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NEWSPAPERS, /
JUNE 1946 - JAN

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NEWSPAPERS, ARTICLES, STORIES, SPEECHES, ETC.
JUNE 1946 - JAN. 1947

S. M. C. Form 127 (Old No. 400)
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9266/CC

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

File under No. 9266 NEWSPAPERS, ARTICLES, STORIES
SPEECHES, ETC.

ALLIED COMMISSION

From: Jun 46
To :

Part II 8-6718

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS

5408

INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

TRANSLATION

FEBRUARY 10th IN PARIS?

Don
by Luigi Sturzo.

From: "GIORNALE D'ITALIA".
January 27, 1947.

It is useless to complain against the Peace Treaty or against the attitude of the Big Four towards Italy. The Italian have, through the press, followed the phases of the London, Paris and New York conferences, and know what is in store for them. It would be childish and inconclusive to arrange demonstrations or verbal attacks that would only make the situation worse. Our dignity as a civilized people demands great calm, serenity and decision.

The first and most important problem is whether the Government should be represented in Paris or not. If so, the question arises on whether they should sign a peace treaty which is a peace treaty in name only.

Two proposals are made: the first that the Minister of ~~the~~ Foreign Affairs should send a plenipotentiary to sign with some reservations, without prejudice to the final ratification by the Assembly. The other proposal suggests that the Treaty be brought before the Assembly at once, and the plenipotentiary should only be sent if the Treaty is accepted.

There is yet another proposal (made by myself before returning home), and that is that Italy should not be represented in Paris at all.

But before coming to such a radical decision it is necessary to examine whether the two above-mentioned proposals can be omitted.

I wish to clear the situation from a question that is only a formal one from my point of view, but which hinders the clear consideration of problem. Namely that it belongs to the competence of the executive, or the competent Minister, (in this case the Minister of Foreign Affairs), to sign a treaty without prejudice to its ratification. But here we are facing a thoroughly different situation. This is no treaty that has been discussed, prepared, and agreed upon by two equivalent partners, but it the decision which the victor imposes on the defeated. Italy has been heard at the so-called peace conferences, but has not agreed upon many things. Therefore the spirit and the substance of the treaty are missing. What is demanded today of Italy is not the final formality of a series of actions that were freely handled, or conditions freely accepted, but the acknowledgement of her position as a defeated nation which reluctantly accepts the decisions made by her victors.

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We are here on a level which is quite different from that of a commercial agreement with a foreign country, or an intergovernmental agreement regarding the number of consulates to be opened, or the conditions for emigrating workmen. In this case the Minister of Foreign Affairs has no power of its own to sign the document, but this power is given him by the authority which represents the people's will by constitutional law. This is all the more necessary as, by signing the Treaty we accept the cession of a part of our national territory. There is no agreement without the explicit authorization of parliament, (in this case of the Constituent Assembly).

It is quite clear to us that neither the Minister of Foreign Affairs nor the Council of Ministers can give authorization on their own account to sign the Peace Treaty.

It is very easy to answer, (and someone has already done so), that the plenipotentiary must be authorized to sign with the reservation that the Constitutional Assembly must give its approval, according to Art 3 of the Legislative Decree of March 16 1946, No. 98, with the addition that Italy intends to ask for a revision of the treaty and that in any case she does not agree but only endures foreign pression.

I feel quite sure that the answer in Paris will be that the treaty is signed unconditionally, and that reservations do not lessen the value of the signature. It would only be a subtlety for internal use that would not sanction the arbitrariness of the government which has assumed powers of which it does not ~~dispose~~. *possede.*

There are some who would perhaps insist that the Minister of Foreign Affairs or the Council of Ministers while applying the usual form of signing peace treaties annul the signification of this act ^{540p} doing so without authorization of the Constitutional Assembly, so that is it left to the choice of the Assembly whether they wish to accept the treaty or not. One can only reply that in the eyes of the victors and under the conditions which validate the treaty, the ratification by the Assembly would be of some value with regard to a government that had taken the initiative of signing, thus unloading itself of responsibility.

Rejecting the first solution we are faced with the second: that the Treaty may be taken up at the Constituent Assembly at once, and the Constituent Assembly may authorize the signing of the Treaty before February 10th, with opportune reservations and protests, even though in Paris permission will not be given to insert them in the Treaty or to read them out in front of the contracting parties.

It seems to me impossible that a similar procedure can be carried out with dignity from February 3 to February 9. It is already doubtful if we will have a new Government by February 3, and even so it is

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equally doubtful that the new Government will be in a position to have taken a mature and concordant decision on the matter. Once the Assembly is opened the President will be elected, then a special commission will be appointed to examine the Peace Treaty, and finally discussions will be made on the decision taken.

A decision of such vast importance and of such far-reaching consequences, to which neither the Italian people en masse nor the single political parties are prepared, cannot be made in a few days' time.

Someone has thought of appealing to all parties for a unanimous manifestation when the signing of the Peace Treaty if authorized, as a refusal would be impossible and would lead to dangerous consequences, affirming at the same time the impossibility of accepting the spirit of the Treaty, and the reservation of demanding the revision of those clauses which violate the principle of the autodecision of the Nations who subject Italy to a perpetual political minority, ~~losing her~~ *populizing* independence, and to consent to the clauses which do not ~~lose her~~ *impose* national dignity.

I would have several objections to make regarding this proposal, and I will make them if and when they should find fertile soil with the political parties, since this proposal might be taken into consideration.

At the present stage I affirm that with an imminent ministerial crisis at our doors, which is already dividing parties to right and left, we may reach an act of ~~very~~ grave consequence within a few days of the opening of the Constituent Assembly.

But who is forcing us? If Italy is not present in Paris she ^{5/20/37} has very good reasons not to be: first among them that she has not had the necessary time to examine a treaty which the Italian people must know about and discuss.

It is ~~not~~ true that the Italian people have no free choice, and can be obliged into submission by the Allies.

But no Power has a right to humiliate a defeated Nation, (need I mention that this Nation has been cobelligerent too?), to the point of refusing this Nation the right of a moral protest, and granting it a given number of days before its sad fate is known.

If Italy is not present in Paris let it be a silent but tangible protest before God and before Man.

To Chief Commissioner

for information.

Jan P. Roodin
Dir. ARBC

13/Jan.

C O P Y .

EXTRACT FROM THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER "IL BUONSENSO" OF 3.1.47.

Hon. Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile introduced a motion to the President of the Council and to the Air Minister to ask why was authorisation to activate Rome - Agrigento Air Line refused to a company and why, instead of enabling the Italian Wing to live, has it been decided to liquidate it, while at the same time making a convention with a private American company "which it is known is in serious financial troubles" said convention was not submitted to the State Council, nor was it sanctioned by a decree from the Head of the State.

The motion moreover asks why has the Air Minister omitted to take action, as should have been his duty, against Col. Calle ex Director General for Civil Aviation and Air Traffic, who putting private interests in his public office has annulled and turned to his own personal benefit, the rights of the Italian Civilian Aviation, favouring the Italo-American Company of which, as is publicly known, even though he was on active permanent service, he grabbed as a reward for his favours, the seat of Director, which he took up as soon as the Company which he formed and patronised through his public office and by the unexplained help of directing organs of the Ministry, was constituted.

