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Political, Internal - Letters

NOV. 1944 - JAN. 1945

File

Ref: P/550

5 January 1945

SUBJECT: Biographical and Foreign Nationalities Reports.

TO : Headquarters Detachment
2677th Regiment, OSS(Prov)
APO 512, U. S. Army
(attn: Reports Section - Italian Division).

With reference to your letter of 2 January 1945 forwarding Biographical and Foreign Nationalities Reports, the Political Section wishes to state that both these types of report are useful to this office.

For the Chief Commissioner:

WILLIAM W. SCHOTT
Vice President, Political Section

5869

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HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
2677TH REGT. OSS (PROV)
APO 512, U.S. ARMY

REPORTS SECTION - ITALIAN DIVISION

2 January 1945

Enclosed are forty-six biographical reports
on prominent Italian figures. This comprises
the twelfth set distributed by this office.

Also enclosed, please find Foreign Nationalities
Reports B-294 and M-267. Please advise us whether
such type of reports is useful to you.

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*Approved
Public Relations Officer*

Public Relations Off
Fifth Army AMG
Rome Area Command
APO 394, U.S. Army

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

10 June 1944

OFFICIAL TEXT OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
CONSTITUENT ANNOUNCING FORMATION
OF NEW CABINET

The President of the Committee of National Liberation, Ivanoe Bonomi, after having expressed to the Lieutenant of the Realm the political requirements of the parties, members of the Committee, has constituted the new government, the supreme task of which will be to intensify the war against Hitlerian Germany.

The first act of the Government will be the enacting of a law for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage directly and by secret ballot, which as soon as the national territory is freed, will decide the new Constitution of the State.

The members of the Government, upon taking office, will take the oath to exercise their functions in the highest interests of the State and, until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, to refrain from acts which in any way might prejudice the solution of the institutional question.

The formation of the Government was preceded by a declaration of the parties forming the Committee of National Liberation, by which the parties undertook to guarantee the preservation of the basic freedoms until the approval of the new Constitution of the State by the Constituent Assembly and to preserve unity of action against any violation of democratic principles.

The new Government will be established in Rome as soon as the Allied authorities consider that the military situation permits the transfer of the Ministries from previously liberated Italy.

5867

Public Relations Office
Fifth Army AMG
Rome Area Command
APO 394, U.S. Army

10 June 1944

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OFFICIAL LIST OF MINISTERS
AND UNDERSECRETARIES IN NEW
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

POST	OCCUPANT OF MINISTRY	PARTY
President of the Council	Ivanoe Bonomi	President of the Committee of National Liberation
Interior		
Foreign Affairs		Christian Democrat
Justice	Ubaldo Tupini	Christian Democrat
Treasury	Marcello Solari	Liberal
Finance	A. Siglienti	Action
Industry, Commerce, Labor	Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Agriculture	Fausto Gullo	Communist
Public Works	Pietro Mancini	Socialist
Communications	Francesco Cerabona	Labor Democrat
Education	Guido Di Raguso	Action
War and Aviation	Conte Casati	Liberal
Navy	Raffaele De Courten	
Ministers Without Portfolios	Palmiro Togliatti	Communist
	Benedetto Croce	Liberal
	Conte Sforza	Action
	Mauccio Rinaldi	Labor Democrat
	Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
	Alberto Cianca	Action
	Giuseppe Saragat	Socialist

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Page 2 - Italian Government members

UNDERSECRETARIES

Presidency of Council
 Press and Information
 Interior
 Foreign Affairs and
 - Italians Abroad
 Treasury
 Finance
 Justice
 Education
 Industry, Commerce, Labor

 Agriculture
 Public Works
 Communications
 - Merchant Marine
 Railroads & Posts
 War and Aviation

Sergio Pencoaltea
 Giuseppe Spataro
 Canevari
 Visconti-Venosta
 Renato Morelli
 Menes
 Pesente
 Bassano
 Mattarella
 Molinelli
 Costa
 Bergami
 Bruno
 Sarin
 Cori
 Jervolino
 Palermo
 Scialoja
 (These are in addition
 to two service under-
 secretaries)
 Ramirez

Action
 Christian Democrat
 Socialist
 No party
 Liberal
 Labor Democrat
 Communist
 Labor Democrat
 Christian Democrat
 Communist
 Socialist
 Liberal
 Action

 Socialist
 Christian Democrat
 Communist
 Labor Democrat

Navy

Action

Prime Minister Bonomi, adhering to the desire of the
 Socialist Party to insure that the laboring class of Southern Italy
 will have greater representation in the new Government, has accepted
 the resignation of the Minister of Public Works presented by
 Giuseppe Romita and has appointed in his place Pietro Mascini,
 formerly Minister without portfolio in the previous Government.

CANEVARI, Emilio

Socialist Party

This book by replaced the former
"The Secretion, 1933"

CANEVARI Emilio was born in 1880 at Biave Torrone, province of Livia. He is a land surveyor (geometra) by profession and has carried out many building contracts. He began to practice his profession as a young man and also did teaching. He came of a poor family and had to make his way in life by his own unaided efforts.

His political life began with the Socialist Party, to which he has always remained faithful. In 1917 he was put up by the Socialists at the general elections, while at the 1919 elections he was elected deputy for the province of Livia. During his parliamentary work he collaborated with the public works and agricultural committees.

At the 1921 elections he was among the first to be elected for the Livia-Milan division, and devoted himself particularly to the elaboration of the law for the transformation of big estates. The law was approved. He also presented to the Chamber the hotly-debated bill for the beginning of the socialization of the land.

In 1922 after the March on Rome all the Socialist organizations were destroyed, so in 1923 Canevari went to France where he engaged in the carrying out of public works through co-operatives, run chiefly by Italians.

When Canevari returned to Italy in 1926 with a contract to build a short railway in French Tonking, he was arrested without motive and remained in jail for 46 days without cross-examination. He was then sent off to confine for five years at Rotondo (province of Potenza, Basilicata). During his stay there he devoted himself, as always for he cannot remain idle, to something constructive, and helped to build a land-drainage system. He remained three years at Rotondo, although after a year there arrived a telegram from Mussolini announcing that he had been released from confine.

Canevari subsequently came to Rome for health reasons and was offered the management of a public works company in Sicily. He turned, however, to clandestine political activities, which he has continued ever since when free to do so.

In January 1942 the Socialist Party was reconstituted and in April 1943 there was a meeting of the party in Milan, of which the police got wind and all present including Canevari, were arrested. He spent nearly 4 months in jail in Milan and was liberated on July 26th after Mussolini's downfall. He returned to his province in August 1943 and later went to Rome where he first worked quite openly against the Fascists and then underground. He experienced the well-known vicissitudes of the clandestine political worker. He was to have replaced Trossi at the General Federation of Labour in order to reconstitute it. Incidentally he placed his faith in the sindacato unico.

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BONCOMI, Ivannoe.

Lawyer, Journalist. Labour Secretary.
President of the Council, Foreign Secretary, Minister
of the Interior.

Born 18 October 1873 at Mantova.
Deputy for Ortigia and Mantova. Sat on extreme wing of
Chamber.

Expelled from the Socialist party for approving the Libyan
War, he founded with Biassolati in 1912 the Reformist party.
Minister of Public Works under Boselli from June 1916 to
October 1917 and under Orlando from January to June 1919.
Served under Mitti and Gioletti as Minister of War. In
1921 he became Minister of the Treasury. Left the Government
President of the Council on 4 July 1921. Treaty of Rapallo
signed while he was Prime Minister. Left the Government
after the breakdown of the truce between the Fascist and
Socialists. After Fascism he retired to private life.
Recently chosen to be ~~Prime~~ President of the Committee of
National Liberation. Has the Collare dell'Annunziata.
Appointed editor of Il Mondo (Suppressed by Badoglio after
the first issue) August 1943.

Address: Piazza della Libertà 4 Tel/ 31341.

FENALTEA, Dott. Sergio.

Roma. Vi Bruscelles 34 Tel. 859473.

A lawyer. Anti-Fascist. For seven months a political prisoner. Secretary to the Rome National Committee of Liberation. Speaks good English.

INTERVIEW WITH EMILIO CANEVARI - Socialist Under Secretary for
Interior in the Bonomi Government.

14.5.44

Emilio Canevari, Under Secretary for the Interior, received a PMB officer at his flat in Rome, Via Lorenzo il Magnifico, 86 on June 14th. He is a cordial, vivacious man of small stature, who gives an impression of great earnestness. One wonders whether he will have the physical strength to carry through his heavy task.

As to his plans for the future, he said that he intends to follow a balanced policy to the exclusion of political vendettas, although the Government will see that justice is done to those who have been wronged. He feels that his life as an organizer of work and men has brought him into contact with so many public functionaries the official life will not come strange to him. He will endeavour, however, to group around him persons who have the necessary bureaucratic experience.

