. In a short note the alleged stand taken by the Confindustria in favour of the Liberal Party is sharply criticised. The paper asserts that the general interest of the country has nothing to do with the policies followed by the leaders of that body.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. reports that the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has decided that 60,000 tons of this year's production of sugar will be delivered to the Industries. The Italian production of sugar will total 280,000 tons.

2. G. foresees a rice crop of 950,000 tons for this year.

3. G. says that Italian commerce with foreign countries is improving and that imports and exports are increasing.

4. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	25 Sept.	26 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9150-9175	9200-9250
- Pound	1400-1490	1500-1510
- Dollar: Large D.C.	495	500
Normal D.C.	519-523	520-523
Small D.C.	550-553	550-553
- Swiss Franc	172-173	172

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The Italian Conservatives and the so-called Liberals consider Democracy and its country as two opposite forces or two opposite ways to live, writes Fernando Schiavetti adding that in the present Italian situation the fight against the remains of Fascism and the attacks against the Democratic Republic need exceptional measures. They may be contrary to the principles of freedom and of Democracy but they are necessary for the protection of the Republic, asserts the writer.

2. Nobody denies the responsibility of Fascist Italy in beginning the criminal war and nobody is better prepared to condemn the insuspicious works of Fascism as we do, asserts Roberto Cessi asking whether the Allies really believe to have well done to settle a summary condemnation for the whole Italian people as they did in the usual preamble of the Peace Treaty. Do they realize,

1750

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

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

asks the writer, that they nourish the first condition which caused that disastrous phenomenon: Fascism?

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)

I.N. comments on De Gasperi's speech yesterday at the Constituente saying it was inconclusive and that the Premier should have done better to save his breath for the Paris Conference.

MESSAGGERO (Government)

In a leading article under the heading of: "The Parties", Mario Missiroli commenting on the appeal addressed by De Gasperi to the Italian parties on the indispensibility of the participation in the Govt and the opposition actively, asserts the necessity of a common plan of work as well as of a mutual entente and solidarity for the parties in power. This is a primary condition for the success of a Republican regime in Italy. The First World-War brought about the decay of the monarchical system in Europe, especially in Germany, Austria and Russia. The Monarchy in Italy survived only through a compromise between democracy and dictatorship, but was finally overthrown as a consequence of the imperialistic policy of Fascism and of the outcome of the 2nd World-War. The Italian people is new to democracy. It needs to learn to live independently and to act with initiative and responsibility. As Pietro Nenni in an article appearing a few days ago in "Avanti!" said paraphrasing a Leon Blum's sentence, there is today only one alternative for the various States: Dictatorship or the regime of parties. The Republic in Italy will be a success only if it means a step forward with respect to the monarchical regime, a step forward towards democracy.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist) - N.C.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) - N.C.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. De Gasperi menaced with "supreme energy" neither common or political criminals nor the organizers of actions of violence nor the propagators of undelivered arms but certain industrialists who prefer to [illegible] for the export than for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, argues the paper controversially adding that De Gasperi wasted his reduced energies against peaceful citizens for reasons which simply could be solved by a small decree which did not even need the agreement of the Constituente. The President of the Council was wrong to criticize. "R.L.", continues the paper, as "R.L." supported his foreign policy better than some of the leaders of Governmental Parties and Ambassadors of the Republic. But we cannot [illegible]

a common plan of work as well as of a mutual entente and solidarity for the parties in power. This is a primary condition for the success of a Republican regime in Italy. The First World-War brought about the decay of the monarchical system in Europe, especially in Germany, Austria and Russia. The Monarchy in Italy survived only through a compromise between democracy and dictatorship, but was finally overthrown as a consequence of the imperialistic policy of Fascism and of the outcome of the 2nd World-War. The Italian people is new to democracy. It needs to learn to live independently and to act with initiative and responsibility. As Pietro Nenni in an article appearing a few days ago in "Avanti!" said paraphrasing a Leon Blum's sentence, there is today only one alternative for the various States: Dictatorship or the regime of parties. The Republic in Italy will be a success only if it means a step forward with respect to the monarchical regime, a step forward towards democracy.

UOMINI (Independent Leftist) -- N.F.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) -- N.F.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. De Gasperi menaced with "supreme energy" neither common or political criminals nor the organizers of actions of violence nor the proprietors of undelivered arms but certain industrialists who prefer to work for the export than for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, argues the paper controversially adding that De Gasperi wanted his reduced energies against peaceful citizens for reasons which simply could be solved by a small decree which does not even need the agreement of the Constituente. The President of the Council was wrong to criticise. "R.L.", continues the paper, as "R.L." supported his foreign policy better than some of the leaders of Governmental Parties and Ambassadors of the Republic. But we cannot agree with the accumulation of the advantages of the power of a Governmental Party with those of the opposition, states "R.L.".

2. A splendid aurora of Democracy is rising over Italy, asserts the paper as "Avanti" demands the immediate arrest of a modest local leader for having distributed a circular with Monarchist tendencies; Togliatti and Terracini ask the incrimination of a General who wrote an article about the value of the Italian soldier and dared to state that the Italian soldier is not worse than others; "Popolo" wants to send into prison the director of an anticlerical weekly paper and "Voce Repubblicana" suggests authorising only those for the

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

directorship of papers who are appointed by the competent local CLN, writes "L.S." adding ironically that the CLN does not exist any more.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on De Gasperi's speech yesterday at the Constituent Assembly, Carlo Tomasso, a Deputy, writes: "Before trying anything it is necessary that De Gasperi should have confidence in himself. Before asking and obtaining the confidence of the Assembly he should have asked for it of the leaders of the Parties who collaborate with him in the Govt and who, with their confidence, would have started a loyal and fruitful collaboration..."

2. T. prints an interview by its correspondent, Aldo Airoli with Pietro Nenni on the relations between Socialism and the Bourgeoisie. Asked if he thought that the Italian bourgeoisie was still a force, the Vice-Premier answered that "the Italian bourgeoisie ruined itself 25 years ago when it relinquished its crown of leading social class in favour of Fascism and it is now more socially weak and politically discredited than after the last war."

Then asked about the union of the Socialists with the Communists and on the formation of the 'fourth mass party', Nenni answered that "the unity of action of the Social-Communists was actuated to create a new society of workers out of the bourgeoisie" and that he did not attach a lot of credit to the formation of the Liberal-Democrat-Qualunquista Party. He ends saying he wishes that only two Parties should remain in Italy, one Socialist and one Tory.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Who concerns himself about the young?", Luigi Longo asserts that among all miseries left by Fascism and war, those that are afflicting the youth are the most tragic ones for the future of the country. Want, malnutrition and maladies are deteriorating the body and the morale of the young generation. According to official statistics, the infant mortality in Rome has surpassed the 25% of the general mortality of the population. Youth gives the largest contingent to the army of unemployed, which in Italy number more than 2,000,000. Under present conditions, who is taking care of the observance of the laws on the protection of the young and women during work? Who takes care of professional education? Many industrialists complain about an insufficient apprentiship and efficiency on the work by young people and War-Veterans. But how many industrialists have concerned themselves to organize

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

2. T. prints an interview by its correspondent, Aldo Airoli with Pietro Nenni on the relations between Socialism and the Bourgeoisie. Asked if he thought that the Italian bourgeoisie was still a force, the Vice-Premier answered that "the Italian bourgeoisie ruined itself 25 years ago when it relinquished its crown of leading social class in favour of Fascism and it is now more socially weak and politically discredited than after the last war."