The motion ends asking "is it not a duty to suspend the plan of distribution of the intended air lines, while bring the convention and the procedure of allocation of these lines under the discussion of the Constituent Assembly which will feel it its duty to appoint a parliamentary commission to carry out an inquest to clarify facts and circumstances.

AFSC/1197/INT.

15th January, 1947.

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5.1.47

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C O P Y .

EXTRACT FROM THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER "IL GLOBO" OF 5.1.47.OBSTACLES TO THE CONCESSION OF AIR LINES TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Hon. Cingolani exposes the problems facing Civil Aviation and the position of the Air Force.

Delays in the granting of concession of Internal Air Lines to private Companies, are due, according to statements made by the Air Minister Hon. Cingolani at a Press Conference - to the difficulty of allocating these Air Lines between the L.A.I. (Italo-American capital) which since its constitution had been granted 14 lines (reduced to 6) and the new companies which were formed recently.

The Minister said that of 34 requests for concession, less than 15 have been accepted and at the time being only the following companies have been formed: The MESO, Transadriatica, Salpanavi, Avion, Silon, Aviolinee, Airons and on top of the L.A.I. and the A.I.L. a Sicilian Company formed by the merging of three Companies already mentioned.

Referring to the Sicilian initiative, Hon. Cingolani prospected the opportunity for the companies to follow the same example so that one powerful company with private capital be formed of the merging of all the companies.

Referring to the recent interpolations which will be answered to while the Constituent Assembly is in sitting, the Minister stated that there were no airfields at Agrigento, that at the time he was appointed Air Minister the L.A.I. and the A.I.L. (Italo-American and Anglo-Italian companies with 60% Italian capital) had already been formed and approved by the Council of Ministers. He tried to improve the conditions of the contracts and obtained the clause of "Withdrawing the concession and the obligation of a 2/3 majority for a decision from the Council of Administration in case where a 2/3 majority is required by our Civil Code.

The Companies are competing mostly for the Rome-Milan, Rome-Cagliari, and Rome-Palermo air lines, and on the subject, the Minister gave no understanding that preference will be given to those companies which can guarantee regularity and safety, on this subject he referred to the problem of fuel, which obviously will be assured to the Italo-American and Anglo-Italian companies. The peace treaty does not impose any limitations on civil aviation, said Hon. Cingolani, although the world has been divided, as regards air lines, into seven zones, and that Italy comes within the sector reserved to the T.W.A.

This allows us to hope that our civil aviation boosted by foreign capital which we needed so badly, will be able to raise rapidly from its present condition. Meanwhile everything is being done to bring Italy forward in this field. Valletta has brought under study the building of propulsions aircraft, construction of the Zappata has been authorised, while very shortly the Allies will hand over Amendola airfield (near Foggia), which is the best airfield in Europe for large aircraft from the West to the East, and Capodichino airfield. Later on a large airfield will be constructed near Rome. Agreements have been signed by nearly all foreign countries to initiate international air lines, which managed by foreigners, today, will be compensated by reciprocal agreements as soon as Italy will have been freed from the Armistice limitations. This principle has not been accepted by Russia although this country has started negotiations

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Referring to the Military Aviation the Minister mentioned the harsh terms imposed upon us by the Peace Treaty and explained how necessary it was to disband military personnel. This will be carried out, taking into consideration technical and political principles, that is to say retaining the best men and those who were not involved with the so-called Social Republic.

Part of the personnel (which is to be reduced to 8,000 (Ø) men) will be absorbed by foreign countries who have already requested them, and part by civil aviation.

(NOTE: Ø Actually 5,000 officers and 20,000 other ranks = 25,000 total.)

AFSC/1107/IME.

15th Jan. 1947.

TRANSLATION FROM ITALIA NUOVA, 10 JANUARY 1947

"ROME'S SAILORS FOR INTEGRITY OF THE FLEET"

The Rome section of the Italian Sailors' Association has established the following order of the day:

The veterans of the Italian Navy, Rome Section, are sorry to perceive that no alteration to the prospective peace treaty that implies the turn-over of the Italian Navy ships to other nations has yet been made.

The Italian sailors, mindful of a life spent on ships of the Italian Navy, mindful of the blood that has been shed for them and that made them sacred as any other piece of our land, mindful of the fact that after the dreary armistice the Italian Navy only agreed to surrender because it was allowed to hold its banner and that no ship would have reached a port of the enemy had they known what would happen, do remind that this only happened because the Italian sailors trusted in the word that was given by the victors, especially by the British Navy, that was considered by them to be a loyal and chivalrous enemy, capable of appreciating the desperate courage with which the Italian Navy had endured a hopeless battle, ^{AND} realize today that in ~~some~~ that has only force as a basis, the victors seem to forget their word and intend to divide among themselves the ships that, with their consent, fought for more than one and a half years on their side.

Should this happen, then the veterans of the Navy appeal to the young sailors that live today on our ships in the name of the dead and the blood that has been shed and in the name of the battles that have been fought, not to forget that we like our ships more than our houses or our tombs.

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We appeal to them not to forget that our Navy, even now destroyed, will always be able to emerge anew and surely will do so, provided the spirit that animated its crews will resist and the hour of its end will be, though painful, an hour of sacrifice and glory. But it will never emerge if its sailors agree to the dishonor of seeing fly on their ships a banner that is not the Italian one.

5419

Chief Commission

TRANSLATION

THE MILITARY MINISTRIES

will be reorganised.

Proposals regarding the reorganisation of the Ministry of War have been made by the Allied Authorities to the Italian Government. Several meetings and discussions have been held lately regarding the matter. The Allied proposals are at present being studied by our military authorities.

The problem is not at all simple, since the organic reform of the Ministry of War cannot be set aside from the need to conserve a certain uniformity with the organisation of the other two military Ministries: Marine and Air.

Messaggero
18 Dec 46

R. A. G.

9253/w

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Confidential

Dec 6

TRANSLATION OF PROPOSED REPLY FROM ITALIAN
AIR MINISTRY TO ARTICLE HEADED "ROYAL AIR
FORCE" IN L'UNITA ON 4TH DECEMBER 1946.

COPY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

(This draft of a proposed reply from the Italian Air
Ministry was obtained unofficially and should not be
quoted.)

PRESS COMMUNICATION.

With reference to the article " Royal Air Force"
which appeared in n. 284 of the daily newspaper "L'Unita",
dated 4th. December 1946.

With reference to the article which appeared in
a daily paper of the capital, under the heading " Royal
Air Force", it is stated:

On December 2nd. a meeting took place between
representatives of the Air Forces Sub-Commission and of
the General Staff of the Air Force.

The said meeting was concerned with the normal
contacts existing between the two bodies, for the purpose
of the application of the armistice clauses, still effect-
ive, until the signature of the Peace Treaty. **R419**

Also at this meeting, as at all the preceding
ones, "important and delicate questions were discussed
regarding the future of our military aviation"; on the
other hand no questions relevant to civil aviation were
discussed.