Canevari considers that one of the first "necessary, indeed indispensable" steps for his department to take is the purification of the Italian police forces and of the civil servants belonging to his Ministry. Twenty years of Fascism, he says, have left their poisonous traces on Italian public servants, and perhaps the first task will be to reconstitute the bureaucracy of the country, in high places as well as low. Employment must, of course, be found for those people who will have to go but those guilty of excessive servilism to Fascism will have to be excluded from public appointments. With the others the policy will be one of tolerance and they will be judged according to their works. If they show themselves willing and ready to learn they will be pardoned.

Another great task of the Government will be propaganda designed to re-educate Italian youth, although, strictly speaking, this comes more within the competence of a particular Ministry.

Canevari intends to see that the Committee of Liberation works for an intensification of the war effort in every sphere, for example in agriculture, public utilities etc. "The various Under-secretaries, he says, have already made clear their intention of proceeding in agreement and collaboration with the Allies, not only with a view to implementing the war effort, but also because this union will favour a more rapid resumption of Italian economic life.

Yet another problem is the reconstitution of the ranks of the civil servants, and one main aim will be to reduce the present personnel immediately inflated under Fascism, to the lowest satisfactory minimum. In choosing men, however, the system will not be to instal the anti-Fascist just because he is and has been an opposition man party man. "We want men really suitable for their jobs: men who have been tried and given proof of their abilities".

Then the organization of the structure of the State must be revised. For example, the various divisions inside the Ministries, the local boards and councils and so on must be re-examined "My opinion is that the Italian State must be reorganised on a regional basis. A number of tasks must be taken away from the State and entrusted to regional organs"

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Casavari affirms that he is on excellent terms with his leader, Bonomi, whom he has known since 1919 when Bonomi was a Socialist.

At one point in the interview, Casavari lamented the growth of a multiplicity of parties. "For my part I would like to see as few as two

"great parties", he explained. "The Socialists, the Communists and the Party of Action might very well unite into one."

During the conversation he made an interesting reference to Italy's post-war hopes and expectations. He said that the Italians are very interested in large-scale emigration, especially to South America. This, however, must be properly planned on a basis which envisages, for example, the purchase of large areas of land and the running by Italians of the concomitant public utilities such as health, public services, finance, police and the like.

In reply to a question, Canevari admitted that his own personal political tendency is towards the right wing of the Socialist Party. But, he added, circumstances often determine the position of a man. Thus if radical reforms are not forthcoming within a reasonable period, then he and his particular current may have to shift their ground; and by this he meant that they would move towards the left. He emphasized, however, that the Socialist idea of revolution is something which radically transforms a certain order of things but at the same time pre-supposes a preparation of the classes which are to take over the Government. To give an example in a minor sphere, the Socialists prepared the peasants to replace the fittuario (lessee) who is generally a non-technical intermediary between the landowner and the landworker by teaching them to organize and work with co-operatives. In this connection the Socialist programme is always the same: to solve the problem of the agricultural worker by the system of co-operatives and replace the fittuario by the co-operatives. "We shall try and direct the savings of the land workers from the banks, industry etc to the agricultural co-operatives, in which the peasants are directly and personally interested. Such work was already well launched in the province of Ravie until the Fascists smashed it"

Canevari entertains no illusions as to the magnitude of the task facing his Ministry in particular and of the Government in general. More than once he emphasized the difficult situation in which the Government stands today. He urged, among other things, that the Government be allowed to take over at least a portion of some of the ministerial offices in Rome. Only in this way would it be possible for the Ministers to take proper stock of the situation, and especially the situation of those civil servants who remain today.

To take his own case, Canevari asked for the return of a few rooms at the Vittoriale, the Ministry of the Interior building. He would like to begin work there, so that his Minister may get a fair start at his task when he returns to Rome for good.

Another point made by Canevari was that the Government representatives in Rome need to be infrequent and rapid contact with Salerno. This is impossible without a few automobiles, and Canevari made a pressing plea to the Allies to see that these vehicles are made

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CANEVARI, Emilio

Born in 1880 at Pieve Morteone, Province of Pavia.
He has always been an active propagandist for his political ideas and has collaborated with newspapers and social reviews. He was a deputy in the 25th and 26th legislatures. Among other duties he was rapporteur to the Chamber on the project for the preparation of the socialisation of the land and he has continued and perfected his studies on this subject. For his underground political activity he was arrested and imprisoned in Milan. Liberated after July 25th he resumed the struggle which he intensified after September 8th as member, first of the Executive of the Rome Section of his Party and then of its Directorate.

CORST, Angelo

A doctor in Agrarian Sciences, he was one of the pioneers of Socialism in his native land of Sardinia where he organised on a sound basis the workers of the mining centre of Iglesias and filled with distinction the post of Sindaco of that town. He was a deputy in the 26th Legislature.

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COSTA, Mariano

Professor at the Lyceum of Trapani and author of valuable publications. He was one of the leading exponents of the cooperative movement in Sicily and a fervid opponent of Nazism. He was a Communal Councillor at Mone S. Giuliano and Provincial Councillor at Trapani. In 1924 he was elected deputy for Girgenti and returned to the Chamber of Deputies for the 26th legislature as a representative of the Sicilian Unitarian Socialists.

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Councillor at Trapani. In 1924 he was elected deputy for Virgenti and returned to the Chamber of Deputies for the 26th legislature as a representative of the Sicilian Unitarian Socialists.

5857

FENOALTEA, Sergio

Born in 1908

In 1925 as a young man he took part in political manifestations, inciting more particularly the students to rise. He took his degree in law and became assistant Professor of Economy at the Rome University, but had to relinquish this position as he refused to join the Fascist Party.

July 25th 1943 found him in prison at Regina Coeli, awaiting to be brought before the Special Tribunal for the Defence of the State. Secretary of the Rome Committee of the Party of Action, he was for long past also held the post of Secretary of the Committee of National Liberation. He is an expert on juridicial, political and economic problems, and an able writer and has translated political works from English. He was one of the founders of the Party of Action.

MANCINI, Pietro

He is a lawyer and a professor of philosophy and played a leading part in educating the Calabrian workers in the principles of Socialism. He was elected deputy in 1921 and again in 1924. After the Allied liberation of Calabria, Mancini was nominated Prefect of Cosenza and subsequently without portfolio in the Badoglio Government. He is a man of deep philosophical and literary culture and an able orator. He has been one of the most appreciated collaborators of "Avanti!"

BRUNO, Giuseppe

Barrister.
Party of Action
Under Secretary of State for Public Works
Born in Calabria (S. Giovanni in Fiore, Prov. Cosenza)
24th August 1903
Practising barrister in Rome
Formerly Secretary of the Republican Youth Federation
Formerly Editor of the weekly newspaper of the above.
mentioned Federation - "L'Alba Repubblicana"
Sent to the confino at Lampedusa, Pantelleria, Ustica and
Lipari.
Collaborator of "La Voce Repubblicana"
Arrested and imprisoned on several occasions.
Participated in the constitution of the moment - "Giustizia
e Libertà"
At present a member of the Rome and Lazio committee of the
Party of Action.
Sought after actively by the German SS and the Fascist
Republicans, he succeeded in eluding this search for more
than four months while at the same time continuing to carry
out his propaganda activities in the area and his work as
a member of the Roman Lazio executive.

SIGLIENTI, Stefano

Lawyer

Party of Action

Minister of Finance

Born at Sassari 17th January 1898

Lawyer, assistant manager of the Credito Fondiario Sardo
he fought in the war of 1915-1918 as an officer.
Decorated.

After the war supported the movement of the "Sardinian Party of Action", which under the leadership of Emilio Lussu, renewed Sardinian political life, stirring into activity the great masses of the people. With Lussu he was a determined opponent of Fascism from the beginning. After the foundation of "Giustizia e Libertà", that is from 1929, Siglienti was one of the most active militant members of this clandestine organisation, and founded a centre at Rome, maintaining contact with his friends in exile.

In the last few years he was among the founders and the most active members of the Party of Action, working with great audacity and effectiveness.

Arrested in November 1943 by the SS as a result of this audacity he preserved in prison a calm; proud attitude. March 21 1944, in the absence of any proof against him, he was sent to work at the front at Anzio. He escaped and began his work in the party.

A technician and a student of financial problems, he is a silent and tenacious worker. His activity in the banking world has given proof of his personal ability.

CIANCA, Alberto

Journalist
Party of Action
Minister without Portfolio

Born at Rome 1 January 1884
Family came from Umbria. Entering journalism as a young man he rose to an eminent position. During the war he was an officer and fought on the Albanian, Greek and Italian fronts. Decorated with the silver medal.