Then asked about the union of the Socialists with the Communists and on the formation of the 'fourth mass party', Nenni answered that "the unity of action of the Social-Communists was actuated to create a new society of workers out of the bourgeoisie" and that he did not attach a lot of credit to the formation of the Liberal-Democrat-Malagodi Party. He ends saying he wishes that only two Parties should remain in Italy, one Socialist and one Tory.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Who concerns himself about the young?", Luigi Longo asserts that among all miseries left by Fascism and war, those that are afflicting the youth are the most tragic ones for the future of the country. Want, malnutrition and maladies are deteriorating the body and the morale of the young generation. According to official statistics, the infant mortality in Rome has surpassed the 25% of the general mortality of the population. Youth gives the largest contingent to the army of unemployed, which in Italy number more than 2,000,000. Under present conditions, who is taking care of the observance of the laws on the protection of the young and women during work? Who takes care of professional education? Many industrialists complain about an insufficient apprentiship and efficiency on the work by young people and War-Veterans. But how many industrialists have concerned themselves to organize apprentiship courses for the young workers of their factories? Only a few youth organizations, among which the "Front of Youth" and the "Girls of Italy", are really concerning themselves for improving the situation of the youth of this country, but they so far have received very little support by the authorities and the Govt. A special Congress has been called and is going on now in Bologna by the above mentioned organizations to discuss the problems of the youth. The writer concludes that the problems in question must be solved through a spirit of national solidarity and a unity of the youth above all divergities of the political and religion faiths.

1759

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

2. In a note under the heading of: "Today and yesterday sowings", the paper contests the assertion made by the President of the Council of Ministers that the occupation of land was untimely, both because the workers possessed a lawful means - Segni's law - to assert their right and they had time to sow until November next. The reply is that in order to sow the seed with hope of success, it is necessary to prepare the soil beforehand, that is with heavy works to be carried on during the month of August. The same technical agriculturists who suggested to De Gasperi to tell that there was time until the month of November, during the Wheat Battle were preaching that to obtain a good harvest it was necessary deeply to break the soil in August. The note concludes that it would be better that the Govt concerns itself with giving to the Peasent Cooperatives the means needed to increase the agricultural production and improve the cultivations.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

R/108/346/PRB September 28, 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Council of Ministers met yesterday afternoon, but did not discuss foreign policy. Ministers Scoccimarro, Bertone, Segni and Morandi were absent. The meeting was almost completely devoted to the examination of a proposal by De Gasperi to carry out a large movement of prefects affecting, among others, the provinces of Cosenza, Agrigento, Reggio Emilia, Benevento, Novara, Pavia, Leghorn and Palermo. Owing to the difficulty of conciliating the exigency of the various parties concerning the choice of vice-prefects to be promoted and of the offices to be affected by the movement, the discussion reached a high pitch of animation, "Risorgimento Liberale" reports. The paper also gives the full list of replacements and promotions of prefects which the Council approved yesterday. "Italia Nuova" headlines: "Battle for the prefects at the Council of Ministers". On Nenni's demand, the Council then resolved that the blocking of apartment rents will continue to be enforced until the going into effect of the new rules now being prepared by the Committee for Reconstruction. It is probable that the Committee will allow a gradual unblocking of rents of partments used by the more wealthy people in order to apply a greater tax to the increased income of proprietors. Minister Scelba reported on the agreement which had put an end to the interurban telephone operators' strike (immediate payment of a monthly basic wage and the acknowledgement that the national labour contract now being discussed will be retroactive from 1 September 1946, "Avanti!" reports). Nenni suggested considering the proposal of nationalizing the telephone services or alternatively the other proposal to favor the workers' management of telephone concerns, under control of the State. The Council then approved the new wording of the oath of fidelity to the Republic, which for the Armed forces is as follow: "I swear to be faithful to the Italian Republic and its Head, loyally to abide by the laws and to accomplish all duties of my state to the sole aim of the good of the Country." The wording for civil servants is as follows: "I swear loyalty to the Head of the Republic, to accomplish the duties of my office with zeal and diligence for the public good and in the interest of the Administration,

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

to the examination of a proposal by De Gasperi to carry out a large movement of prefects affecting, among others, the provinces of Cosenza, Agrigento, Reggio Emilia, Benevento, Novara, Pavia, Leghorn and Palermo. Owing to the difficulty of conciliating the exigency of the various parties concerning the choice of vice-prefects to be promoted and of the offices to be affected by the movement, the discussion reached a high pitch of animation, "Risorgimento Liberale" reports. The paper also gives the full list of replacements and promotions of prefects which the Council approved yesterday. "Italia Nuova" headlines: "Battle for the prefects at the Council of Ministers". On Nenni's demand, the Council then resolved that the blocking of apartment rents will continue to be enforced until the going into effect of the new rules now being prepared by the Committee for Reconstruction. It is probable that the Committee will allow a gradual unblocking of rents of partments used by the more wealthy people in order to apply a greater tax to the increased income of proprietors. Minister Scelba reported on the agreement which had put an end to the interurban telephone operators' strike (immediate payment of a monthly basic wage and the acknowledgement that the national labour contract now being discussed will be retroactive from 1 September 1946, "Avanti!" reports). Nenni suggested considering the proposal of nationalizing the telephone services or alternatively the other proposal to favor the workers' management of telephone concerns, under control of the State. The Council then approved the new wording of the oath of fidelity to the Republic, which for the Armed Forces is as follow: "I swear to be faithful to the Italian Republic and its Head, loyally to abide by the laws and to accomplish all duties of my state to the sole aim of the good of the Country." The wording for civil servants is as follows: "I swear loyalty to the Head of the Republic, to accomplish the duties of my office with zeal and diligence for the public good and in the interest of the Administration, scrupulously keeping office secrecy and conforming my conduct, also private, to the dignity of the office.", while the wording for magistrates, university professors and notaries, says: "I swear loyalty to the Head of the Republic, loyally to abide by the laws of the State and to accomplish with conscience the duties inherent to my office." The Council also approved some decrees improving the economic conditions of school teachers, the allotment of 60 million lire for sulphur mines of Sicily, the issuing of a series of postage-stamps celebrating the creation

1758

1932

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

of the Republic, and started to examine the decree prepared by Minister Scoccimarro. This decree calls for the doubling of the coefficient of revaluation of agricultural profits (which originally was set at 3), and for the quintuplication of personal property ordinary tax during the period 1947-1949. (Messaggero)

2. Undersecretary Petrilli, the representatives of the State employees and Lizzadri and Morelli on behalf of the CGIL, yesterday continued negotiations for the increase of wages requested by the State employees. The employees have been granted the allowance of the "thirteen month", and it is expected that at today's meeting they will also agree on a 70% increase of the basic wages, thus settling the question. (Mess.) "Unità", which reports the news under the headline "Syndical victory. Victory of the democratic State", adds that pensions will be increased by 150%.

3. The representatives of the CGIL and the Confindustria held another meeting yesterday, and they agreed in principle to grant a temporary 40 lire daily allowance to industrial workers while negotiations are going on. The representatives of the CGIL mean to issue a manifesto inviting all workers of Italy to wait in good discipline for the conclusion of the negotiations and avoid any agitation. (Mess.)

4. The Constituent Assembly Sub-Commissions which are drafting the new constitution yesterday approved some articles admitting private, cooperative and collective property of economic goods. Private property is acknowledged and guaranteed by the State, and the law will also it assume a social function and become accessible to everybody. Also the right to hereditary transmission of property is guaranteed. (Mess.)

5. Yesterday De Nicola received the president of the Uomo Qualunque Front, Giannini, and the new Secretary General of the Christian-Democrat party, Piccioni.

6. Various papers report from Innsbruck that the Austrian acting Foreign Minister, Gruber yesterday was attacked by a crowd of excited Tyrolese who spat at him and called him "traitor", for having signed the agreement on Alto Adige with Italy.

7. The Polish radio announced that General Anders,

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

the allowance of the "thirteen month", and it is expected that at today's meeting they will also agree on a 70% increase of the basic wages, thus settling the question. (Mess.) "Unità", which reports the news under the headline "Syndical victory. Victory of the democratic State", adds that pensions will be increased by 150%.

3. The representatives of the CGIL and the Confindustria held another meeting yesterday, and they agreed in principle to grant a temporary 40 lire daily allowance to industrial workers while negotiations are going on. The representatives of the CGIL mean to issue a manifesto inviting all workers of Italy to wait in good discipline for the conclusion of the negotiations and avoid any agitation. (Mess.)