The discussions were carried out; as usual,
within the narrow limits of respective powers and respect-
ive rights and with maximum respect for reciprocal posit-
ions.

Questions of establishment were dealt with only
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Questions of establishment were dealt with only in so far as they connected with necessary substitution and integration of flying material and auxiliary services, destined to maintain in being the air forces allowed by the Peace Treaty, within the limits of which we shall be quite free to decide between the maximums laid down, until the Italian aircraft industry has technical ability to do this directly; this is something which, in the field of most modern military and telecommunication needs, has to be excluded for some time yet for obvious and well-known reasons.

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TRANSLATION

THE R.A.I. IS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE FRAUDS OF DR. FANO.

The imputations on the former undersecretary concern the supply of overalls. The arrest of Ing. Carrara made definite. Interview with Minister of State Scelba.

On. Mario Scelba, Minister of Post and Telegraphs, was approached yesterday by a reporter of ANSA, when leaving the National Council of the Christian Democrats which took place at Montecitorio. He was asked about the Fano case, and very especially about the circumstances which led to detection of frauds following which the minister promoted the prosecuting investigations on the former undersecretary.

"The investigations about the activities of Dr. Fano are in the hands of the judicial authorities, and I don't think that I therefore can make any declaration on the matter," said Scelba, "I can only say that the investigation started when a small piece of paper was found attached to one of the numerous overalls lying around at the Administration. On the paper was indicated the price for selling it to the public, which resulted inferior to that paid by the Ministry. "

"During the investigations on Dr. Fano" the Minister was asked, "have any charges or irregularities concerning the R.A.I. emerged?"

"No. The R.A.I. has nothing to do with this matter," the Minister replied.

"The arrest of Dr. Carrara has not the merest connection with his function as general director of the R.A.I., and is only due to his connection with the facts Fano has been charged of."

"Do you think that Dr. Fano is hiding in Italy, or that he succeeded in escaping abroad?" the Minister was asked.

"I don't know. This would probably be of interest to the investigating authorities".

Today more detailed particulars about the activities of Fano and the other accused men are available.

Mario Fano is said to have established a company by using the financial support of Ing. Guastella, director of the Assicurazioni Sub-Alpine, of Vincenzo Vincent, son of the well-known exchange agent, of Mario Bosi, book-keeper of the same bank, and of a certain Luigi Orefice, besides Ing. Carrara, director of the R.A.I.

By furnishing the overalls the profit of the Company is said to be three millions, while the fiscal damage amounts to over ten million.

9-26/60

We learn from Torino that Ing. Carrara after hearing of the steps taken against him, went spontaneously to the investigating authorities and, contesting the accusations charged on him, declared himself absolutely innocent of the speculative manipulations of Fano.

Since last Friday Carrara has abandoned his post as director general of the R.A.I., and has put himself at the complete disposal of the authorities.

He has been substituted by the vice-director, Dr. Marcello Bernardi.

It is known today that the arrest of Carrara has been made definit^e~~ely~~.

FROM: - "IL MESSAGGERO" 16 December, 1946.

5215

La R.A.I. estranea alle frodi del dott. Fano

Gli addebiti contro l'ex sottosegretario riguardano una fornitura di tute - Il fermo dell'ing. Carrara tramutato in arresto - Quello che dice il Ministro Scelba

Il Ministro delle Poste e Telecomunicazioni, on. Mario Scelba, all'uscita del Consiglio nazionale della Democrazia cristiana, che si è svolto ieri a Montecitorio, è stato avvicinato da un redattore dell'«Ansa» che gli ha chiesto alcune informazioni in merito al «caso» Fano, e precisamente sulle circostanze che hanno condotto alla scoperta delle frodi e in seguito a quali elementi il Ministro promosse la inchiesta a carico dell'ex Sottosegretario.

«Le indagini sull'attività del dr. Fano essendo in mano alla autorità giudiziaria, non ritengo — ha risposto l'on. Scelba — di poter fare delle dichiarazioni in proposito. Posso dire solo che la inchiesta prese le mosse decisive a seguito della scoperta di un cartellino attaccato ad una delle numerose tute che giacciono presso l'Amministrazione. Sul cartellino era indicato il prezzo di vendita al pubblico che risultava di molto inferiore al prezzo pagato dall'Amministrazione delle Poste e dei Telegrafi».

«Nella inchiesta sul dott. Fano — è stato chiesto al Ministro — sono emersi anche elementi di accuse e di irregolarità che riguardano la R.A.I.?»

«No. La R.A.I. — ha risposto l'on. Scelba — è completamente estranea all'affare».

Il fermo del dott. Carrara non è in nessun rapporto con le sue funzioni di direttore generale della R.A.I., ma unicamente in rapporto alla sua partecipazione ai fatti per cui è imputato il Fano.

«Crede — è stato anche chiesto al Ministro — che il dott. Fano sia nascosto in Italia, o abbia potuto fuggire all'estero?»

«Ignoro la circostanza che, peraltro, interessa l'autorità inquirente».

Sull'attività dell'ing. Fano e degli altri coimputati si hanno ora alcuni particolari più dettagliati.

L'ing. Mario Fano avrebbe costituito una società, valendosi dell'appoggio finanziario dell'ingegner Quantalla, Direttore delle Assicurazioni subalpine, di Vincenzo Vincent, figlio del noto agente di cambio, del rag. Mario Bosi, procuratore del banco stesso, e di certo Luigi Orfice, rappresentante, nonché dell'ing. Carrara, Direttore della R.A.I.

Costoro avrebbero ciascuno effettuato versamenti di somme variabili dalle duecento alle seicento mila lire per costituire una associazione per l'acquisto di merci varie.

Nella faccenda della fornitura delle «tute» l'utile della società sarebbe stato di tre milioni, e il danno fiscale, invece, per tale attività illegale, sarebbe ammontato ad oltre dieci milioni.

Giunge notizia da Torino che l'ing. Enrico Carrara, appena venuto a conoscenza della misura

ordinata contro di lui, si sarebbe spontaneamente presentato all'autorità inquirente e, contestando le accuse mossogli, avrebbe dichiarato di essere stato assolutamente estraneo alla manovra speculativa dell'onorevole Fano.

Già da venerdì scorso il Carrara aveva abbandonato il suo posto di Direttore Generale della RAI, intendendo con questo mettersi a completa disposizione delle autorità.

Lo ha sostituito nella carica il Vice Direttore dott. Marcello Bernardi.

Si apprende oggi che il fermo del Carrara è stato tramutato in arresto.

EXTRACT FROM GIORNALE DELLA SERA, 7th DECEMBER 1946

CINGOLANI.

Our whole aviation will not exceed 200 military aircraft, and 150 civil, necessarily of English and American origin.

A propos of some recent questions put to the Air Minister on the re-organisation of the services and of the establishment of the Air Arm we requested some details from the hon. Cingolani.

After having shown us a communiqué from the Press Office that covers the problem, the Minister said:

-- The news published through the communiqué of 1'Unità has been replied to in the communiqué. As always I want to make everyone understand the limitations of the armistice -- be it however attenuated -- has imposed on the functioning of the Italian military air force.