After the war he upheld the democratic aspirations of the masses. Chief editor of the MESSAGGERO, he left his post when the brothers Perrone tried to force on him the reaction and ~~King~~ Giolittian policy of uniting the fascists and the right wing into one block.

Became editor of the ORA in Palermo. From the ORA he moved to the MONDO, one of the most vivacious newspapers of the opposition. Frequently attacked by the Fascists who finally destroyed his house.

The friend and companion of Amendola in this battle, Cianca combined energy and an aggressive spirit with intransigence. His period at the Mondo opened with the fascist coup d'etat and ended with the assassination of Matteotti.

In the beginning of 1927, Cianca escaped to Corsica. He continued from abroad his fight against fascism. From 1929 he was the organiser of "Giustizia e Libertà". In 1930 he organised the flight of Bassani. Condemned to prison for three months for housing explosives.

The friend and collaborator of Carlo Rosselli in "Giustizia e Libertà" he worked hard to avenge the fascist persecution of his family. After the fall of France, after a hazardous journey of 12 months, he succeeded in escaping to America. Since the Armistice he was one of the most determined opponents of the monarchy.

Born at Reggio Emilia in 1877

He took degrees in law and philosophy, and was for a time professor at Bologna.

His first post was at the Ministry of Public Works in Rome where he rose to be Director-General of the Ministry. Subsequently he entered political life and first became a deputy about 1912 as a Demo-radical. Among other positions he has had are Under-Secretary of Public Works and of Agriculture and Minister of the Colonies in 1913. He was also a Minister of State until dismissed therefrom by Fascism. During the Great War he was elected to parliament for a second time. Later he volunteered for service with the Army and was decorated with a silver medal for valour in the field. After the war he resumed political life and collaborated with Amendola. He also wrote for the Mondo, especially on economic and financial subjects. When the so-called Aventine movement started as a result of the Matteotti murder, Ruini joined it with Amendola.

Subsequently Ruini had to retire to private life where he began to practise law as a living. He also devoted himself to historical studies and published several works. Many of the volumes he prepared, were, however, forbidden publication by the fascists. He continued the fight against Fascism and also against German influence in Italy, and around him gathered a group of young men who carried on the struggle underground. In 1942 he collaborated with the democratic movement under the guidance of Bonomi, and also in the anti-Fascist Committee which was formed among the parties.

After July 25 he worked for the Committee of National Liberation and joined the Democrazia del Lavoro. During this period he lived alla Macchia and had to change his residence also every week in order to avoid Fascist-Nazi persecution. He was once in serious danger of arrest by the Germans.

LIST OF MINISTERS

President of the Council
 Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Minister of the Interior

IVANOE BONOMI

Minister of Justice

Emilio TURATI (Christian Democrat)

Minister of the Treasury

Carlo CROMBIO (Liberal)

Minister of Finance

A. SILENTI (Party of Action)

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

Giovanni GONCINI (Christian Democrat)

Minister of Agriculture

Luigi GUZZO (Communist)

Minister of Public Works

Pietro MANCINI (Socialist)

Minister of Communications

Francesco GUARIMONDI (Labour Democrat)

Minister of Public Instruction

Guido de NUZZI (Party of Action)

Minister of War and Air

Count CASATI (Liberal)

Minister of the Marine

Count DE CASTELNUOVO

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Domenico CROCI (Liberal)

Count SPINALE

Emilio TURATI (Labour Democrat)

Luigi GUZZO (Christian Democrat)

Alberto CROMBIO (Party of Action)

Giuseppe MANCINI (Socialist)

Luigi GUZZO (Communist)

FOLLOWING IS OFFICIAL LIST UNDERSECRETARIES AND THEIR DESIGNATIONS
PD PRESIDENCY OF COUNCIL FENO ALBA ACTION PARTY CMA PRESS AND
INFORMATION SPATARO XPN DEMOCRAT CMA INTERIOR CANEVARI SOCIALIST
FOREIGN AFFAIRS VISCONTI VEROSTA NO PARTY CMA ITALIANS ABROAD
MORELLI LIBERAL CMA TREASURY MANES LABOR DEMOCRAT CMA FINANCE
TESENTI COMMUNIST CMA JUSTICE BASSANO LABOR DEMOCRAT CMA EDUCATION
MATTARELLA CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT & A INDUSTRY COMMERCE AND LABOR
MOLINELLI COMMUNIST FOR INDUSTRY COMMERCE AND COSTA SOCIALIST FOR
LABOR CMA AGRICULTURE BERGAMI LIBERAL CMA PUBLIC WORKS BRUNO ACTION
PARTY CMA COMMUNICATIONS GORSI SOCIALIST FOR MERCHANT MARINE AND
JERVOLINO FOR RAILROADS POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS CMA WAR AND AIR IN
ADDITION TO TWO SERVICE UNDERSECRETARIES STILL TO BE APPOINTED
PALERMO COMMUNIST AND SCIALOJA LABOR DEMOCRAT CMA NAVY RAMIREZ
ACTION PARTY TO END ITEM

AUTHORITATIVE ENGLISH TEXT OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS
PD THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION CMA IVANCE
BONOMI & A AFTER HAVING EXPRESSED TO THE LIEUTENANT OF THE REAM
THE POLITICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PARTIES CMA MEMBERS OF THE
COMMITTEE CMA HAS CONSTITUTED THE NEW GOVERNMENT CMA THE SUPREME
TASK OF WHICH WILL BE TO INTENSIFY THE WARAGAINST HITLER GERMANY
PARA THE FIRST ACT OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL BE THE ENACTING OF A LAW
FOR THE CONVOCAION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY CMA ELECTED BY UNIVERSAL
SUFFRAGE DIRECTLY AND BY SECRET BALLOT CMA WHICH AS SOON AS THE
NATIONAL TERRITORY IS FREED WILL DECIDE THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF
THE STATE PARA THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT UPON TAKING OFFICE
WILL TAKE THE OATH TO EXERCISE THEIR FUNCTIONS IN THE HIGHEST
INTEREST OF THE STATE AND CMA UNTIL THE CONVOCAION OF THE CONSTITUENT
ASSEMBLY CMA TO REFRAIN FROM ACTS WHICH IN ANY WAY MIGHT PREJUDICE
THE SOLUTION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL QUESTION PARA THE FORMATION OF
THE GOVERNMENT WAS PRECEDED BY A DECLARATION OFTHE PARTIES FORMING
THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION BY WHICH THE PARTIES UNDERTOOK
TO GUARANTEE THE PRESERVATION OF THE BASIC FREEDOMS UNTIL THE
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DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES PARA THE NEW GOVERNMENT WILL BE ESTABLISHED
IN ROME AS SOON AS THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES CONSIDER THAT THE MILITARY
SITUATION PERMITS THE TRANSFER OF THE MINISTRIES FROM PREVIOUSLY
LIBERATED ITALY PD END ITEM

FOLLOWING IS AUTHORITY TATIVE ENGLISH TEXT OF OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE
RE ROMITA PD PRIME MINISTER BONOMI ADHERING TO THE DESIRE OF
THE SOCIALIST PARTY TO ENSURE THAT THE LABORING CLASS OF
SOUTHERN ITALY WILL HAVE GREATER REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW GOVERN-
MENT HAS ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
PRESENTED BY GIUSEPPE ROMITA AND HAS APPOINTED IN HIS PLACE PIETRO
MANCINI FORMERLY MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE PREVIOUS
GOVERNMENT PD END ITEM

P file

ITALIAN MINISTER IN SARDINIA

Siglienti, Minister of Finance, paid a short visit to Sardinia towards the end of July, during which he attended the regional congress of the Sard Party of Action at Macomer. Following the agreement reached by Emilio Lussu during his visit to the island the Congress voted the fusion in the island of the Italian Action Party with the Sardinian Action Party, on condition that the latter party should be allowed to deviate from the directives of the national party if they should be inconsistent with the interests of Sardinia.

A member of the Italian party of Action also attended the Congress and later went to Sassari to help arrange the fusion. During the course of an interview, Fancello said that there still existed widespread misunderstanding among foreigners about the internal situation of Italy during the last 20 years. Even many of the Allies considered that Mussolini had done good work for his country up to the moment he brought her into war with the democracies. Fancello declared that the Action Party would fail in its task unless it became a party of "the masses." He developed the theme that the union between the Communists, Socialists and Catholics could only end in a communist dictatorship, and that the mission of the Action Party is to prevent this by organizing the lower middle class into a party with a proletarian programme, and to preventing the alliance between this class and the forces of reaction.

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HE [unclear] Encl. Enclosure

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(E-3)

HE. *Handwritten signature* *End - Duvetone*
DHC *Handwritten signature* *Return to the Commission of the President*
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CONFIDENTIALPOLITICAL1. INTERVIEW WITH ENRICO DE NICOLA = 29th 1941

This interesting personality who repeatedly held Government Office in the Italian Government prior to the advent of Fascism had played a most important part in Italian politics since the armistice.