4. The Constituent Assembly Sub-Commissions which are drafting the new constitution yesterday approved some articles admitting private, cooperative and collective property of economic goods. Private property is acknowledged and guaranteed by the State, and the law will make it assume a social function and become accessible to everyone. Also the right to hereditary transmission of property is guaranteed. (Mess.)

5. Yesterday De Nicola received the president of the Uomo Qualunque Front, Giannini, and the new Secretary General of the Christian-Democrat party, Piccioni.

6. Various papers report from Innsbruck that the Austrian acting Foreign Minister, Gruber yesterday was attacked by a crowd of excited Tyrolese who spat at him and called him "traitor", for having signed the agreement on Alto Adige with Italy.

7. The Polish radio announced that General Anders, Commander of the Polish Corps in Italy, has been deprived of Polish citizenship. (Reuter)

8. Referring to De Gasperi's pressure on textile industrialists to manufacture cotton and wool for popular consumption, in circles concerned it is pointed out that agreements had already been reached by the Ministry of Industry and the Italian Cotton Association, for the manufacturing of 31 million kgs of UNRRA cotton. (Tempo)

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

9. "Tempo", "Popolo", etc. report a communiqué by the British Embassy which draws attention to the fact that in reporting the speech by the British delegate in the Paris Conference Political Commission concerning the question of the Italian Colonies, the Italian press had overlooked two important points. On approving article 17 the British delegate categorically affirmed that this decision did not necessarily mean that Italy should be prevented from expressing her viewpoint concerning her former colonial possession. The British delegate also said that, as His Majesty's Government hoped, if Italy were admitted into the UNO she would have been able to vote the issue herself, and that at the time of the final settlement due consideration would be given to the fact that a remarkable number of Italian farmers was still living in Tripolitania. "Tempo" writes that it is happy to publish the retraction, but is also compelled to stress that unfortunately it is impossible to deny the harsh and peremptory tone used by the British delegate. The Italian press deemed the word "never" used by him as being inopportune and excessive, writes the paper. "Popolo" does not comment.

10. Bonomi made a report to De Gasperi yesterday on the work of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference. The Constituent Assembly Commission for international treaties meets today, and Bonomi will report on the Paris Conference.

11. The "Tempo's" correspondent, Gismi Granzotto, reports from Paris that the most controversial Trieste question threatens to jeopardise the decision taken yesterday by the General Assembly to close the labours of the Conference by 15 October. In fact the sub-commission which was to draft the Trieste Statute officially announced its failure. Granzotto, in agreement with the correspondent of "Il Popolo", affirms that Vishinsky's request to vote at once articles 3, 4 and 16 referring to the Italo-Yugoslav frontiers and the Trieste Statute, meant to leave with the Anglo-Americans the responsibility for the delay of the Conference's labours. Two Australian amendments (proposing the constitution of an International Court of the Rights of Man, and the future convention of another Conference to revise the treaties) were rejected. "Tempo" says that Hogdson is "the ingenuous defensor of justice". Also article 76 was approved despite Russian opposition. The four Ambassadors in Rome will

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

hoped, if it were admitted into the UNO she would have been able to vote the issue herself, and that at the time of the final settlement due consideration would be given to the fact that a remarkable number of Italian farmers was still living in Tripolitania. "Tempo" writes that it is happy to publish the retraction, but is also compelled to stress that unfortunately it is impossible to deny the harsh and peremptory tone used by the British delegate. The Italian press deemed the word "never" used by him as being unopportune and excessive, writes the paper. "Popolo" does not comment.

10. Bonomi made a report to De Gasperi yesterday on the work of the Italian Delegation to the Paris Conference. The Constituent Assembly Commission for International treaties meets today, and Bonomi will report on the Paris Conference.

11. The "Tempo's" correspondent, Gianni Granzotto, reports from Paris that the most controversial Trieste question threatens to jeopardise the decision taken yesterday by the General Assembly to close the labours of the Conference by 15 October. In fact the sub-commission which was to draft the Trieste Statute officially announced its failure. Granzotto, in agreement with the correspondent of "Il Popolo", affirms that Vishinsky's request to vote at once articles 3, 4 and 16 referring to the Italo-Yugoslav frontiers and the Trieste Statute, meant to leave with the Anglo-Americans the responsibility for the delay of the Conference's labours. Two Australian amendments (proposing the constitution of an International Court of the Rights of Man, and the future convention of another Conference to revise the treaties) were rejected. "Tempo" says that Hodgson is "the ingenuous defensor of justice". Also article 76 was approved despite Russian opposition. The four Ambassadors in Rome will control for 18 months the carrying out of the peace treaty. "Unità" reports "reactionary intrigues to postpone the Trieste question".

1757

1936

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

AFTERNOON PAPERS (September 27)

CAPITALE (Christian Democrat)

British domination is severest with regard to the Italians in Libia, asserts Bab el Mandeb. It is still impossible for them to communicate with Italy and any commercial or assisting exchange between the peninsula and Libya is still forbidden, continues the writer adding that the orders which forbid fraternization between British troops and Italians are still maintained.

EPOCA (Independent)

In a short item: "Firemen too are threatening to strike" it is reported that an agitation has spread among the fire brigades and they are threatening to go on strike, unless they are granted a free mess as well as a reduction of the labor day to 8 hours, with the respective reduction of the high cost of living.

FIGARO (Independent)

In a special item it is reported that in a motion submitted yesterday to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the telephone workers have declared that they are ready to accept the responsibility for running the telephone Plants. The five Telephone Companies should be unified too under State control.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

In a short note it is reported that yesterday a conference took place at the Headquarters of the Confindustria between the representatives of the workers and of industrialists. The proceedings drawn up by a technical commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the two organizations were taken in due consideration. The majority of the members of the session were in agreement on a number of points dealt with by the said commission. The negotiations will continue tomorrow.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. We don't deny the sincerity of the delegates of Brazil, South-Africa ... the Netherlands when they supported proposals in favour of Italy, writes G.d'I. in a short summary about the results of the Paris Conference, but we know that these suggestions are as necessary to give the Conference a Democratic appearance as the Yugoslav claims and their refusal. These are childish tricks which cannot cheat anybody. Italy is militarily delivered up to ... and is even unable to guarantee any immediate

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

In a short item: "Firemen too are threatening to strike" it is reported that an agitation has spread among the fire brigades and they are threatening to go on strike, unless they are granted a free mess as well as a reduction of the labor day to 8 hours, with the respective reduction of the high cost of living.

FIGARO (Independent)

In a special item it is reported that in a motion submitted yesterday to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the telephone workers have declared that they are ready to accept the responsibility for running the telephone Plants. The five Telephone Companies should be unified too under State control.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

In a short note it is reported that yesterday a conference took place at the Headquarters of the Confindustria between the representatives of the workers and of industrialists. The proceedings drawn up by a technical commission composed of an equal number of representatives of the two organizations were taken in due consideration. The majority of the members of the session were in agreement on a number of points dealt with by the said commission. The negotiations will continue tomorrow.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. We don't deny the sincerity of the delegates of Brazil, South-Africa and the Netherlands when they supported proposals in favour of Italy, writes G.d'I. in a short summary about the results of the Paris Conference, but we know that these suggestions are as necessary to give the Conference a Democratic appearance as the Yugoslav claims and their refusal. These are childish tricks which cannot cheat anybody. Italy is militarily delivered up to any aggression and is even unable to guarantee any immediate defense against an aggression until the intervention of the UNO. The economic clauses provide improbable figures of milliards of dollars which could only partially become concrete even if the one or the other Italian region should be assigned to the various creditors with the inhabitants as slaves, the paper continues. Alterations of one million or one milliard are of no importance as the victim died already before being suffocated, asserts the paper and concluding with the Trieste question states that going from compromise to compromise the Paris Conference will finally create a new Danzig.

2. Not content with the electoral results of 2 June, Communists intensify their propaganda for peasants, workers and employees in Sicilia, states the paper. On 28 September

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

a demonstrative general strike will be proclaimed for the whole island. G.d'I. quotes the Communist paper directed by deputy Li Causi who writes that De Gasperi should meditate on significance of this spontaneous manifestation to understand that the patience of the masses has its limit. G.d'I. stresses that the parties of the masses which form and direct the Govt transfer the discussions which should be made by the Ministerial colleagues in the streets.