The war of liberation -- in which the Air Arm heroically participated with the sacrifice of human lives and material and with at least 25,000 operational flying hours to its credit -- has left our air force strong and proud in spirit but almost destroyed materially.

The Allies, since the 8th. September, have supplied our forces with aircraft, instruments and ground organisations. So that at the end of the war of liberation our combatant groups were largely furnished with Anglo-American donations.

-- DO THE ALLIES CONTROL THE AIR ARM?

-- The armament and the functioning of the Force are controlled by the Allied sub-commission, seen by the armistice, headed by Air Vice Marshal Brodie.

-- SO THAT CONTACTS ARE NECESSARY

-- Naturally, with me and with the General Staff. And it is exactly for such contacts -- to which it has been desired to attribute the distant object of incorporating the Italian Air Force in the English one -- that the meeting took place.

-- WHAT WILL BE THE STRENGTH OF THE AIR ARM?

-- By the peace treaty the Italian air forces will be reduced to 350 aircraft of which 200 only will be combatant and 150 for transport and training; which we cannot construct ourselves through the limitations already

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-- WHAT WILL BE THE STRENGTH OF THE AIR ARM?

By the peace treaty the Italian air forces will be reduced to 350 aircraft of which 200 only will be combatant and 150 for transport and training; which we cannot construct ourselves through the limitations already mentioned and also through the necessity for a period of adjustment for our industry to the enormous technical progress made in recent years during which world-wide changes have taken place in the field of military and civil aviation.

9266/er

P.T.O.

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For the purpose of our aeronautical re-construction it is necessary and our duty to keep our military air force serviceable making use of means and aircraft that only the Allies are in a position to give us.

— ALL THE ALLIES ?

— Let us put it this way; that the allies who supply us are American and English only is an actual fact having the acquiescence of the other allies who are supplied from the same source , and find it therefore impossible to help us.

NICOLA CUPI.

K413

To C.P. for Calcutta
K.H. 9/12

EXTRACT FROM L'UNITA, 6TH DECEMBER, 1946.

TELL US

on. CINGOLANI

We have not been given a reply on the part of Minister Cingolani to our suspicions expressed regarding the meeting between some Italian Generals and Colonel Thompson of the R.A.F. for the re-organisation of Italian Civil and military aviation.

Yesterday we expressed doubts and requested explanations on the subject of this meeting that we would not like to have been destined to open up new horizons to the development of the R.A.F. in Italy, closing down others to our own aviation at the same time.

Today we are able to detail for the Minister (in case he does not know them) the names of some of the generals taking part in the delightful re-union with the high-ranking Officer of his Britannic Majesty. Here they are :- Gen. Aimone Cat, Gen. Porro, Gen. ^{R. 12} Briganti, Gen. Monti, Gen. Coppi.

Would the Air Ministry press office be good enough to inform the press of the results of the meeting? The re-organisation of the services and of the establishment of the Air Force is of some interest to everybody.

We would not like to do Minister Cingolani an injustice, in thinking that he does not read, even if as a political duty, our press. And neither would we even like to think that he, having read it, would

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We would not like to do Minister Cingolani an injustice, in thinking that he does not read, even if as a political duty, our press. And neither would we even like to think that he, having read it, would not interest himself in the question that we reported. We return therefore to the charge reposing the question. What intentions have the directors of the Air Ministry regarding our aerial fleet? And what intentions have the R.A.F. on the same subject.

Tell us please, Minister Cingolani. He must be informed, given his high office, of a few things.

To P.C. for submission 10/15/46

EXTRACT FROM L'UNITA. 7th. DECEMBER 1946.

OKEY,
on. CINGOLANI

The Air Ministry press office has put out a statement concerning the meeting which took place between some of our air force generals and high-ranking officers of the R.A.F. for the "re-organisation of the Italian air force" in reply to the question asked in our paper.

The statement says that the meeting was concerned with "the normal contacts" for the application of the armistice clauses; and affirms that questions of establishment were dealt with "only so far as they connected with the necessary substitution and integration of flying material and auxiliary services, destined to maintain in being the air forces allowed by the peace treaty", until Italy is in a position to provide for them herself. Which possibility, the statement adds, is excluded for some time yet by the limitations imposed by the armistice.

We thank Minister Cingolani for having given us the details which we had requested. The Air Minister has in fact confirmed that which, from the very beginning we had feared, that the Allied anglo-americans are taking particular care not to let the building up of our aviation out of their hands.

What else could explain this "re-organising" zeal on the bases of the armistices clauses, on the eve of the conclusion of the Peace Treaty?

But then why not opportunely inform public opinion on the meeting of December 2nd? It would have been so much space saved for L'Unità and so much less annoyance for the much occupied hon. Cingolani.

"In any case -- says the statement -- no provision has been or ever will be attempt-

force " in reply to the question asked in our paper.

The statement says that the meeting was concerned with " the normal contacts" for the application of the armistice clauses; and affirms that questions of establishment were dealt with " only so far as they connected with the necessary substitution and integration of flying materiel and auxiliary services, destined to maintain in being the air forces allowed by the peace treaty", until Italy is in a position to provide for them herself. Which possibility , the statement adds , is excluded for some time yet by the limitations imposed by the armistice.

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" In any case -- says the statement -- no provision has been or ever will be attempted , either in the field of organisation or finance, without the decisions of the Republican Government, and therefore without the agreement of the Nation's representatives ."
We have never asked anything else.

QUINTA EDIZIONE

IL GIORNALE DEL

Anno II - N. 273 * * *

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I comunisti in Francia

Gli sviluppi della crisi francese vanno seguiti attentamente, oltre che per l'importanza del vicino paese, perché essi offrono molti aspetti simili alla nostra crisi: diciamo di più, spesso si presentano con un'anticipazione e si che possiamo vedervi rispecchiate alcune facce del nostro domani. Le ultime elezioni hanno parecchie analogie con le nostre amministrative nelle principali città: accentuato progresso dei comunisti che hanno raccolto nel campo dei «cugini» socialisti (in Francia il declino del partito socialista è più rapido che non in Italia ma si tratta solo di una di quelle anticipazioni di cui abbiamo parlato sopra); le destre si sono rafforzate notevolmente in entrambi i paesi; il «M. R. P.» ha tenuto testa alla burrasca con minori perdite della nostra Democrazia Cristiana, ma forse e senza forse questa aveva subito un processo inflazionistico nelle elezioni di giugno.

Il comunismo è vivo e presente in tutti gli stati occidentali ma non costituisce quasi dovunque che una minoranza piccola se pur non trascurabile: così nel Belgio, in Olanda, nei Paesi Scandinavi, in Inghilterra; in Francia ci offre l'esempio della prima democrazia occidentale in cui il partito comunista sia, in base a chiari risultati elettorali, il primo partito. I dirigenti comunisti hanno reclamato il loro diritto ad avere la Presidenza del Consiglio e quindi a guidare la nuova combinazione ministeriale; promessa tale rivendicazione si stanno sbracciando a dimostrare e a persuadere che intendono governare nel quadro delle istituzioni e delle leggi senza programmi convulsivi di alcun genere sia sul terreno politico sia sul terreno sociale. La loro parola d'ordine nel momento presente è di eliminare i timori delle categorie borghesi.