Although he refused a place in the Cabinet his influence was all the greater as he was not bound to any party.

Working in conjunction with Croce and Sforza he was one of the chief mediators in the discussions which took place before the abdication. It was he who induced Croce and Sforza to accept the solution of the Constitutional crisis: where-by Prince Umberto was to become Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

De Nicola states that he has kept away from party politics because he does not approve of the procedure of the present political leaders.

He believes that by remaining outside the turmoil of passions he can help to coordinate the different groups who are so much at variance.

With regard to operation he said that he had discussed with Count Sforza the plan of dividing the previous Committee into three separate groups. The first which will judge ex-ministers, will be a kind of High Court of Justice composed of four Magistrates, three political men and a representative of Public Opinion.

According to him, the selection of the 8 members of this Committee had been well made. He declares however that only to often people can found the word of liquidation of members of the Past Regime with the word of Political Reconstruction.

He considers that operation must be conducted swiftly and energetically as the Italian people is easily bored and wishes to see the matter settled finally.

De Nicola has a great admiration for Croce and together these two men are preparing for the union of the Liberals and Democrats so as to form a strong centre party holding the balance of power.

He believes that there should be only a few political parties, and that groups who believe in similar policy should unite, so as to avoid the complications of the Democratic Regime which prevailed before Fascism.

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The new party which may come into being by the coalition of the 2 Liberal groups may take the name of UNIONE LIBERALE RIFORMISTA. 5845

De Nicola's formula is: Reform, order and liberty, in opposition to the methods of the Socialists and the Communists who wish to impose a class dictatorship without any kind of liberty.

De Nicola gives the impression that he is far seeing and clear sighted. With his past experience, his excellent oratory and well balanced judgement, he may play an important role in Italian Political life.

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2.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. AZZONE, MANAGER OF THE "SOCIETA' COTONIERE MERIDIONALE" IN NAPLES

Dr. Azzone declared that the production of his mills had been reduced to four per cent of the output in 1939. Fortunately he had been able to keep his Neapolitan mills running. These mills in Naples will have to be closed if the Sicilian cotton, which is now blocked by the Bank of Sicily, cannot be released. Quite apart from the important question of supplying much-needed textiles to the population, there is a possibility that many workmen will be unemployed. The Bank of Sicily, which is blocking this consignment of cotton, will only give it up against payment for the whole of the original stock, although part of this stock has been destroyed.

It has been suggested that if only this cotton could be released immediately, there would be much relief to the population. The financial aspects of the question could be decided later. Dr. Azzone, on the other hand, is opposed to this solution and would prefer to get the cotton by paying a higher price. The whole matter is now being debated by the Banco di Sicilia, the Cotoniere Meridionale and S.E. Gronchi, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and so it is hoped that they will arrive at a rapid solution to this question.

Dr. Azzone criticises the political parties because they are engaged in faction and personal rivalries at a moment when all their efforts should be directed to the reconstruction of Italy.

With regard to the Allied Military authorities, he also criticised them, because they did not make allowances for the economic necessities of the country. In some places they have occupied mills for trifling purposes when other premises were available. They dismantled and damaged irreplaceable machinery without realising perhaps that the Cotoniere Meridionale possessed the only mills available in liberated Italy.

3.

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR OMODOLO FORMER MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND NOW RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES = 31/7/1944.

Interviewed by 2nd officer: Professor Omodolo criticised certain ministers who, he said, had been active in Fascist days. Others were unknown men who had no real contact with the masses, nor even with members of their own parties, whose real leaders are not in the government and are holding back until the Congress elections. This bitterness on the part of Omodolo may be due to the fact that he was excluded from the present cabinet. He did, however, explain the present apparent inactivity of the cabinet by saying that the ministers were so tied down by the Allied Control that they could do nothing.

He could not hide his dissatisfaction at present.

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He could not hide his dissatisfaction at present conditions and especially at the lack of understanding shown by the Allies in Italian problems. He considered that it would be better for Italy to be ruled by "dictators" rather than to be in this permanent state of uncertainty when neither the government nor the political parties know where they stand. The Allies, who came as bearers of liberty and democratic principles, frequently intervene on behalf of someone or other as in the case of the King and of Badoglio. Omodolo says that it is all very well to control all political and economic activities, but the Allies should tell the Italians exactly what they want and what can be expected from them. The Italians always have the impression that they are drifting along, without any stability or direction, whether it is in politics, economics or finance. The Italians ask: "What do the Allies really expect of us?" Professor

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Omodeo said that he had the impression that the allies had prepared for victory long and carefully in military matters but that they had forgotten to study the political situation of liberated countries, and that these were now administered and controlled without any definite method but according to the whim of the moment. "How can Italy find its political orientation? How can this country be reconstructed and give its contribution to the European cause? A subtle propaganda is undermining the country and creating a sort of exasperated nationalism which is the precursor of a dictatorship and also favoring the Communists who wish to gain power at all costs and found a Communist republic under the aegis of the Soviet Union". The Socialists under the leadership of Bonni are making propaganda against the allies and against the clauses of the armistice, inviting the Italian people to disobedience. "All this lack of direction, according to Omodeo, has been created by the absence of a clear and definite policy towards Italy, irrespective of the fact as to whether it is to be considered as a liberated or conquered country. The situation goes from bad to worse. The government does not govern either with the allies or without them or even against them. The Italians are now turning towards an individual anarchy which will be dangerous when it becomes collective. Apart from all the bonds which prevent the government from acting, the Fascist tradition and the Fascist habits account for the corruption in political life and in the civil services. It would not be astonishing if a dictatorship rose from this present state of anarchy in order to avoid a thoroughgoing revolution when the allies have gone away. Hunger and financial chaos are evil counselors. Seeing king of separatism which is rife in certain districts of Italy. Omodeo believed that the real danger is over. With regard to the expedition of publishing the clauses of the armistice, Omodeo says that if this were done, it would be playing into Russian hands who, according to most Italians, are not responsible for the severity of its terms. No advantage whatsoever would accrue to the allies and there would be endless polemics.

Speaking of the University, Professore Omodeo said that it was very difficult to make his students work since they were dying of hunger. The reason for this is because they belong to the classes which have suffered the most from present conditions. Owing to this hunger the students are pathetic with regard to the fate of their country and are indifferent to all political propaganda by the parties. According to him too, the allies have not fulfilled their promise to supply the University library with books and publications concerning democratic institutions, books which have not existed in Italy for the past 20 years. He also regrets that there are no British and American newspapers and periodicals, in which the students could study objectively all the essential problems of the moment. Young Italians need to breathe freely the air of the outer world with its freedom, and to be inspired with new ideas.

Omodeo hoped that there will be a permanent...

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Ordedo hoped that there will be a permanent rapprochement between the Allies and the Italians to deal with every possible aspect of the life of the country, and that there will be at least a spirit of reconstruction based on sound and reasoned ideas.

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4. THE AMNISTY BY ROYAL DECREE OF APRIL THE 5th 1944

By Royal Decree of the 5th of April 1944 all the crimes committed to drive out the Germans from Italy or to fight Fascists are amnisted. Crimes punishable with penalties of not more than 5 years are also amnisted in favour of those, a) who after the 8th of September helped to drive out the Germans from Italy = b) gave their services for not less than three months prior the date of this decree to the Armed Forces and in the Zone of Operations = c) who have been promoted "for valour" or have obtained decorations for Valour or have been wounded in action.

Finally are amnisted, crimes punishable with not more than five years of imprisonment. Corruption, forgery and crimes committed in the course of Office held under the Fascist Regime, or profiting by the situation created by the Fascists Regime or committed for to impede the liberation of Italy from the Fascists and the Germans are excluded from this amnesty.

(A = 1)

5. BONOMI'S SPEECH :

Bonomi's speech on Italian foreign policy and his declaration concerning the possible severity of the terms of the armistice are still being discussed and commented upon.

(B = 2)

6. THE COLLISION OF EPURATION

The deliberations of the last Council of Ministers on the Epuration of public administration, on the punishment of Fascist crimes and on the expropriation of wealth illicitly acquired under Fascism, is a problem of the greatest importance in Italy. The working classes especially are anxious to see removed from their posts all the Fascists who have been profiting out of them for the past 20 years. Unfortunately some noted Fascists have already joined one or other of the new parties, and it is feared that they will, by this means, avoid punishment.

A list of officials and Industrialists who have been removed from their posts by the Regional Commissioner of Epuration has been published. Unfortunately, some of these people are, in fact, still holding their old jobs.