INDIPENDENTE - Not available.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.M.

TRIBUNA D.I. POPOLO

1. In a telephonic communication from Milan it is reported that yesterday a protest was raised by a large crowd of housewives against the high cost of living. A great meeting took place in Piazza della Scala, during which the Lord Mayor Greppi, a Secretary of the Labor Chamber Mariani and a woman representating the Union of Italian Women took the floor.

2. The vote for De Gasperi engages not only the Govt but all groups which manifested their confidence in De Gasperi to collaborate for the realization of the agreed program, states G. Natale adding that the Christian Democrats themselves informed De Gasperi about the necessity to take a more direct and a more decisive influence in internal matters of the country.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article entitled: "To build houses", Angelo de Alexandris reminds that there are about 8 million homeless people, while the work of house-building has made very little headway so far. The Govt is almost helpless before such a huge problem and nor can private initiative do great things in this field. We must not deceive ourselves into believing that such an enormous work could be carried out by means of great national financing, because capital is not available in the country. There are very few chances for foreign investment at the present time because the lira is not stabilized. Under such conditions the writer believes that the best means to improve the situation would be to adopt a life-insurance system, whereby the respective policies may be utilized as a crediting document for obtaining immediately the financial means needed for buying an apartment or

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

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) - N.M.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - N.M.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. In a telephonic communication from Milan it is reported that yesterday a protest was raised by a large crowd of housewives against the high cost of living. A great meeting took place in Piazza della Scala, during which the Lord Mayor Greppi, a Secretary of the Labor Chamber Mariani and a woman representating the Union of Italian Women took the floor.

2. The vote for De Gasperi engages not only the Govt but all groups which manifested their confidence in De Gasperi to collaborate for the realisation of the agreed program, states G. Natale adding that the Christian Democrats themselves informed De Gasperi about the necessity to take a more direct and a more decisive influence in internal matters of the country.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

In a leading article entitled: "To build houses", Angelo de Alexandris reminds that there are about 8 million homeless people, while the work of house-building has made very little headway so far. The Govt is almost helpless before such a huge problem and nor can private initiative do great things in this field. We must not deceive ourselves into believing that such an enormous task could be carried out by means of great national financing, because capital is not available in the country. There are very few chances for foreign investment at the present time because the lira is not stabilized. Under such conditions the writer believes that the best means to improve the situation would be to adopt a life-insurance system, whereby the respective policies may be utilized as a crediting document for obtaining immediately the financial means needed for buying an apartment or for building a house. An Insurance Institute, the "Tirrena of Rome", with the co-operation of the National Institute for Insurance has applied this system with a promising success.

1756

MORNING PAPERS (September 28)

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Under the heading "Don't delude the people", Sandro Pertini refers to De Gasperi's Thursday speech and quotes his sentence: "Give us confidence in your collaboration, in the press and in the organisation and the Govt will help with all its forces the march of the people towards its full, strong and immediate ruling of public affairs." These words prove once more,

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

comments the writer, that we were right when we wrote in our article "lack of confidence" that De Gasperi does not trust the working masses. If he would have this confidence, as we have it, he would not put any condition to help the march of the people. To put conditions for his help signifies, first of all, the recognition that the people are detached and separated from him, asserts S.E. We cheered Bertone for his severe admonishment that the rich classes should carry the charges of the reconstruction of the country and we would have preferred that De Gasperi would have said Bertone's words. We confirm the heavy responsibility our Party takes with its collaboration with the Govt but, therefore, we insist that the Govt does not delude the confidence of the working classes renewed through their representatives at the Constituente.

2. Referring to Calamandrei's articles in "I.L." in which he stressed the advantages of a presidential Republic for Italy, Lucio Lussatto writes that the US and Great Britain are not the right examples for Italy as the United States is a federal State where the power of the President of the States is limited by the power of the single federal States, and as Great Britain is a two Party Democracy which Italy will probably never become.

BUONUOMO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a short note it is reported that yesterday in the Corso of Naples, a small Allied motor truck driven by a girl ran into two persons who were so seriously hurt, that they had to be carried to the hospital at the point of death. Both the "Celere" and the Allied Police succeeded with much difficulty in saving the young lady from the anger of a crowd threatening to lynch her.

2. In a note concerning the results of searches made by the "Carabinieri" in various places of the Province of Forli, it is reported that great quantities of arms and ammunition were found.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that this year's crop in Friuli is satisfactory.

2. G. says that land-owners are not selling their lands although they have many buyers.

3. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	26 Sept.	27 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9200 - 250	

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

our Party tries with its collaboration with the Govt but, therefore, [illegible] that the Govt does not delude the confidence of the working classes rooted through their representatives at the Costituente.

2. Referring to Calamandrei's articles in "I.L." in which he stressed the advantages of a presidential Republic for Italy, Lucio Lussatto writes that the US and Great Britain are not the right examples for Italy as the United States is a federal state where the power of the President of the States is limited by the power of the single Federal States, and as Great Britain is a two Party Democracy which Italy will probably never become.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a short note it is reported that yesterday in the Corso of Naples, a small Allied motor truck driven by a girl ran into two persons who were so seriously hurt, that they had to be carried to the hospital at the point of death. Both the "Celere" and the Allied Police succeeded with much difficulty in saving the young lady from the anger of a crowd threatening to lynch her.

2. In a note concerning the result of searches made by the "Carabinieri" in various places of the province of Forli, it is reported that great quantities of arms and ammunition were found.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that this year's crop in Friuli is satisfactory.

2. G. says that land-owners are not selling their lands although they have many buyers.

3. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	26 Sept.	27 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9200-9250	same
- Pound	1500-1510	1490
-Dollar: Large D.C.	500	505
Normal D.C.	520-523	523-526
Small D.C.	550-553	549-553
- Swiss Franc	172	169-170

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Severely criticizing General Balstrocchi's acquittal by the Military Tribunal at Rome, Alberto Cianca stresses that the witnesses were wrong when they believed that were defending the tradition and the interests of the army in speaking in favour of Balstrocchi. The army is the instrument for the defense of the people and, therefore, all officers must be eliminated who proved their incapacity, asserts the writer.

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

2. Several papers accused the Foreign Ministry for the appointment of Fascists for missions abroad, writes the paper adding that the lack of any reply by the Foreign Ministry proves that the accusations were right. The method of not replying to accusations but continuing in the accused manner is not possible in a Democracy, asserts the paper adding that the system of mystery about the appointment of diplomatic representatives should be stopped at once. The paper suggests that an "exequatur" for a Consul should be submitted to the public agreement. The paper then asks the Foreign Ministry for information about several Italians Diplomats.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) - M.N.

CORRIERE (Government)

In a leading article entitled "Unity", in discussing the question of the regional autonomy already approved by the second Sub-commission of the Constituent Assembly charged with the study of the constitutional organization of the State, the writer remarks that the region may be considered as an agency for administrative decentralisation, but it would be illogical to grant it a legislative autonomy in fields pertinent to the activity of the State, such as public economy, education, credit and agriculture. Quoting the formula: "Unity of the State and popular sovereignty" from the report submitted to the Sub-commission by Hon. Terracini, the writer explains that Christian Democrats are in favour of regional autonomy in the name of popular liberty. This stand recalls the old mistrust of catholic elements against the Italian State, but it is not justified today because no one is threatening in Italy the independence of the Church. As to the leaning of the Republican Party toward decentralisation, the writer believes that it reflects the purpose of acting against all centralizing tendencies, insofar as they are identified with the formation of the dissolved Monarchical Regime. The conclusion of the article is that there are local or regional interests to be acknowledged, safeguarded and promoted, but the State has the duty to control and conciliate them for the general interest of the community.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Commenting on a "United Press" information from Trieste about a decree issued by the Allied Military Govt which stipulates that all property acquired by inhabitants of Trieste in consequence of collaboration with Germans after 8 September 1943 will be

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

Italians Diplomats.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) -- N.P.