La via sembrerebbe spianata; ma, sebbene non confessata apertamente, esiste una profonda diffidenza da cui

LE TRATTATIVE ITALO - JUGOSLAVE A NEW YORK

Il primo colloquio discusso al Consiglio

Aumenta la confusione della situazione politica

Il Consiglio dei Ministri stasera in realtà l'unico che è riunito stamane alle 10 al ha potuto raccogliere buoni frutti dai recenti avvenimenti, si è affrettato naturalmente, in seno al Comitato Centrale del P. C. I. ad esaltare la formula del tripartitismo perché è quella che gli consente di dominare i due partiti che, con il suo, lo tengono in vita.

Egli ha affermato che al tripartitismo e la formula meglio risponde alle esigenze della vita politica italiana; temendo di perdere una posizione che indubbiamente giova al suo partito ha aggiunto che per rendere efficiente ed operante tale formula, il partito

comunista ritiene che si debba giungere a un chiarimento con la democrazia cristiana per la collaborazione al governo.

Quello che conta però è vedere se i due partiti interessati accetteranno di continuare nelle condizioni che si sono create nella situazione politica, nella collaborazione senza prima aver provocato un processo di chiarificazione nel senso che loro intendono.

I democristiani dichiarano oggi di aver iniziato un esame di coscienza per colmare le deficienze della nostra azione e si dolgono che — alludendo al socialista — non altrettanto

facciano gli altri partiti che sostengono ad un processo simile al loro.

«Il Partito Socialista — essi dicono — sta divenendo la vittima del Partito Comunista. Se non si agisce a tempo, esso sarà fagocitato da questo... Il P.S.I. è stato sinora, la più grande delusione della democrazia».

Il prezzo dei giornali

Da oggi, come è stato già annunciato, il prezzo dei giornali quotidiani è stato portato a lire sei, i numeri a quattro pagine a lire otto.

NUOVA BATTUTA D'ARRESTO A NEW YORK

Molotov ancora intransigente per Trieste

Scetticismo sui colloqui italo-jugoslavi

Il russo chiede una unione doganale fra il Territorio Libero e la Jugoslavia ma Byrnes e Couve de Mouville si oppongono - Dichiarazione d'un portavoce italiano sui colloqui con gli

NEW YORK, 21 — Viene segnalata una nuova battuta d'arresto nei lavori per la definizione del problema di Trieste, dopo che gli ultimi giorni avevano diffuso un notevole ottimismo per l'atteggiamento conciliante di Molotov.

Ieri il Ministro sovietico ha difatti ripreso il suo atteggiamento intransigente insistendo nel richiedere una vera unione doganale fra il territorio libero

con i principi del porto franco del libero territorio. Byrnes in particolare ha ricordato a Molotov che una proposta dello stesso genere fatta dalla Russia a Parigi era stata già respinta con due terzi dei voti, e Byrnes ha precisato che una unione di tal genere sarebbe troppo simile a quella che i tedeschi vollero per l'Austria.

I Quattro hanno poi discus-

Consiglio. Molotov ha cercato di ottenere in cambio di queste «concessioni» ai suoi colleghi l'impegno che Stati Uniti e Gran Bretagna avrebbero sgomberato le loro truppe da Trieste.

Il problema del trattato con la Germania, che secondo il piano previsto da Byrnes avrebbe dovuto essere discusso nella seduta di ieri, è stato accantonato, e ad esso a quan-

INEDUCATI POLITICI

Non abbiamo le sue stupore l'interrogato in cui egli con tanta durezza politica del suo questi alti e bassi dente della Costituzione con nostro dispiacere. Ma il nuovo capo in una troppo in alti che si possono solo di ineducati. Esiste qualcosa alla disciplina di la lealtà verso la

Il paese ha il tendere dal Prestito che si quale sa quello se non lo sa, che no di nascondere è uno dei i patto d'Unione, o questo patto. Chora a questa condanna missioni dell'on. partito socialista denza della Costituzione per ideal. Turra come prima, e lo che dicono e gli esponenti della nazione tutto sprovisto e bica della nazione stato di importanza. Anche questo segnato disinteressa alla vita politica.

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«Rete Azzurra» (309,9)

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stole. Si è proceduto all'arresto di tale Giuseppe Nasio, pregiudicato, abitante in via delle Rondini 45, sorpreso a guardia della grotta, ed ad alcuni fermi.

Mortale investimento a Porta Maggiore

Di un mortale investimento è rimasto vittima a Porta Maggiore lo spazzino comunale Alberto Rinaldini di anni 45, abitante in via Muzio Sordi 11, che mentre era intento al suo lavoro è stato investito e travolto da un autotreno targato Roma 63890 presiedente a forte velocità.

L'autotreno, dopo un pauroso sbandamento, si fermava poco lontano e l'autista, vivamente impressionato, si dava alla fuga. Il Rinaldini, accolto in condizioni pietose, decedeva durante il trasporto all'ospedale di S. Giovanni.

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Copy for Admiral Stone

NOV 7 1946
1800

PRESS SECSTATE, Washington
Belgrade
Moscow

November 7, 1946

Clear

IMMEDIATE.

My 4167, November 6.

Entire front page Unita devoted to results Togliatti
Belgrade visit and to 29th anniversary Russian revolution.
According to Communist newspaper Togliatti returned Rome late
last night and went immediately to Unita offices where he gave
following exclusive interview.

Togliatti said reason for his journey to Yugoslavia was
two-fold. First, to visit Tito to renew old acquaintance and
to express in name of Communists and sincere Italian democrats
their profound admiration for great contribution Yugoslav people
under heroic and wise leadership of Tito to destruction of
Hitlerism and Fascism and triumph of democracy in Europe; 2) as
Secretary General of Italian Communist Party, to discuss with
Tito questions of interest their two countries with view to
establishing in precise manner basis for collaboration between
Italian and Yugoslav peoples.

In reply to query if he had been able to achieve anything
new on questions in dispute between Italian and Yugoslav Govern-
ments, Togliatti replied he had found in Tito and his immediate
assistants

9266/c

5400

-2-

assistants full comprehension for Italian national questions and above all for struggle which Italian people must conduct in defense of their economic and political independence against those who seek to reduce them to rank of colonial people or even worse. Togliatti said he and Tito had discussed all outstanding questions between Italy and Yugoslavia particularly that of Trieste and that Tito had declared himself disposed to agree that Trieste belonged to Italy, that is under sovereignty of Italian Republic, if Italy would consent to leave Gorizia to Yugoslavia, a city which Togliatti described as predominantly Slav. He continued that Tito's only condition (sic) was that Trieste should receive while part of Italian Republic an autonomous statute effectively democratic which would permit people of Trieste to govern their city and their territory along democratic lines. When asked for his views on this proposal, Togliatti replied that he considered it was time to stop Trieste question from being used to sow discord between Italians and Yugoslavs who must cooperate closely to liberate themselves forever from imperialistic oppression and to construct free and happy life. Since Italy has conceded autonomous administrations to Val d'Aosta and to South Tyrol there is no reason to deny it to Trieste, he added. He expressed opinion Tito's proposal could serve as basis final solution of controversial questions between two countries. Thus anything that can be done to prevent reactionary and imperialistic groups

FROM

-3-

from sowing seeds of discord and war along common frontier will be done in interests of civilization and humanity.