7. MEETING OF THE DEMO-CRISTIANS IN NAPLES, JULY 29TH 1944

Among those present were S.E. Rodinò, S.E. Angelo Jervolino, undersecretary to the Minister of Communications, Alcide De Gasperi and about 200 representatives from the various regions of liberated Italy.

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Avv. Mario Ricci made a statement concerning the compilation of the statutes of the party. Rodinò was elected President of the congress and avv. Cincolini and Salvatore Aldisio were nominated Vice-Presidents.

A message of homage was sent by the Congress to Luigi Sturzo. After this the delegates from the different regions of Liberated Italy spoke in turn.

Later an International Commissioner of the party is to be appointed.

(A = 1)

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TALK WITH GUIDO GONELLA:

Asked to give his opinion as to the feeling in government circles and among the people with regard to the Allied attitude toward the Italians, Guido Gonella, member of the Christian Democrat Party, and editor of IL POPOLO, said made two points clearly.

In the first place he did not believe that members of the government or newspapermen or the people thought that the Allies were willfully creating difficulties for the Italians. Secondly he did think that many held the view that these difficulties resulted from a certain degree of neglect on the part of the Allies. There were many things which were difficult to explain and which remained unexplained - no petrol to transport food to Rome but plenty of jeeps flying around with parties of soldiers and girls in them; sailing boats that did not use coal or oil not permitted to be used for the transport of food and so on - and it was really a necessity of the first order to make clear to the people to what extent their discomforts were connected with the requirements of war.

Gonella suggested that the newspaper campaign against the Allied handling of the situation was somewhat artificial. He spoke severely of AVANTI in this connection saying that this newspaper had set the fashion and given the lead and that 5843

-4-

criticizing the Allies was a ~~xxxx~~ popular line the others had to try to keep up. He also condemned the tone which had let to Fascism.

Asked whether King George V's failure to visit Rome had disappointed Italians, Conellia replied that it had done so. Most people expected him to come to Rome and make the usual visits, to the Pope and to the Government.

5842

SECRET

Source: Secret, reliable.

It was informed Italian had a PWS officer that

5 August 1944

The Publication of the

Administrative Bureau

The question of publishing the armistice terms first came up in Sorrento early in July. At a meeting Visconti Venosta advised the cabinet members that he had been approached by an American official to ask whether the Italian Government were willing to acquaint the public with the terms of the armistice.

Bonomi, Storza, Cianca and Togliatti were in favor; De Gasperi followed suit after some slight objections. Only Benedetto Croce was firmly opposed to the idea. He claimed that it would be Italy's greatest humiliation. Cianca argued that rather than humiliation ^{for Italy} it would serve to bring into greater light the guilt of the fascist regime and ultimately, of Badoglio. Benedetto Croce having resigned from the cabinet, the government's approval to publish the terms is now unanimous.

All the members agree that negative results, if any, would be immediately offset by enormous benefits:

1 - The fact of the responsibility of fascism for Italy's plight would be kept alive in the minds of the people. Grumbling against present conditions, unavoidable though they are, could all too readily become a habit and cause the people to forget the past and shift the blame upon the allies. Hence the importance, the necessity of keeping the public mindful of their own responsibility.

2 - The people would be apprised of the difficulties under which the government is compelled to operate, with the result that (a) they would be awakened to the necessity for active ~~xxxxxx~~ positive participation in the political life of the country, and for mutual confidence in each other and in the

5841

Source: Secret, reliable.

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2 - The people would be apprised of the difficulties under which the government is compelled to operate, with the result that (a) they would be awakened to the necessity for active ~~positive~~ participation in the political life of the country, and for mutual confidence in each other and in their leaders. (b) Criticism could then be constructive instead of for the purpose of undermining the government.

5841

3. Allied public opinion would be reminded of the efforts the Italians are making in the fight against Germany. This might bring about a loosening of the reins and ~~the~~ ~~reconstruction~~ ~~internal problems~~: epuration, reconstruction, transports, etc., could then be more readily solved. The solution of Italy's problems would greatly aid the solution of Europe's problems.

Carol Innatta

TALK WITH COUNT CARANDINI

8.8.44.

Count Carandini is the Liberal Party Minister without portfolio who succeeded Benedetto Croce. He is a large landowner, a successful farmer, and admirer of the Anglo-Saxon way of life.

He began by saying how reluctant he had been to leave his farm and his personal affairs to take part in the government which had to administer the miseries of the nation. He felt that the task of this government was so difficult that it might well be the graveyard of many a political ambition. He did not feel very concerned about this because he hoped to return to his lands as soon as possible. Meanwhile he thought it his duty to do everything possible to serve his country.

Carandini emphasized the important role which was being played by the coalition government today. It was not perhaps an ideal government for it had been formed in a hurry after the Allied entry into Rome, but it was the only kind of government which had any chance of leading Italy along the path of liberty and democracy. The fact that the parties of the left were sharing in the responsibility of government was enormously important. It neutralized what might otherwise be a very dangerous opposition. If the Communists and Socialists and Christian Democrats were out of the government, they would be against the government and exactly the same situation would exist as that which preceded fascism. In such a situation he was more fearful of a victory for the reactionary forces than for the revolutionary ones. The only hope of maintaining democracy in Italy was to maintain the coalition. This so far had yielded some very positive results. Ministers of widely differing views met at the cabinet meetings, got to know each other and to like each other. 5839y did not agree about everything at least they could trust each other on the basis of their personal relationship. He himself in the council room sat on Togliatti's left and they had the friendliest

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did not agree about everything at least they could trust each other on the basis of their personal relationship. He himself in the council room sat on Togliatti's left and they had the friendliest feelings for each other.

From this point Ceramadini went on to say that a number of Italians both inside and out of the government, influential people, were somewhat ill at ease as to the relations between the Allies and the Italian government. It did not seem clear that the Allies were interested in seeing the government succeed. Certainly there did not seem to be as much sympathy with their difficulties as the Italians, perhaps wrongly, had expected. A high official had said to him "what we want of you Italians is that you work". But work with what? When the materials are denied him what can the workman do? Cement industries which were vital for the reconstruction of dwellings and bridges are all required. There was no petrol allowance to enable the earth to be ploughed, food to be transported, materials moved. A minister was allowed 5 litres of petrol per day. If he had a long journey to make no extra grant was allotted. He had either to save petrol over a period the length of which corresponded to the length of his journey or buy the stuff on the black market. There were no facilities whatever to enable the government to carry out its tasks. It might be that there was a grave petrol shortage that petrol must be saved for forthcoming operations but no Italian was really convinced that the Allies were making a great effort to save petrol as far as Allied troops were concerned.

He foresaw that if the war ended shortly and enough assistance could be given the peasant to plough and sow in time before winter, Italy would be spared a grievous crisis of starvation. But if she had to rely next year on imports of Allied wheat when the Allies might have the rest of Europe to feed he predicted a great disaster.

Referring to the monarchy, he disclosed that the Liberal Party was in two minds on the matter. One section were for the other against the monarchy. The policy of the whole party was to wait and see how things developed. The difference of

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Referring to the monarchy, he disclosed that the Liberal Party was in two minds on the matter. One section were for the other against the monarchy. The policy of the whole party was to wait and see how things developed. The difference of opinion would not lead to disunity since at a given time both sections would agree upon the course to follow.

The only party with which the liberals were unable to act in full cooperation was the party of action. They were a curious enigma of a bourgeois party with an anti-bourgeois ideology.

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Interview with His Excellency Orlando - 9.8.44.

A PWB officer interviewed the old state an once again in his office in the Palazzo Montecitorio at the Chamber of Deputies. He spoke with the same warmth and vivacity which he had displayed on a previous occasion, sometimes stabbing the air with a large pair of scissors to give emphasis to his discourse. The discussion revolved about the political future of Italy, the parties and the monarchy.

Orlando began by saying that everything was effectively in the hands of the Allies. It was rather absurd to speak ~~of any institution~~ constitutional authority in the land, since constitutional authority must rest on power, and the only power in the country was the might of the Allied armies. Nor was it possible to sustain that the present Italian government was democratic since it had been auto-elected without even a pretence of compliance with democratic forms. There was indeed a principle of authority in the state which ~~was~~ represented a continuing tradition of government. This was the Crown, but recent events constituted a distinct rupture in that tradition, so that there was now no continuity in the government of the country. Victor Emmanuel with all his faults, of which there were many, did represent a bridge by which the authority of the Italian state might have continued forward unimpaired. Now a clean break had been made, and it remained to be seen whether the new government would be able to command the authority which it had not inherited.