RISORGIMENTO (Government)

In a leading article entitled "Unity", in discussing the question of the regional autonomy already approved by the second Sub-commission of the Constituent Assembly charged with the study of the constitutional organization of the State, the writer remarks that the region may be considered as an agency for administrative decentralization, but it would be illogical to grant it a legislative autonomy in fields pertinent to the activity of the State, such as public economy, education, credit and agriculture. Quoting the formula: "Unity of the State and popular sovereignty" from the report submitted to the Sub-commission by Hon. Terracini, the writer explains that Christian Democrats are in favour of regional authonomy in the name of popular liberty. This stand recalls the old mistrust of catholic elements against the Italian State, but it is not justified today because no one is threatening in Italy the independence of the Church. As to the leaning of the Republican Party toward decentralization, the writer believes that it reflects the purpose of acting against all centralising tendencies, insofar as they are identified with the formation of the dissolved Monarchical Regime. The conclusion of the article is that there are local or regional interests to be acknowledged, safeguarded and promoted, but the State has the duty to control and conciliate them for the general interest of the community.

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Commenting on a "United Press" information from Trieste about a decree issued by the Allied Military Govt which stipulates that all property acquired by inhabitants of Trieste in consequence of collaboration with Germans after 8 September 1943 will be confiscated as well as all property of those who the 5 years before 1943 worked for the maintenance of Fascism or obtained benefits by this activity, the paper writes that it is not pleasing that strangers judge political errors and responsibility of Italians in an Italian zone. It is also not just that the inhabitants of Trieste will be judged severer than other Italians being in the same conditions. In any case, concludes the paper, the Allied decree is a very severe lesson for the antifascist Parties which maintain the Govt after the liberation.

1755

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P.'s correspondent in Trieste reports that the Trieste-Milan football match was cancelled by A.M.G. in order to prevent trouble, and that the Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party

1944

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

of Turriaco was yesterday assailed and severely injured by six Slav Communists.

2. P. says that all the owners of butter factories in the Northern Italy are now millionaire and that they all have wonderful cottages on Lake Garda.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. As long as it is possible to criticise Togliatti without being shot in the neck we may say that there is a Democracy in Italy, writes Panfilo Gentile stressing that the Italian Democracy is existing de jure but not in reality. Christian Democrats and Social-Communists are like two comrades sitting at a table, continues the writer, of whom one has two pistols in his pockets as the Social-Communists have the ANPI (Associazione Nazionale dei Partigiani Italiani) and the Confederation of Labour which decides at the end what has to be done and what not as in Corbino's case. The Confederation of Labour represents but a minority of the country and does not even represent all workers but only those who are more rigorously organized. This Labour aristocracy tends to reach privileged positions without respect for the interests and opinions of either categories of citizens. It is time to state, concluded P.G. that the Confederation of Labour is not Italy but only one sixth of the 18 millions of working Italians.

2. The paper stresses that the new formulation of yesterday's order of the day of the Constituente: "having heard the Govt's declarations which engage the Govt to consolidate the new institutions" was changed by the will of Socialists and Communists from its original text: "having heard the Govt's declarations which must be transformed into measures".

TEMPO (Independent) - N.T.

UNITA' (Communist)

In a "corsivo" entitled: "The great popular Festival pro "Unità" - Tomorrow all the people of Rome at the "Terme di Caracalla" - From afternoon to night: music, cinema, theatre, sport, popular dancing for the workers' enjoyment - Comrade Palmiro Togliatti will deliver a speech", there is described in all details the programme of the festival organised by the Communist Party under the heading of: "Youth of the Communist Press" comprising singing, musical attractions (among which the "Bird orchestra" of the Teatro dell'Opera directed by Maestro Riccardo Santarelli).

1945
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

being shot in the neck we may say that there is a democracy in Italy, writes Panfilo Gentile stressing that the Italian Democracy is existing de jure but not in reality. Christian Democrats and Social-Communists are like two comradessitting at a table, continues the writer, of whom one has two pistols in his pockets as the Social-Communists have the ANPI (Associazione Nazionale dei Partigiani Italiani) and the Confederation of Labour which decides at the end what has to be done and what not as in Corbino's case. The Confederation of Labour represents but a minority of the country and does not even represent all workers but only those who are more rigorously organized. This labour aristocracy tends to reach privileged positions without respect for the interests and opinions of either categories of citizens. It is time to state, concludes G. that the Confederation of Labour is not Italy but only one sixth of the 18 millions of working Italians.

2. The paper stressed that the new formulation of yesterday's order of the day of the Constituente: "having heard the Govt's declarations which engage the Govt to consolidate the new institutions" was changed by the will of Socialists and Communists from its original text: "having heard the Govt's declarations which must be transformed into measures".

MONDO (Independent) - N.H.

L'UNITA' (Communist)

In a "corsivo" entitled: "The great popular Festival pro "Unità" - Tomorrow all the people of Rome at the "Terme di Caracalla" - From afternoon to night: music, cinema, theatre, sport, popular dancing for the workers' enjoyment - Comrade Palmiro Togliatti will deliver a speech", there is described in all details the programme of the festival organized by the Communist Party under the heading of: "Fourth of the Communist Press" comprising singing, musical attractions (among which the "Wind orchestra" of the Teatro dell'Opera directed by Maestro Riccardo Santarelli), sport, cinema, restaurant at low charges, etc.

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 108/347/IRS 29 September 1946.

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

GENERAL

1. The Constituent Assembly Treaty Commission debated international questions at Montecitorio yesterday morning. Bonomi's report chiefly dealt with four points. As for the preamble of the treaty, he said that by having the Conference acknowledge the contribution of Italy's co-belligerence the future had been "illuminated" by some hope, even if immediate benefits had not been obtained. Regarding reparations, a noticeable lowering of figures previously set forth had been achieved. Bonomi then referred to Italo-Yugoslav negotiations, and stated that it was better to brand them conversations rather than negotiations, and disclosed that Yugoslavia asked for the limitation of the Trieste Free Territory, while Italy affirmed that it was necessary to enlarge it. As for colonial questions, Bonomi emphasized that the Italian Delegation had accepted the principle of a year's postponement of the decision on the future of Italian colonies, but that its view point had not prevailed. De Gasperi then proposed and the Commission agreed to discuss the Italo-Austrian agreement at a future session. Togliatti, although being aware of difficulties to be met in the carrying out of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia, insisted that nothing should be overlooked which enable to resume and conclude them. He said that the conversations were useful as they rendered amicable the atmosphere and softened every nationalistic thrust from either side. Nitti affirmed that the insufficient preparation of Italy's action of defense at the Peace Conference presupposed some responsibilities which should be ascertained, and said that he intended to take up this matter with the Constituent Assembly. Afterwards, De Gasperi stated to journalists that the Yugoslavs themselves had interrupted the negotiations on the ground that there was no basis for an agreement. In fact Yugoslavia demands Gorizia, while Italy asks to include Pola in the Free Territory, he concluded. (Messaggero) "Popolo" adds that a member of the Commission requested that Italy be represented in conversations concerning the German peace treaty, on the basis of the right resulting from her co-belligerency against Germany. Montini then asked to devote a full session to the examination of problems regarding international economic organizations, and Patrissi requested to have a debate on the agreement recently signed by De Gasperi and Ambassador Parodi for the emigration of Italian workers into France. Both proposals were accepted in principle. Saragat will leave for Paris early next week.