Regarding Italians who remain under Yugoslav sovereignty, Tito demonstrated to Togliatti, with articles of Yugoslav Constitution at hand, that all national rights of these Italians will be represented and that they will be able to develop their national culture freely. Therefore Togliatti considers that there is no reason for Italians to flee from territory which will become Yugoslav and that rumors about persecution of Italians in Yugoslavia are only lies. Another result of his visit to Tito, he said, was that the latter had consented to immediate return to Italy of Italian officers and soldiers still held as prisoners of war in Yugoslavia. Official declaration will be made and organization for their return will begin in next few days. However to avoid ~~red tape~~ ^{hand} and attempts at sabotage on part of Italian reactionaries, Communist Party will ask National Association of Italian Partisans (ANPI) to send commission to contact Yugoslav authorities in order to implement this decision.

Concerning his impressions of internal conditions in Yugoslavia Togliatti described in glowing terms new democratic state which had arisen from struggle for liberation from foreign invaders. Workers of Yugoslavia have succeeded in doing what Italians have thus far been unsuccessful in achieving, that is, they have successfully conducted fight, following

war

war of liberation, in liquidating remnants of Fascism and national treason. He described as calumny reactionary Italian press which intimated that new Yugoslav democratic regime was unstable, asserting that Yugoslav people support present Government with all their force. Trial and sentence of Archbishop Stepinac had, contrary to belief of Vatican, reinforced authority of Tito's regime. Regarding prospects of economic collaboration between two countries, Togliatti said that Yugoslavia was making rapid economic recovery; that Yugoslavia would have immediate and continuous need of industrial products which Italian industry could furnish in exchange for raw materials such as coal, wood, etc. Furthermore Yugoslavia needed qualified laborers and technicians who could likewise be furnished by Italy. Finally Yugoslavia desired at earliest possible moment to conclude broad commercial treaty with Italy.

In conclusion Togliatti expressed high satisfaction with results of his visit to Belgrade and said that Italian people are now in position to see and understand what Communists have always maintained regarding possibility of agreement with Yugoslavia of Tito. Now it is up to Italian Government to take necessary steps to achieve concrete understanding, he added.

Please repeat to SecDel. Sent Dept. ____; rptd Belgrade ____ and Moscow ____.

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KEY

TRANSLATION

AN APPEAL OF DE GASPERI IMMEDIATELY GRANTED BY LA GUARDIA

FIVE SHIPS LOADED WITH WHEAT LEAVING FOR ITALY

Owing to the serious alimentary situation of the country, especially with regard to the consistency of available cereals, Dr. De Gasperi has sent to the director general of UNRRA, Fiorello La Guardia, a telegram calling his attention to the efforts made by our Government in order to meet the danger of a quick exhaustion of stocks.

He pointed out that the contributions to the amassing had reached only 84% of the quantities which had been foreseen and that, since the national average consumption amounted to 400,000 tons monthly, the quantities presently available would only allow to last, for the supplies to the mills, until 31 December 1946.

Therefore, notwithstanding the pending negotiations with Turkey and Argentina, a shipment of wheat from the United States was urgently needed.

News have been now received from Washington that it has been announced in official circles that the appeal addressed to UNRRA by Dr. De Gasperi has been immediately taken into the most careful consideration. It has therefore been decided that five shipments of wheat, of a total load of 45,000 tons, will leave for Italy within November, instead of just one shipment as had been established previously.

Besides, it appears possible that further shipments of wheat as well as of other cereals may be sent.

The American wheat production, according to the U.S. Government's mouthpiece, would be sufficient to meet the Italian requests, but there are serious obstacles for the transportation of the product from the interior to the embarkation ports.

Anyways assurance has been given in official circles that every effort will be made in order to help UNRRA to increase the number of ships allotted for the transportation of food supplies to Italy during the coming month of December.

From "Il Messaggero" of 15 November 1946

9266/22

5405

TRANSLATIONTHE REACTIONARY MANOEUVRE

After the dismissal of Mario Borsa from "Corriere della Sera", Arrigo Jacchia has been dismissed in these days from the "Messaggero". The Perrone brothers have followed the Crespi brothers' example. And if the chief editor Alonzi resigns from the "Corriere" because of incompatibility with the new political directives of the paper, and the Orio Vergani's and the Giulio Caprin's (the latter possibly with the glorious Geneva whistle in his pocket) return into the house of the founders of the Mussolini premium, in Rome four editors accused of anti-Fascism are being dismissed from the paper of the Perrone brothers. In Belgium or France the Perrone brothers as well as the Crespi brothers would have been put before a wall and the immoral headings of their papers would have been suppressed. But in Italy the Crespi and the Perrones did not have any trouble, their large regime and Fascism profits have not been touched, the headings of their papers have been respected as holy symbols of national criminality. The new Italy did not want and did not know how to punish this crime. It allowed that the old, honorless headings of the newspapers who for so many years have been shameless tribunes of wicked exaltations of Fascism and Nazism, survived, almost in order to prove with their existence that the old reactionary world who had generated and alimented Fascism was not dead but remained on the scene, not only in order to defend itself but to aggress, not only in order to keep its dishonest gains but to make possibly new fortunes by robbery. The headings of the old papers have remained hoisted like flags of crime among the mourning, the ruins and the misery of the Italian people: in the old papers who were the accomplices of Fascism the literary cowardice has arisen again in the infamous signatures of editors and collaborationists who dishonor our Country abroad and mortify her at home.

Everyone knows what and how many sins have been committed by the old papers and by their rich owners; everyone knows what destructive consequences their obscene divulgation of lies, their criminal exaltation of all Fascist and Nazi aberrations had on the public opinion. Nevertheless everyone passively puts up with the new snares hidden in the manifest and occult manoeuvres of the great men of the Italian press who, having taken the best typographies and poured out large amounts of money, have dominated the public opinion in the past and would like to dominate it at present pushing it towards a new Monarchist Fascism. And since the old headings are not sufficient for this infamous enterprise, also several new ones have been added, whose financial sources it would be most useful to know. Among the new papers comes in first place "Risorgimento Liberale", organ of that liberal party which hides under a mask the face of reaction and gathers among its followers the inheritance of the so-called Liberals who at first supported Nationalism and then Fascism and to-day are plainly showing quite a few regrets for the past.

This subject can be taken up another time. In the meanwhile we point out the vast reactionary manoeuvre taking place in the press. If the Crespi and Ferrone brothers fire their Republican editors and impose new political directives to their papers, "Risorgimento Liberale", instigated by the multicolored restlessness and unconfessed interests of its party, knocks at the door of the man-in-the-street in order to find with new breath also the neces-

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sary glue and political inspiration in order to hide under a new mask the reactionary and plutocratic contraband which keeps boiling in the pot of the so-called Liberals of the Right.

From the "Voce Repubblicana" of 19 September 1946.