The Allies, declared Orlando, after their troops had entered Rome, allowed a political crisis to develop. He himself in his years of political experience had seen many political crises. But normally speaking a politician does not ~~precipitate~~ precipitate or permit the occurrence of a political crisis unless he knows exactly how it will be resolved. He had the impression, however, that the Allies had no idea how that crisis would develop. When ~~it was~~ it was pointed out that perhaps the break in the Italian monarchy - the sole surviving authority under the constitution - brought about by the retirement of the King was in response to a widespread public sentiment, Orlando replied that it was the duty of the constituted

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He seemed to take the view that with the retirement of the monarch, the days of the monarchy were numbered. The Lieutenant-General had no say whatever in the situation. He never had anything

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0 7 2 5

to do with the government. He was not advised by his Ministers but ignored by them. Some had even refused to appear in public with him at a ceremony that the Fossa Ardeatina.

He saw the country undergoing a form of "bolshévisation". There were several symptoms. He thought the way that epuration was being carried out was one of these. You cannot remove all the bourgeois intelligensia from their jobs without carrying out a revolution. In Russia it was done as a necessary means to revolution; though there these people were liquidated; here they will only be dismissed. Another symptom was the attitude of the six parties. They had been constituted as the six official channels of Italian public opinion but not one of them would champion the monarchy. This was scarcely fair play. A further symptom was the tendency on the part of the workers to insist on the dismissal of certain employers or managers on the grounds of their past adherence to the regime. All this was "bolshévisation".

However, everything depended on the Allies. He himself was a real friend of the Allies but in Italy he was powerless to do anything without their help.

Throughout the conversation Orlando gave the impression of being profoundly attacked to the institution of the monarchy, in which he evidently sees the only bulwark against "bolshévisation". He showed no great confidence in the parties, being of the opinion that their political action will bring about a great swing to the left.

Mr. Belger

2 April 1944

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH (INC)

UNITED NATIONS NEWS SERVICE
Compiled from news reports gathered by the Psychological
Warfare Branch. Sources are indicated for credits.

TODAY'S HEADLINES

LIBERATED ITALY -- Badoglio forms War Cabinet.

WAR FRONTS -- More than 1,100 British bombers over Germany, France and Belgium in night attack; RAF hits Venice; Russians tighten noose on Sevastopol; Nazi northern attacks slowed; Heavy German barrage on beach-head; Allies drop 100 tons of bombs on Rabaul; Germany's chrome supply cut in half by Turkish decision.

UNITED NATIONS -- Churchill asks for increased international trade agreements;

France's role vital in coming events, says de Gaulle; 1,400,000 more needed for U.S. forces; Czechs have implicit faith in Russia.

BIOGRAPHIES OF CABINET

LIBERATED ITALY

BADOLIO FORMS WAR CABINET

ROME, April 21 -- Marshal Badoglio announced late on Friday the formation of the new war cabinet of national union, embracing representatives of the former Government and all six political parties in the Committee of National Liberation.

The Marshal, who will be Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the announcement of the new Government at a press conference held in Naples at the Palazzo Salerno. He said the first meeting of the new cabinet would probably be held on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

"The Allied Governments desired a coalition Government on a broad, democratic basis, including representatives of all the six parties," the Marshal said. "I feel results could not have been better."

The new cabinet includes five outstanding Italian leaders who will serve without portfolio. They are Senator Benedetto Croce, Count lo Sforza, Giulio Rodinò, leader of the Christian Democrats; Palmiro Togliatti, head of the Communist Party; and Pietro Mancini, Socialist

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The only members carried over from the former cabinet, beside the Marshal, are the Ministers of War, Navy and Air, General Di Raimondo and Mario Fano, who remain as under secretaries in the Ministry of Communications, and the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Signor Prunas.

The important post of Minister of Interior goes to Salvatore Aldisio, a rising Sicilian who has been identified with the Christian Democratic Party since the days of its inception by Don Luigi Sturzo.

The Cabinet-as announced comprises:

Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs: Marshal Badoglio; Ministers Without Portfolio: Croce, Sforza, Rodino, Magliocchetti, Mancini, Inferiore Salvatore Aldisio, Christian Democrat; Agriculture and Forestry: Fausto Gullo, Communists; Justice: Vincenzo Arangio Riis, Liberal; Navy: General Maideo Orlando, Navy; Admiral Raffaele De Courten, Army; General Renato Sandalli; Education: Adolfo Ciofalo, Party of Action, Rector, University of Naples; Finance: Quinto Quintieri, non-partisan, director of the Bank of Calabria; Public Works: Alberto Tarachini, Party of Action; Communications: Franco Cossiga, Democracy of Labour; Labour: Commerce and Industry: Attilio Di Napoli, Socialist; Under-Secretary to the President of the Council of Ministers: Renato Morelli, Liberal.

The following were named under-secretaries of ministries: Interior: Nicola Salerno, Socialist and Prince Filippo Caracciolo, Party of Action; Agriculture: Mario Bergami, Liberal; Justice: Nicola Lombardo, Democracy of Labour; War: Mario Palermo, Communist; Navy: Domenico Albergo, Socialist; Education: Signor Jervolino, Christian Democrat; Finance: Antonio Pesenti, Communist; Public Works: Adolfo Cillento, Democracy of Labour; Communications: General Di Raimondo, Mario Feno, Labour, Commerce and Industry: Francesco Sonetti, Christian Democrat; Foreign Affairs: Signor Prunas.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY BIOGRAPHIES

NAPLES, April 21—Brief biographies of members of the new Italian ministry follow:

Pietro Mancini, Minister Without Portfolio, Socialist, Cosenza; Pietro Mancini, an attorney by profession, formerly represented his home community of Cosenza in the Chamber of Deputies. Upon the liberation of his province he was appointed Prefect of Cosenza by the Allied Military Government. He has long been the acknowledged leader in Cosenza of the Socialist Party.

An outspoken and unrelenting foe of Fascism, Attorney Mancini was twice sent to a concentration camp by the oppressive regime. Since the first Badoglio Ministry was established, Attorney Mancini had been offered both the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor, and the Ministry of Justice but refused the offers, made last December, because of the official position of the Socialist Party that time towards collaboration with the Government.

GIULIO RODINO, Minister Without Portfolio, Christian Democrat, Naples;

Giulio Rodino who served as Minister of War under Francesco Sforza and earlier as Minister of Justice, has long been an outstanding figure in the social and political life both of his home city of

Party of Action; Rector, University of Naples; Public
Quintieri, non-partisan, director of the Bank of Calabria; Public
Works; Alberto Marchionni, Party of Action; Communications; Francesco
see Carabona, Democracy of Labour; Labour Commerce and Industry;
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Democracy of Labour; War: Mario Palermo, Communist; Navy:
Domenico Albenze, Socialist; Education: Signor Jervolino, Christian
Democrat; Finance: Antonio Pasenti, Communist; Public Works;
Adolfo Cillento, Democracy of Labour; Communications: General Di
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sonetti, Christian Democrat; Foreign Affairs: Signor Frunus.

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ti and earlier as Minister of Justice, has long been an outstanding
figure in the social and political life both of his home city of
Naples and of Southern Italy. He has been the guiding factor in a
number of charitable and philanthropic movements.

Attorney Rodino refused any connection with the Fascist forces
during the 20-year eclipse of freedom in Italy and emerged again
into public life only after the overthrow of Mussolini. He took
a leading part in the Bari Congress last January, where he made a
moving and effective

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figure of the elder statesman. He is the most widely known leader of the Christian Democratic Party in Liberated Italy.

SALVATORE ALBERTO, Minister of Interior, Christian Democrat, Catania.

Salvatore Alidato, the new Minister of Interior, head of the Christian Democratic Party in Sicily, is another member of the elder generation of anti-Fascist leaders. Member of a well-to-do Sicilian family, he has long incurred the displeasure of big land owners on the island who oppose the Christian Democratic Party platform calling for break-up of large land holdings. He is now serving as representative for agriculture on the Consultative Council to the High Commissioner for Sicily.

Signor Alidato was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Caltanissetta in 1942 after a memorable campaign against the Fascist candidate. He is an old friend of Don Sturzo, founder of the Popular Party, forerunner of the Christian Democratic Party. Since 1941 he has been Secretary of the Union of Catholic Voters in Sicily.

A veteran of the Libyan Campaign of 1941, in which he served as a major, Signor Alidato also fought in the first World War and was decorated for valor. He has long been particularly interested in trade unions and co-operative societies.

VINCENZO ARAMIO RUIZ, Justice, Liberal;

Vincenzo Aramio Ruiz, Minister of Justice, is Professor of Roman Law in, and for many years was a member of, the faculty of the Cairo University. A leader of the Liberal Party in Naples, he was named at the Bari Congress as the Liberal Party representative on the Executive Commission of the Committee of Liberation. He has served as chairman of the Naples Provincial Commission for the purging of Fascism from public life. He is the author of various treatises on Roman Law and Greco-Egyptian law.