2. The Undersecretary to the Ministry of Colonies, Hon. Lupis, yesterday held a press conference to explain what the Government had done since 25 July, 1943 to protect the interests of Italian colonists. He stated that only 150 out of 60,000 refugees had been able to return to Tripolitania last January, despite the various official requests made to the Allied authorities by the Italian Government. The 9,000 children withdrawn from that colony in 1940 had been luckier, as 3,500 rejoined their families which had repatriated,

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

[illegal] [illegal] [illegal] by some hope, even if immediate benefits had not been obtained. Regarding reparations, a noticeable lowering of figures previously set forth had been achieved. Bonomi then referred to Italo-Yugoslav negotiations, and stated that it was better to brand them conversations rather than negotiations, and disclosed that Yugoslavia asked for the limitation of the Trieste Free Territory, while Italy affirmed that it was necessary to enlarge it. As for colonial questions, Bonomi emphasized that the Italian Delegation had accepted the principle of a year's postponement of the decision on the future of Italian colonies, but that its view point had not prevailed. De Gasperi then proposed and the Commission agreed to discuss the Italo-Austrian agreement at a future session. Togliatti, although being aware of difficulties to be met in the carrying out of direct negotiations with Yugoslavia, insisted that nothing should be overlooked which [illegible] able to resume and conclude them. He said that the conversations were useful as they rendered amicable the atmosphere and softened every nationalistic thrust from either side. Nitti affirmed that the insufficient preparation of Italy's action of defense at the Peace Conference presupposed some responsibilities which should be ascertained, and said that he intended to take up this matter with the Constituent Assembly. Afterwards, De Gasperi stated to journalists that the Yugoslavs themselves had interrupted the negotiations on the ground that there was no basis for an agreement. In fact Yugoslavia demands Gorizia, while Italy asks to include Pola in the Free Territory, as concluded. (Messaggero) "Popolo" adds that a member of the Commission requested that Italy be represented in conversations concerning the German peace treaty, on the basis of the right resulting from her co-belligerency against Germany. Montini then asked to devote a full session to the examination of problems regarding international economic organizations, and Patrissi requested to have a debate on the agreement recently signed by De Gasperi and Ambassador Parodi for the emigration of Italian workers into France. Both proposals were accepted in principle. Saragat will leave for Paris early next week.

2. The Undersecretary to the Ministry of Colonies, Hon. Lupis, yesterday held a press conference to explain what the Government had done since 25 July, 1943 to protect the interests of Italian colonists. He stated that only 150 out of 60,000 refugees had been able to return to Tripolitania last January, despite the various official requests made to the Allied authorities by the Italian Government. The 9,000 children withdrawn from that colony in 1940 had been luckier, as 3,500 rejoined their families which had repatriated, 1,555 had returned to Lybia, and negotiations were being carried on for the remaining 3,945. As for East Africa, the return of refugees to that colony was most difficult. The British authorities had asked the repatriation of 20,000 Italians, but the Government succeeded in having the figure reduced to 5,000. (Messaggero)

3. Achille Grandi, the Christian-Democrat, Secretary general of the CGIL, died at Desio (Milan) yesterday. De Gasperi, Nenni and Saragat sent telegrams of condolence.

4. A full agreement on the wage increase for State employees was reached yesterday during a conclusive meeting held at the Treasury Ministry. The employees will get a 70 percent increase, (which in any case shall not be inferior to 2,500 lire) of the basic wage; the "thirteenth month", to be paid

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

in a single instalment. Pensions will be increased by 150 percent on the first 1,000 lire, and by 70 percent on the remaining amount of present pension.

5. Yesterday De Gasperi made a speech at the Congress of the Italian Workers Christian Association (ACLI), which is being held in Rome. Referring to an article published yesterday in the Roman newspaper "Avanti!" (see yesterday's Digest, page 5) which said he was severed from the people and had no sufficient faith in their destiny, De Gasperi stressed that his grand father had been a very poor peasant and his father a humble employee who saved and endured sacrifices to send him into the Vienna University. De Gasperi then outlined his life which had led him to despise the classes which abused and exploited riches and added: "Well, this man who I described to you has been hanged in pictures at Milan on the charge of being a starver of the people because the bread rations had not been pitched to 300 grams." De Gasperi concluded by affirming that the Government was allotting equitably what was on hand and fighting speculation. It could not do more than this. Lizzadri (Socialist secretary of the CGIL) then eulogized Grandi. (Messaggero)

6. The Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday approved the articles of the draft peace treaty concerning the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, which therefore will now run along the "French line". After the voting, Kardelj stated that Yugoslavia would not sign the treaty if it were not based on amicable agreements, and would not withdraw her troops from Zone B of Venezia Giulia. The U.S. representative then immediately proposed an additional article stating that if a power did not ratify the treaty, she would not be able to take advantage of benefits granted by the treaty itself. The article won by three votes. "Messaggero stresses the final outcome of the issue will however depend upon the solution given to the problem of the Trieste Statute, as it is known that the Anglo-Americans consider it to be closely linked with that of the Treaty. At the Economic Commission the representative of the Ukraine proposed a milder wording of the article concerning Italian property abroad, and the Russian representative supported it by proposing an inter-allied control of seizures, but the proposal was rejected. The French and U.S. delegates, although supporting retention unchanged of article 69, promised not to make a full use of the right granted to the Allies by this article to seize all Italian property situated on their territories, and to stipulate bi-lateral agreements with Italy on the matter. (Messaggero) "Unita'" reports Kardelj as having said that "the Yugoslav Government believed the treaty with Italy should be agreed directly by the two parties concerned," and Ukranian delegate as having stated that it was unjust that countries like Venezuela and Mexico, selfstyled friends of Italy, should seize among other thinks 70 Italian ships without having suffered from war or contributed in the fight against fascism.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (23 Sept.)

C.D. (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on one of Piatov Nenni's [illegible]

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

sacrifices to send him into the Vienna University. De Gasperi then outlined his life which had led him to despise the classes which abused and exploited riches and added: "Well, this man who I described to you has been hanged in pictures at Milan on the charge of being a st rver of the people because the bread rations had not been pitched to 300 grams." De Gasperi concluded by affirming that the Government was allotting equitably what was on hand and fighting speculation. It could not do more than this. Lizzadri (Socialist Secretary of the CGIL) then eulogised Grandi. (Messaggero)

6. The Paris Conference Political Commission yesterday approved the articles of the draft peace treaty concerning the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, which therefore will now run along the "French line". After the voting, Kardelj stated that Yugoslavia would not sign the treaty if it were not based on amicable agreements, and would not withdraw her troops from Zone B of Venezia Giulia. The U.S. representative then immediately proposed an additional article stating that if a power did not ratify the treaty, she would not be able to take advantage of benefits granted by the treaty itself. The article was by three votes. "Messaggero stresses the final outcome of the issue will however depend upon the solution given to the problem of the Trieste Statute, as it is known that the Anglo-Americans consider it to be closely linked with that of the Treaty. At the Economic Commission the representative of the Ukraine proposed a milder wording of the article concerning Italian property abroad, and the Russian representative supported it by proposing inter-allied control of seizures, but the proposal was rejected. The French and U.S. delegates, although supporting retention unchanged of article 69, promised not to make a full use of the right granted to the Allies by this article to seize all Italian property situated on their territories, and to stipulate bi-lateral agreements with Italy on the matter. (Messaggero) "Unita'" reports Kardelj as having said that "the Yugoslav Government believed the treaty with Italy should be agreed directly by the two parties concerned," and Ukrainian delegate as having stated that it was unjust that countries like Venezuela and Mexico, selfstyled friends of Italy, should seize among other thinks 70 Italian ships without having suffered from war or contributed in the fight against fascism.

AFTERNOON PAPERS (23 Sept.)

CRISTALLO (Christian Democrat)

Commenting on one of Pietro Nenni's sentence in which he said recently in an interview: "socialism is based on the fight of the classes in order to obtain social justice", Casabianca writes that he would prefer to speak about conciliation and harmony, of the evident lack of social equilibrium instead of fighting at a time after the war when everybody is tired of fighting. It cannot be denied, continues the writer, that the British "Laborism" is a marvellous socialism which could be the example for many others inspite of the fact that it has its nationalism for Internal Policy and its imperialism for its Foreign Affairs. He concludes that the working classes would understand repudiating nationalism much easier if the other Socialist States at Paris would give sign of moderation and fraternity.

ESPRESSO (Independent)

1. E. says that "the Allied Command fears a coup de main on Trieste".

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

2. E. says that from June 15 to September 15 the Romans drank more than 330,000 gallons of beer and on and a half million bottles of orange juice.

FIGARO N.N.