5403

c.c. has seen. Friday 20 Sept
LDR

QUESTO NUMERO E' A QUAT

ANNO XXVI - N. 216

Roma - Giovedì 19 settembre 1946

LA VOCE REPUB

QUOTIDIANO DEL PARTITO REPUBBLICANO

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Costituente e Governo

Si è svolto in questi giorni innanzi all'Assemblea Costituente un ampio dibattito su una questione di vivo interesse costituzionale: la posizione dell'Assemblea nell'esercizio della funzione legislativa ordinaria. Esso ha avuto origine in una singolarità che ha accompagnato il mutamento istituzionale compiutosi con il referendum del 2 giugno.

Il decreto legislativo 16 marzo 1946 n. 98 relativo al referendum istituzionale ed all'Assemblea costituente ha anche inteso stabilire un ordinamento provvisorio di valore durante la Costituente e fino alla entrata in vigore della nuova costituzione, tanto per la ipotesi che il popolo nel referendum si fosse pronunciato per la monarchia, quanto per l'ipotesi dell'instaurazione della Repubblica.

Uno dei punti regolati da questo ordinamento provvisorio concerne l'esercizio del potere legislativo ordinario, cioè del potere di fare leggi non concernenti la «materia costituzionale», per la quale è esclusivamente competente l'Assemblea costituente. L'art. 3 del decreto 16 marzo 1946 ha disposto che «durante il periodo della Costituente e fino alla convocazione del Parlamento a norma della nuova Costituzione il potere legislativo resta delegato, salva la materia costituzionale, al Governo, ad eccezione delle leggi elettorali e delle leggi di approvazione dei trattati internazionali, le quali saranno deliberate dall'Assemblea». Lo stesso articolo ha aggiunto che «il Governo potrà sottoporre all'esame dell'Assemblea qualunque altro

dicare al Governo quali di essi, anziché emanarsi con decreto, siano da presentare all'Assemblea per essere deliberati come disegni di legge.

Il modo, secondo il quale con quelle norme regolamentari si disciplina un intervento dell'Assemblea costituente nel determinare caso per caso il procedimento per l'adozione di un provvedimento legislativo, lascia per molte ragioni insoddisfatti. E' qualche cosa, ma è poco, troppo poco.

Il problema politico e costituzionale della posizione dell'Assemblea costituente e del Governo nei riguardi dell'esercizio della funzione legislativa ordinaria resta aperto. Esso non può adeguatamente risolversi con una disposizione del regolamento e neppure con una semplice affermazione della cosiddetta sovranità dell'Assemblea.

Coloro i quali nella discussione delle norme regolamentari avevano sollevato la questione pregiudiziale, ritenendo, a torto, che esse modificassero l'art. 3 del decreto 16 marzo 1946, hanno fondato la pregiudiziale sul principio che il regolamento dell'Assemblea non può modificare la legge, ma con ciò stesso hanno ammesso che l'art. 3 del decreto 16 marzo 1946 non è immutabile e può essere modificato con legge.

Con quale tipo di legge?

L'art. 3 del decreto legislativo 16 marzo 1946, come altre norme di questo decreto, fa parte dell'ordinamento costituzionale provvisorio dello Stato. Esso, infatti, regola la competenza costituzionale ad esercitare il potere legislativo ordinario durante la Costituente e fino all'entrata in

in vigore della nuova Costituzione. Uno dei problemi, che tale Commissione dovrà esaminare, sarà quello sul quale si è svolto il recente dibattito all'Assemblea: i rapporti fra Governo ed Assemblea nell'esercizio della funzione legislativa ordinaria. Spetterà alla Commissione di studiare e proporre all'Assemblea le norme costituzionali provvisorie che contemperino, con senso realistico, le esigenze della legislazione ordinaria in questo periodo eccezionale con quelle del compito principale dell'Assemblea costituente, da una parte, e della convenienza, dall'altra, che l'Assemblea, eletta dal popolo, abbia ad esercitare, anche nel campo della funzione legislativa ordinaria, un'efficace collaborazione.

Insieme con questo problema particolarmente importante, una legge costituzionale provvisoria potrà regolare altre questioni, tenendo conto del fatto dell'avvenuta instaurazione della Repubblica, che nell'ordinamento costituzionale provvisorio predisposto dalle leggi anteriori al 2 giugno era soltanto timidamente prevista come una di due ipotesi possibili.

Tomaso Perassi

UN ACCORDO FACILMENTE RAGGIUNTO

La nostra marina su fra Inghilterra, Stati Uniti, Russia

Le navi dovranno essere consegnate entro due mesi dalla firma ed in perfetta efficienza - Accordi su questioni marginali

(Per telefono dal nostro corrisp.)

PARIGI, 18. — Siamo allottanta settimane della Conferenza della Pace. Un senso di stanchezza incomincia ad essere visibile nell'aspetto stesso dei delegati, che talvolta non partecipano neanche alle lunghe e sercanti discussioni delle Commissioni. Se noi giorno, oggi riusciamo ad avvicinarci qualcuno nel corridoio del Lussemburgo e a chieder loro qualche indicazione, essi rispondono evasivamente, svogliatamente e talvolta anche accortamente.

E' forse per accelerare i lavori, che ieri la Commissione militare per il nostro trattato di pace ha raggiunto finalmente l'accordo sul destino della nostra flotta.

La delegazione sud-africana a voce proposta degli accordamenti per venire incontro al desiderio dell'Italia di conservare la flotta per mantenerla e utilizzare i materiali ricavati in costruzioni civili. Ma la proposta avrebbe implicato nuove discussioni, nuove

azioni, e i delegati vogliono invece far presto. Così, la delegazione sud-africana ha dovuto ritirare la sua proposta. E la Commissione ha potuto facilmente decidere che la visita "accidentale" della nostra flotta (ovvero tutte le unità meno quelle che ci sono state assegnate) rimane divisa fra Inghilterra, Stati Uniti, Russia e Francia. Le navi dovranno essere consegnate in perfetta efficienza e con tutte le documentazioni tecniche necessarie. Il testo dell'accordo stabilisce inoltre che la consegna delle navi dovrà essere effettuata entro due mesi dall'entrata in vigore del trattato di pace.

E così per la Marina non se ne parla più.