QUINTO QUINTERO, Minister of Finance, is a non-partisan political figure who brings his wide experience and knowledge in the field of finance to the post in an important period of the country's history. He is director of the Bank of Calabria.

ALBERTO MARCHELLI, The new minister of Public Works, is from Northern Italy originally, having made his home in Milan before Fascism forced him to leave the country a number of years ago. He was closely connected with the Giustizia e Libertà movement in Paris and with the Mazzini Society in the United States.

He has been an editor of IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Milan. He is not a member of the Party of Action although sympathetic with many of its principles. He returned from exile in the United States in November, 1943, when Count Sforza returned to his native land.

FRANCESCO CRAPANZANO, Minister of Communications, is from Potenza and represents his party, that of the Democracy of Labor.

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owners on the island was opposed to the annexation of the island to the United States. He is now serving a term of imprisonment for a large land holding. He is now serving as representative for agriculture on the Consultative Council to the High Commissioner for Sicily.

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FRANCESCO CERREONIA, Minister of Communications, is from Potenza and represents his party, that of the Democracy of Labor, on the Executive Commission of the Committee of Liberation. He has been his party's official leader in liberated Italy since January of this year. He was formerly a deputy from his native province of Basilicata.

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ATTILIO DI NAPOLI, Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry, is a leader of the Socialist Party in Basilicata and makes his home at Melfi. He is noted for his work in organizing various co-operative societies in the community of Melfi.

RENATO MORELLI, Under Secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, is an attorney who has been employed in the legal staff of the Bank of Naples. He is a deputy leader of the Liberal Party, although still a young man. He is a close friend of Senator Croce.

Among the under secretaries announced for the new cabinet is NICOLA SALERNO, who is one of the two officers of this rank assigned to the Ministry of the Interior. He is a Socialist and a well-known criminal lawyer of Naples. In November, 1943, he was named vice-commissioner for the Province of Naples. In December of the same year he was named by Allied Military Government Labour Divisions as liquidator of Fascist trade union groups within Campania.

FILIPPO CARACCIULO, Prince di Castagneto, is a young man who was appointed secretary of the Giunta by the Bari Congress. He has been an appointed leader of the Party of Action in Liberated Italy since December, 1943. He entered the Italian foreign service in 1934 and held several posts abroad. He has the rank of consul.

MARIO PALEOMO, under Secretary in the Ministry of War, is a member of the Communist Party who was wounded in action in the first World War and holds crosses for merit as well as valour. He was president of the Disabled Veterans Association until 1924 when he resigned in protest against the Fascist Regime.

ANTONIO PIZZENTI, Under Secretary in the Finance Ministry, is another exile at the present time from Northern Italy. He comes from a family with radical political sympathies and in 1926, after the attempt on Mussolini's life at Bologna, his family was banished from Treviso and moved to Verona. He is 34 years old. In 1930 he joined the clandestine organization, *Giustizia e Libertà*. He is a member of the Communist Party.

GIULIO SANSONETTI, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry, is a member of the Christian Democratic Party and an authority on economic and social questions. During the first World War he served for two years on a military mission to the Franco-British Armies in Italy.

NICOLA LOMBARDI, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Justice, is a member of the Democracy of Labour party and served as a member of the Chamber of Deputies before the advent of Fascism. He comes from Catanzaro.

FAUSTO GULLO, Minister of Agriculture, is a member of the Communist Party and comes from Cosenza Province where he is a leader of his party. By profession he is an attorney. He is a landed proprietor, with holdings on the slopes of Mount Sila.

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Beside Marshal Badoglio, Croce, Sforza and Togliatti, who are all well-known personalities throughout Italy, the cabinet retains such a prominent figure as General Taddeo Orlando, artillery officer who participated in both the 1911 Libyan Campaign and the first World War. In the present war he commanded the Sardinian Grenadiers and the 20th Army Corps in Tunisia, where he was captured by the Allies and later sent back to Italy.

The Navy Minister remains Vice Admiral Raffaele De Courten, who also is Commander of the General Staff for the Navy. Brigadier General Renato Sandalli continues as Minister of Air.

Carry-overs in the list of Under-Secretaries in the Ministry of Communications includes General GIOVANNI DI-RAMONDO, engineer officer, former Director of Transportation in the Army High Command, Engineer MILIO RINO, since 1925 director general of the telephone and radio system of Italy, continues as Under Secretary in the same Ministry.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, EMILIO PRINIS, is a career diplomat who has served in the first Badoglio Cabinet. He was born 42 years ago. (UHN).

MARSHAL BADOLIO

Marshal Badoglio was born in Grasseo Monferrato, Piemonte, in 1871. He was educated in the Turin Military Academy. He was promoted through the ranks until during the last war he became a General after his successful staff work. He was Deputy Chief of the General Staff until after the Armistice. From 1921 he was Chief of the General Staff and special envoy to Romania and the United States. He was Governor of Libya from 1928 to 1933, he participated in the Abyssinian campaign. In 1940 he became a member of the Armistice Commission with France.

Signor Croce, Italy's most prominent philosopher, was a member of the Italian Senate and Minister of Education before Fascist. He fearlessly denounced the Fascists for encroaching on the rights of the Italian people.

Count SPERDI was Ambassador to France when Mussolini marched on Rome and before that was Foreign Minister. He steadfastly refused to join Mussolini's government. He was compelled to leave Italy and lived in exile in France, Belgium and finally the United States. He returned to Italy in November 1943; (UHN).

ITALIAN MOVEMENT FOR THE MOVE TO RETURN INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE
NAPLES, April 21- The recently reorganized Italian Confederation of Workers, in a message to President Carter Governor of the International Labor Office, have seconded the move of the Italian Government to secure Italy a place again in the labor office.

"We also wish to send greetings to you and to all the workers represented in this organization within the Labor Office. We ask the sympathy and help of all the workers of America, Britain and other countries in the reconstruction of our free organizations of labor and other institutions which were destroyed by 20 years of Fascism and by a war which was not desired by the Italian people."

"The workers of Italy are ready to fight side by side with the Allied soldiers, and we shall fight for victory and for the triumph of justice." (UHN).

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PARI PURGE COMMISSION HAS ACTED ON 154 CASES

PARI, April 21 - A report of the findings of the Bari Provincial Commission for the Purification of Fascism from Public Info shows that 154 cases have been examined up to April 18. Of this number 92 persons have been recommended for dispensation, 26 have been acquitted of all charges. Two have been excused for lack of jurisdiction, two have not been located, four have been remanded for additional charges and 30 have had their trials postponed. (UNN)

BLACK MARKETEE IMPRISONED FOR ATTEMPTED BRIBERY

NAPLES, April 21 - The Superior Court of the Allied Military Government sentenced Enrico Alfano, 38, of Naples to three years imprisonment for attempted bribery. He had offered an Allied soldier 10,000 lire for the use of an Army vehicle in which to transport a load of beans for sale on the black market. The Allied soldier reported the offer to the Allied authorities who took steps to apprehend Alfano.

An accomplice of Alfano, Domenico Vidino, an officer in the Italian navy, was turned over to his superiors by the Allied authorities for disciplinary action.

Two others, Pasquale Finnicio and Ciro Mazzano, both aged 21 and of Naples, were also convicted by the Superior Court for illegal possession of 20 cases of American rations. Finnicio was given a five year sentence and Mazzano a four year sentence. (UNN)

ITALIANS JAILED FOR STEALING MILITARY MAILS

SALERNO, April 21 - Two Italian were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and fined, in a military court held here on Thursday, for stealing articles from military packages.

persons have been recommended for dispensation, to have been acquitted of all charges. Two have been excused for lack of jurisdiction, two have not been located, four have been remanded for additional charges and 30 have had their trials postponed. (UNN)

BLACK MARKETEE IMPRISONED FOR ATTEMPTED BRIBERY

NAPLES, April 21 - The Superior Court of the Allied Military Government sentenced Enrico Alfano, 38, of Naples to three years imprisonment for attempted bribery. He had offered an Allied soldier 10,000 lire for the use of an Army vehicle in which to transport a load of beans for sale on the black market. The Allied soldier reported the offer to the Allied authorities who took steps to apprehend Alfano.

An accomplice of Alfano, Domenico Vidino, an officer in the Italian navy, was turned over to his superiors by the Allied authorities for disciplinary action.

Two others, Pasquale Finnicio and Ciro Mazzano, both aged 21 and of Naples, were also convicted by the Superior Court for illegal possession of 20 cases of American rations. Finnicio was given a five year sentence and Mazzano a four year sentence. (UNN)

ITALIANS JAILED FOR STEALING MILITARY MAILS

SALERNO, April 21 - Two Italian were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and fined, in a military court held here on Thursday, for stealing articles from military packages.