GIORNALE DELLA SERA (Monarchist)

1. G.d.S. reports on the activity of Mrs. Sylvia Pankhurts at the Peace Conference saying that she wants Ethiopia to have many schools and many hospitals, and wondering how to get them, she says that Italy did nothing but atrocities in Libya, Somalia and Ethiopia.

2. G.d.S. prints the first part of a survey on the 8-month activity of the Constituent by Tullio Benedetti.

3. Under the heading "Africa: wasted years", G.d.S. prints on a whole page photos and drawings recalling the colonization of African territories.

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

1. The Communists won the campaign against Corbino, the defender of the lira, at the Santi Saverino, and appointed for Min Bertone with the evident intention of removing the Christian Democrats responsible for the economic policy of the Government. After their defeat in foreign affairs obtained by the Russian attitude at Paris, continues the writers, the Communists now take an interest in internal policy. "Tass" agency has already accused the Vatican of reactionary manoeuvres, as according to the "Tass", the Church tries to constitute a block of the Right for a solid conservative majority at the Constituent Assembly and for a support of the "moderating" activity of the Christian Democrats. We don't know, states the writer, whether the Church has these intentions or not but we would like to advise the Parties in question to follow the Russian suggestions, as it becomes more and more evident that the fight will be in the future between freedom and its contrary.

2. G. Solari Bozzi reports from Paris that De Gasperi's presence at the Peace Conference becomes always more desirable and suitable especially for the negotiations about the Italian merchant fleet.

INDIPENDENTE

I. prints an interview with Hon. Perrone Capano, Liberal Deputy at the Costituente, in which he explains why he voted against De Gasperi's Ministry the day before yesterday.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

[illegible] Luigi Salvatorelli asserts

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

2. G.d.S. prints the first part of a survey on the 8-month activity of the Constituent by Tullio Benedetti.

3. Under the heading "African: wasted years", G.d.S. prints on a whole page photos and drawings recalling the colonization of African territories.

CIVILTÀ D'ITALIA.

1. The Communists won the campaign against Corbino, the defender of the lira, states Santi Savarino, and appointed for him Bertone with the evident intention of rendering the Christian Democrats responsible for the economic policy of the Government. After their defeat in foreign affairs obtained by the Russian attitude at Paris, continues the writers, the Communists now take an interest in internal policy. "Tass" agency has already accused the Vatican of reactionary manoeuvres, as according to the "Tass", the Church tries to constitute a block of the Right for a solid conservative majority at the Constituent Assembly and for a support of the "moderating" activity of the Christian Democrats. We don't know, states the writer, whether the Church has these intentions or not but we would like to advise the Parties in question to follow the Russian suggestions, as it becomes more and more evident that the fight will be in the future between freedom and its contrary.

2. C. Solari Bozzi reports from Paris that De Gasperi's presence at the Peace Conference becomes always more desirable and suitable especially for the negotiations about the Italian merchant fleet.

INDIPENDENTE

I. prints an interview with Hon. Perrone Capano, Liberal Deputy at the Constituente, in which he explains why he voted against De Gasperi's Ministry the day before yesterday.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO (Vatican) N.N.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) N.N.

TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO

1. Referring to the passed Governmental crisis, Luigi Salvatorelli asserts that the three parties of the masses did not yet understand their common interests to stay together. This common interest does not exist only for their own defence but also for the defense of the new State. It cannot be denied that there are Fascist revendications, asserts the writer adding that the danger derives from the discouragement of the political conscience. A reactionary revolution would overrule all three parties alike, states L.S.

2. Referring to the decision of the competent commission for the elaboration of the new Italian Constitution in favour of a two Chamber Parliament, Giorgio Granata calls the second Chamber the "Chamber of reflection" as the Chamber of Deputies is too often forced to yield to the wishes of the electors and to agree with measures for demagogical reasons. 1753

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

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

The property of the so-called independent papers should be divided in five equal parts from which one part should be given to the proprietors and the other four parts to public cooperations which should indemnify the proprietors corresponding to the value of their parts, suggests the paper examining the question how to prevent single persons and trusts from political manoeuvres by means of press campaign.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI! (Socialist)

1. Referring to the opinion of a left wing Christian Democrat that Socialists should detach themselves from the Communists and join a Democratic block and that such a separation would finally mean a clarification of the Socialist position, Sandro Pertini asserts that all Socialists realized at the Florence Congress of the Party the necessity of the pact of unity of action with the Communists. The writer states that every anti-Communist attitude would mean to be anti-proletarian what a Socialist would never be. Deploring that even Communists do not understand the Socialist position, S.P. concludes in order to clear it up that Socialists are not anti-Communist and want to keep their autonomy.

2. Printing a photo of a receipt for 50 lire issued by Roman section of the Italian Democrat Party for aims of "anti-republican propaganda", the paper recalls De Gasperi's declaration not to tolerate any active legitimism and asks the Government to maintain its promises.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Bureaucratic Inflation and Agriculture", the activity of Mentasti, High Commissioner of Alimentation is sharply criticised because, according to Buonsenso, in agreement with a few experts of his department, he is promoting the continuance of the food-card system even after the return to normal alimentary conditions. This system, the writer says, has proved not only to be a failure, but also an encouragement to speculation and black market. About 15 milliard per annum is the cost of such bodies as the SEPRAL, UNSEA, UPSEA, UCSEA, established for controlling commerce. A further appropriation of L 300 million per year has been silently made, only for the benefit of UNSEA. Hon. Segni, Minister of Agriculture, is likewise criticised for an alleged complicity with Mentasti's policy.

2. In a note in "Retro" under the title of: "Why the Historic Republican Party dies", it is said that from the proposals set forth by "Voce Repubblicana" under the alleged suggestion of Hon. Conti and his followers, a special Committee should be set up for the purpose of controlling the press of the country. In this controlling committee the following bodies ought to be represented: the Government, the National Association of the press, the Labor Confederation and the three greatest parties. The paper remarks that

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

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Referring to the opinion of a left wing Christian Democrat that Socialists should detach themselves from the Communists and join a Democratic block and that such a separation would finally mean a clarification of the Socialist position, Sandro Pertini asserts that all Socialists realized at the Florence Congress of the Party the necessity of the pact of unity of action with the Communists. The writer states that every anti-Communist attitude would mean to be anti-proletarian what a Socialist would never be. Deploring that even Communists do not understand the Socialist position, S.P. concludes in order to clear it up that Socialists are not anti-Communist and want to keep their autonomy.

2. Printing a photo of a receipt for 50 lire issued by Roman section of the Italian Democrat Party for aims of "anti-republican propaganda", the paper recalls De Gasperi's declaration not to tolerate any active legitimism and asks the Government to maintain its promises.

BUONSENSO (Uomo Qualunque)

1. In a leading article under the heading of: "Bureaucratic Inflation and Agriculture", the activity of Mentasti, High Commissioner of Alimentation is sharply criticised because, according to Buonsenso, in agreement with a few experts of his department, he is promoting the continuance of the food-card system even after the return to normal alimentary conditions. This system, the writer says, has proved not only to be a failure, but also an encouragement to speculation and black market. About 15 milliard per annum is the cost of such bodies as the SEPRAL, UNSEA, UPSEA, UCSEA, established for controlling commerce. A further appropriation of I 300 million per year has been silently made, only for the benefit of UNSEA. Hon. Segni, Minister of Agriculture, is likewise criticised for an alleged complicity with Mentasti's policy.

2. In a note in "Staffetta" under the title of: "Why the Historic Republican Party dies", it is said that from the proposals set forth by "Voce Repubblicana" under the illegal suggestion of Hon. Conti and his followers, a special Committee should be set up for the purpose of controlling the press of the country. In this controlling committee the following bodies ought to be represented: the Government, the National Association of the press, the Labor Confederation and the three greatest parties. The paper remarks that this proposal reveals a totalitarian frame of mind in those who framed it.

GLOBO (Economic)

1. G. says that 350,000 tons of lignite might be lost if transportation is not provided to have them removed from the mines.

2. G. says that pre-fabricated houses are being built at Genoa.

3. G. reports that the Ministry of Transport has granted a further 1,578,626,000 lire for reconstruction of the Italian railways.