The men are Bonaventura Fortunato, 27, and Domenico Franchini, 21, who had been employed at the British Army Post Office. Police searched their home and found an assortment of articles which had been taken from soldiers' packages mailed home. (UNN)

NAMES MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

SARDINIAN ACTION PARTY

Mario Berlinguer

One of the leading members of the Sardinian Action Party.

SOCIALIST

Mario Salerno
Avv. di Napoli

Leader of strong Socialist Party at Nelfi, in the Basilicata. Said to incline towards the Communists. Has organized the cooperatives at Nelfi. Criticized as a man of irregular life and equivocal character * (by the Questore of Potenza)

Eugenio Iarecoltute

Member of General Directorate of National Council of Socialist Party. About 50 years old. Secretary of Socialist Party, Bari. Editor of "Avanti" in Bari. Good orator

Avv. Pietro Mancini

Former Socialist Deputy for Cosenza. An outspoken anti-fascist and twice "confined". Leader of Socialist Party in Cosenza. Appointed Prefect of Cosenza by AMG. In Dec. visited at Consenza Sic. Dino Phillips, who offered him on behalf of Radoglio portfolios of Justice or Labor. Refused as acceptance would have been "against party discipline". Much criticized at Cosenza by the Action Party and the parties of the right for nepotism and excessively favoring his own party. Mancini has weak eyes protected by tinted spectacles, and this with his long nose have made him an easy victim for the Cosenza lampoonists.

Presenti

Paolo Pedeschi

A Sardinian. At school with the young Amendola. Served various terms of imprisonment in Italy for Communist activities. Worked against the fascist during Abyssinian war and with the Republican during the Spanish Civil War. Was in Tunis in 1939 married "Inibsentia" to a Tunisian Italian. Condemned to long term of imprisonment by Vichy for Communist activities in Tunis after the armistice, but managed to remain in hiding. Worked for the Allied during the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns. Communist member on the Giunta Esecutiva and Deputy leader of the party in Naples. Until the arrival ofogliatti the moving spirit in the Communist party in liberated Italy. Is now in Sicily, where he has been sent to rouse the Communists from their torpor.

Dott. Eugenio Reale
(Not related to ex-minister of interior)

Born 1905, Surgeon. 1924. Belonged to the Socialist Party. 1929. Joined the Communist Party in Naples.

5832

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Member of General Directorate of National Council of Socialist Party. About 50 years old. Secretary of Socialist Party, Bari. Editor of "Avanti" in Bari. Good orator

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Presenti

Paolo Tedesco

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Dott. Eugenio Reale
(Not related to ex-minister of interior)

Born 1905, Surgeon. 1924. Belonged to the socialist party. 1929. Joined the Communist Party in Naples. 1931. Arrested and condemned to 10 yrs. imprisonment. 1934. Released after serving $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. 1937. Appointed leader of the Neapolitan Communist Party. 1939. Was in France with P.C.I. 1940. Was arrested and spent 2 years in a military prison and concentration camp near Toulouse. Thereafter a year in a "Gara di Lavoro" in Italy. Released after the signing of the armistice. Reappointed leader of the Neapolitan Communist Party, a position he continues to hold (Dec. 1943)

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NAMES MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

On. Aldisio

Christian Democrat Party

Ex-deputy. Elderly, respected personality in Sicily. Family well to do.

Leader and President of the Christian Democrat Party. He does not belong to the group of big landowners in Sicily, who look on the Christian Democrats with mistrust, as a primary plank in their party platform is to break up the big estates.

He was a Deputy in Parliament before the fascists.

Avv. Giulio
Rodino,
Barone di
Migliore

Minister of War under Nitti and previously Minister of Justice. Member of Don Sturzo's Partito Popolare which he represented in Parliament.

A prominent figure in Neapolitan social and political life. Never a member of the fascist party.

Administrator of various charitable organizations.

Made a moving and effective speech at the Bari Congress. The best-known figure of the Christian Democrat Party in Liberated Italy.

Liberal Party

Avv. Ugo Forti

Formerly Professor of International Law at Naples University, now holds the chair in Administrative Law at Naples. An authority on institutional and administrative law. Mentioned in connection with the Ministry of Grace and Justice. Member of the Liberal Party.

Renato Morelli

Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party.

Close friend of Croce.

His father is one of the directors of the Bank of Naples. Lawyer for the Bank of Naples.

Vincenzo Arancio-
Ruiz

Professor of Roman law at University of Naples.

Author of various important treatises on Roman law and Greco-Egyptian papyri.

Leader of the Liberal Party in Naples.

Represents the Liberal Party on the Giunta Esecutiva.

Nominated after the Bari Congress (Jan. 28-29)

Head of Purge Committee for Naples area.

LABOUR PARTY

Avv. Francesco
Cerebona

Former deputy for the Basilicata, his native province. Has a deep scar over the left eye. Is a criminal lawyer and is typical of the southern Italian "Avvocato".

Avv. Giulio
Rodino,
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111

LABOUR PARTY

Former deputy for the Basilicata, his native province.
Has a deep scar over the left eye. Is a criminal lawyer and is typical of the southern Italian "Avvocato".
29.10.32 Became member of Fascist Party.
25.4.34 Became member of Fascist Syndicate.
In October 1943, leader of the Naples branch of the Democrazia del Lavoro and in January of this year became leader of this party in liberated Italy.
Represents his party on the Giunta Esecutiva.

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NAVES MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

ACTION PARTY

Alberto Cianca

A Journalist and very intelligent. Well-known anti-Fascist who has been living out of Italy for some time. He was director of Amendola's paper "L'Indo" until 1926.

He spoke at a public meeting held at Politeama theater, Naples, to commemorate Giovanni Amendola.

Spoke at political mass meeting held at the Galleria Umberto in Naples on March 13, 1944 as a representative of the Action Party.

He has spoken at student and political meetings at various times.

His attitude toward the formation for new government has been decidedly against any government sponsored by Badoglio. Cooperating with Sforza.

Prince Caracciolo

Age about 35. Tall, slender, rather sickly looking but friendly and courteous. Answers questions freely and without hesitation, although at first he appears diffident. Seen to know a great deal about Italian political life and gives the impression he enjoys talking.

Dec. 1943. Appointed leader of the party of Action in So. Italy.

Jan. 27, 1944. Appointed Secretary to the Giunta Esecutiva at the Bari Congress.

Count Raimondo
Bravleri

Son-in-law of Croce. Is one of the managers of the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Rome, where he used his banking connections to organize resistance against the Fascist government. One of the leaders of the Action Party in Rome. He was a close collaborator with the Allies at the time of the Salerno landings. Comes of a monarchist family in Piedmont, which has long been connected with the House of Savoy. He used the name of Mando in public, as his children are at the present in Piedmont. He is a fervent republican. Speaks excellent French and English.

Michele Cifarelli

Born in 1913. Magistrate at the Bari Tribunal. Imprisoned for Anti-Fascist activities in 1943, together with one of founders of the Liberal Socialist movement in Apulia in 1942. Secretary of the party of Action in Bari and the Committee of National Liberation in Bari since Sept. 1943. Resigned his post as magistrate in March 1944. Secretary of the Bari Congress. Is interested in the organization of labor.

Tarchiani

One of the most prominent of the exiles. Lived for many years in France and then latterly in the U.S. Connected with both the Giustizia e Libertà movement and the Mazzini Society in the U.S. Returned to Italy in Sept. 1943, in whose flat he is now

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Tarotiani

One of the most prominent of the exiles. Lived for many years in France and then latterly in the U.S. Connected with both the Giustizia e Libertà movement and the Mazzini Society in the U.S. Returned to Italy in Sept. 1943, in whose flat he is now living. Is not a member of the Action Party. Editor of the "Corriere della Sera".

583 Paris

Adolfo Grodeo

Appointed Rector of Naples Univ. by Badoglio, election confirmed by Univ. Senate, Feb. 1944. Held the chair of History of the Church in the Univ. of Naples. Formerly professor of Ancient History at Univ. of Catania. Author of many critical and historical works, including a study of the Risorgimento. Has collaborated on "la Critica" since 1928. Has a son a prisoner of war in Egypt. Is profoundly pro-allied. One of the few scholastic figures of importance in this part of Italy. Never had the party badge.

NAMES MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Dr. Leopoldo Piccardi

Probably Party
of Action

Served in the artillery in the Great War.
Formerly a high ranking civil servant.
Ex-Badoglio Minister of Commerce and Industry.
Has resigned as Minister of Labor as reported
by Regime Fascista (Dec. 6, 1943)
Has been removed from the office of State Councillor
by the fascist authorities. Feb. 1944)

P.M.

Ministers without portfolios.

De Nicola
Croce
Sforza

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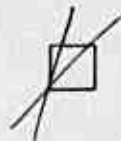
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