4. G. says that the situation of the Naples harbour is improving.

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

5. G. reports that the Province of Parma has produced 70,000 tons of canned tomato-sauce this year.

6. Weekly food price index: 22 September: 74.29; 29 September: 74.57 or an increase of 0,28 percent during the last seven days.

7. Monthly food price index: 1 Sept.: 69.01; 29 Sept.: 74.57, or an increase of 5.56 percent during the month.

8. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	27 Sept.	28 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9200-9250	
- Pound	1490	1475
- Dollar: Large D.C.	505	505
Normal D.C.	523-526	522-524
Small D.C.	549-553	527-529
- Swiss Franc	169-170	169-

<u>ITALIA LIBERA</u> (Action)

Stating that the two chamber system will certainly be adopted in the new Republican Constitution, Federico Comandini pleads for the election of the members of the second chamber by the ordinary electors. The electors should vote twice, suggests the writer as they should elect the deputies for the political chamber and elect the representatives of their respective category of profession for the technical chamber.

<u>ITALIA NUOVA</u> (Republican)

1. Under the heading: "De Gasperi and the Lira", Riccardo Dubino makes a survey of the Political and Economic situation of the country asserting that the Communists want to eliminate the bourgeoisie and ruin its economic position by causing chaos in Italy and the devaluation of the currency. It concludes by saying that it is up to De Gasperi to decide whether he will stick with the Communists or will inspire confidence in foreign capitalists by guaranteeing public order in Italy and a reliable national production.

2. I.S. prints an article by its correspondent in Lisbon, Gregorio Forti, relating the simple life of the Italian Royal Family and the education of the ex-King's children, saying that ex-Queen Maria Jose' does not like social functions and reads Camoens' books, and reporting that a former professor of the Rome University is teaching Medicine at the University of Lisbon.

3. I.N. reports that the Prefect of Caltanisetta (Sicily) is supporting illegal occupation of lands by local farmers.

MESSAGGERO (Government) (see General)

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

6. Foreign exchange rates on the Rome free market:

	27 Sept.	28 Sept.
- Gold Pound Sterling	9200-9250	
- Pound	1490	1475
- Dollar: Large D.C.	505	505
Normal D.C.	523-526	522-524
Small D.C.	549-553	527-529
- Swiss Franc	169-170	169-

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

Stating that the two chamber system will certainly be adopted in the new Republican Constitution, Federico Comandini pleads for the election of the members of the second chamber by the ordinary electors. The electors should vote twice, suggests the writer as they should elect the deputies for the political chamber and elect the representatives of their respective category of profession for the technical chamber.

ITALIA NUOVA (Republichist)

1. Under the heading: "De Gasperi and the Lira", Riccardo Dabino makes a survey of the Political and Economic situation of the country asserting that the Communists want to eliminate the bourgeoisie and ruin its economic position by causing chaos in Italy and the devaluation of the currency. It concludes by saying that it is up to De Gasperi to decide whether he will stick with the Communists or will inspire confidence in foreign capitalists by guaranteeing public order in Italy and a reliable national production.

2. I.S. prints an article by its correspondent in Lisbon, Gregorio Forti, relating the simple life of the Italian Royal Family and the education of the ex-King's children, saying that ex-Queen Maria Jose' does not like social functions and reads Camoens' books, and reporting that a former professor of the Rome University is teaching Maicine at the University of Lisbon.

3. I.N. reports that the Prefect of Caltanisetta (Sicily) is supporting illegal occupation of lands by local farmers.

MESSAGGERO (Government) (see General)

MOMENTO (Independent Leftist)

Under the heading "to defend the school", Cesare Basini points out that apart from the danger of a propaganda of any kind in the school it should be prevented that the admission to a school depends upon the membership in a social class of the parents of a child.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. P. prints the biography of Achille Grandi under the heading: 1752
"The apostle of Christian opinion in the world of the workers".

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

2. Commenting on the success of Christian Parties in Italy, France and Austria, Christianna stresses the possibility of founding a "Catholic International".

3. P. says that the Paris Conference agreement on the Venezia Giulia "French Line" threatens to postpone peace once more.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Every strike means a certain lack of production and every lack of production diminishes the amount of national riches, states the paper adding that the central problem of the relations of work in the modern society is to bring into agreement the necessity of avoiding losses of riches with the necessity to be allowed to strike. The paper suggests a syndical law which avoids arbitrary strikes.

2. Replying to "Avanti's" accusations against "R.L." for being "systematic opponents" the paper states that according to its opinion there are only freedom or tyranny possible in a country and a Government which denies to its opponents the right which it grants to its supporters is a tyrannic Government.

3. The residence of the provisorial Head of the State is narrow and incommodious, asserts Vittorio Gorresio asking for accomodations corresponding to the dignity of the position of the Head of the Republic.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Oreste Rosca says that instead of increasing the wages of the State employees, the Government should have done better to distribute them food and clothing.

2. Following his interview with Pietro Nenni (see Digest of Sept.27) on his opinion on the bourgeoisie and on the relations between the Socialist Party and the bourgeoisie, Aldo Airoli interviews today Giuseppe Saragat on the same matter. The Socialist Leader asserts that inasmuch as "the Capitalist regime would have not been entirely substituted by the Socialist one, the Bourgeoisie will keep its social and economic functions" and that "a Socialist party is the only guarantee offered to the working classes by Democracy to save their autonomy".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Hon. Ruggero Grieco interviewed by Unita' on the question of Regional autonomy now under discussion at Montecitorio by a special Sub-commission, has affirmed that the Communist Party stands for a Unitarian State, but it recognizes the necessity to grant special statutes, implying a large autonomy to a few Italian regions as Sicily, Sardinia, Val D'Aosta and Trentino-Alto Adige. Hon. Grieco warns, however, that the region should be considered as an administrative, rather than a political body. He explains also that Federalism is a system unfit for the particular situation of Italy as that the best Constitution is only the one most suitable to the living conditions of a people.

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

that the central problem of the relations of work in the modern society is to bring into agreement the necessity of avoiding losses of riches with the necessity to be allowed to strike. The paper suggests a syndical law which avoids arbitrary strikes.

2. Replying to "Avanti's" accusations against "R.L." for being "systematic opponents" the paper states that according to its opinion there are only freedom or tyranny possible in a country and a Government which denies to its opponents the right which it grants to its supporters is a tyrannic Government.

3. The residence of the provisional Head of the State is narrow and incommodious, asserts Vittorio Gorresio asking for accomodations corresponding to the dignity of the position of the Head of the Republic.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Oreste Rosso says that instead of increasing the wages of the State employees, the Government should have done better to distribute them food and clothing.

2. Following his interview with Pietro Nenni (see Digest of Sept.27) on his opinion on the bourgeoisie and on the relations between the Socialist Party and the bourgeoisie, Aldo Airoli interviews today Giuseppe Saragat on the same matter. The Socialist Leader asserts that inasmuch as "the Capitalist regime would have not been entirely substituted by the Socialist one, the Bourgeoisie will keep its social and economic functions" and that "a Socialist party is the only guarantee offered to the working classes by Democracy to save their autonomy".

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Hon. Ruggero Grieco interviewed by Unita' on the question of Regional autonomy now under discussion at Montecitorio by a special Sub-commission, has affirmed that the Communist Party stands for a Unitarian State, but it recognizes the necessity to grant special statutes, implying a large autonomy to a few Italian regions as Sicily, Sardinia, Val D'Aosta and Trentino-Alto Adige. Hon. Grieco warns, however, that the region should be considered as an administrative, rather than a political body. He explains also that Federalism is a system unfit for the particular situation of Italy as that the best Constitution is only the one most suitable to the living conditions of a people.

2. In an [illegible] from Bologna under the heading of: "The National Council of Youth has been appointed in Bologna - The Girl's Conference - To-day great popular festivities in honour of the young congressmen", it is said that the Congress of Italian Youth in its final sitting has elected the members of the new National Council. Three hundred representatives of the communist girls of Italy took part in a Conference held at the Sala Farnese in Palazzo d'Accursio. A message of greetings was sent to the Congress by a group of intellectuals of Rome.

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