Tutta ora da sistemare definitivamente l'esercito e l'aviazione. Intanto, sono continuati anche ieri pomeriggio i lavori della Commissione incaricata di risolvere lo spinoso problema di Trieste. Qui, la faccenda è molto più complicata poiché non si tratta di procedere

IN ATTESA DEL DIBATTITO ALLA COS

Si impone a tutti la necessità di una chiarificazione generale

Anche i socialisti usciranno dal Governo se non si passerà ad un'azione concreta - I vari rispondere il Presidente del Consiglio nelle sue dichiarazioni all'Assemblea - Gronchi al

A poche ore di distanza dalla dichiarazione che De Gasperi farà oggi alle ore 16 a Montecitorio un nuovo notevole elemento si è inserito nella situazione politica. Anche i socialisti hanno parlato

anche ad accordi intercorrenti fra alcuni gruppi parlamentari, non dovrebbero parteciparvi più di due oratori per Gruppo parlamentare. Sono iscritti finora a parlare gli on. Terranova e Roselli per la De-

ria) siano da regolare con una legge costituzionale provvisoria fino all'entrata in vigore della nuova Costituzione e di elaborare il relativo pro-

STO NUMERO E' A QUATTRO PAGINE

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in vigore della nuova Costituzione. Uno dei problemi, che tale Commissione dovrà esaminare, sarà quello sul quale si è svolto il recente dibattito all'Assemblea: i rapporti fra Governo ed Assemblea nell'esercizio della funzione legislativa ordinaria. Spetterà alla Commissione di studiare e proporre all'Assemblea le norme costituzionali provvisorie che contemperino, con senso realistico, le esigenze della legislazione ordinaria in questo periodo eccezionale con quelle del compito principale dell'Assemblea costituente, da una parte, e della convenienza, dall'altra, che l'Assemblea, eletta dal popolo, abbia ad esercitare, anche nel campo della funzione legislativa ordinaria, un'efficace collaborazione.

Insieme con questo problema particolarmente importante, una legge costituzionale provvisoria potrà regolare altre questioni, tenendo conto del fatto dell'avvenuta instaurazione della Repubblica, che nell'ordinamento costituzionale provvisorio predisposto dalle leggi anteriori al 2 giugno era soltanto timidamente prevista come una di due ipotesi possibili.

Tomaso Perassi

UN ACCORDO FACILMENTE RAGGIUNTO DAI VENTUNO

La nostra marina suddivisa fra Inghilterra, Stati Uniti, Russia e Francia

Le navi dovranno essere consegnate entro due mesi dalla firma del trattato di pace ed in perfetta efficienza - Accordi su questioni marginali per il problema giuliano

(Per telefono dal nostro corrispondente)
PARIGI, 18. — Siamo all'ultima settimana della Conferenza della Pace. Un senso di stanchezza si manifesta nel campo di lavoro. L'aspetto stesso dei delegati, che talvolta non partecipano neanche alle lunghe e serrate discussioni delle Commissioni. Se noi, giornalisti, riusciamo ad avvicinare qualcuno nei corridoi del Lussemburgo e a chieder loro qualche informazione, essi rispondono evasivamente, augurandoci a talvolta anche serietà.

E' forse per accedere a loro, che ieri la Commissione militare per il nostro trattato di pace ha raggiunto finalmente l'intesa sul destino della nostra flotta.

La delegazione sud-africana aveva proposto degli emendamenti per venire incontro al desiderio dell'Italia di consegnare la flotta per smantellarla e utilizzare i materiali ricevuti in costruzioni civili. Ma la proposta avrebbe complicato nuove discussioni, ancora

in corso, e i delegati vogliono invece far presto. Così, la delegazione sud-africana ha dovuto ritirare la sua proposta. E la Commissione si è potuta facilmente decidere che le navi "congelate" della nostra flotta (ovvero tutte le navi meno quelle che si sono state assegnate) saranno divise tra Inghilterra, Stati Uniti, Russia e Francia. Le navi dovranno essere consegnate in perfetta efficienza e con tutte le dotazioni, (anche le armi).

Il testo dell'accordo stabilisce inoltre che la consegna delle navi sarà effettuata entro due mesi dall'entrata in vigore del trattato di pace.

E così per la Marina non se ne potrà più.

Letta, però, da sistematici defaultisti, l'esercito e l'aviazione. Infatti, sono continuati anche nei pomeriggi i lavori della Commissione incaricata di risolvere lo stesso problema di Trieste. Qui, la faccenda è molto più complicata perché non si tratta di procedere

ad una suddivisione in parti uguali di un bottino di guerra, ma si tratta di conciliare l'interesse che è in gioco, quattro interessi contrattanti.

Dopo cinque ore di discussioni animate, la Commissione ha raggiunto un accordo su questioni marginali, e così ha preso le seguenti decisioni: 1) le navi nel "territorio libero di Trieste" avranno luogo per soprappiù un versale diretto, mensile e fessuale; 2) il parlamento del "territorio libero" sarà unicamente.

Revisione. Ma mi pare che i 21 abbiano fatto capire quel tale che comperò prima la fessola e poi il cavollo. Come sarà questo "territorio libero"? Quali saranno i suoi confini? Chi ne avrà il governo, e? Insomma, vedere bene che il "territorio libero" nel quale le relazioni dovranno poi avvenire nei modi stabiliti (e dalla Commissione, non esiste ancora.

J. C.

L'imposta sul patrimonio nel progetto Scoon

La progressione delle aliquote eccedano il valore venale di

Al Comitato Ministeriale è stato discusso il progetto di imposta sul patrimonio preparato dal ministro Scoon.

Nella sostanza, che prevede un contemporaneo cambio della moneta, si afferma il criterio di applicare un prelievo del 10 per cento sulla disponibilità monetarie, sui depositi bancari e sui titoli statali al portatore.

Sono assoggettati all'imposta, reca l'articolo, i soli contribuenti il cui patrimonio netto superi il valore venale di due milioni di lire.

L'ammontare della imposta è determinato in base alle seguenti aliquote: nella parte eccedente i due milioni fino a 5 milioni il 10 per cento; eccedente i 5 milioni fino a 10 milioni il 11 per cento; i 10 milioni fino a 15 milioni il 12; i 15 milioni fino a 20 milioni il 13; i 20 milioni fino a 30 milioni il 14; i 30 milioni fino a 40 milioni il 15, fino al totale incameramento delle parti eccedenti il miliardo e 500 milioni.

Bevin a Parigi

LONDRA, 18. — Si apprende oggi da fonte autorevole a Londra che Ernest Bevin farà ritorno a Parigi per partecipare ai lavori della Conferenza fra pochi giorni.

Negli ambienti bene informati londinesi si ritiene che probabilmente il Ministro degli esteri britannico farà una breve visita in aereo a Parigi prima di venerdì. Altrettanto non si prevede che la Conferenza sulla Palestina inizi i suoi lavori prima di venerdì anche se i delegati ebrei decisero di parteciparvi; Bevin avrebbe così la possibilità di recarsi a Parigi per prendere contatto con la delegazione britannica senza incontrare alla prossima seduta a Lancaster House.

Gli americani in Austria

LONDRA, 18. — Radio New York informa che il Gen. Mark Clark, comandante delle forze ame-

pagna fuori del territorio nazionale.

La stampa maggiore mente commenta la provincia di Kiangsu, e di Chabar.

Un fu per

(Per telefono) COMO, di circa 25 denunciate da Ettore di 42 anni mentecatto Bargioli, saccheggiato trovava.

Sul posto squadra carabinieri dell'allestimento di 10.

Del fu piato a p hanno ribe lo stesso è stato, q

FATTI

La mano

Dopo il Borsa da giorni sono le notizie fratelli E scempio di Corriere nelle notizie del Altoni e del 2000. Ora? Per fare qualche schietto ma dal

IN ATTESA DEL DIBATTITO ALLA COSTITUENTE

Si impone a tutti la necessità di una chiarificazione generale

Anche i socialisti usciranno dal Governo se non si passerà ad un'azione concreta - I vari quesiti cui oggi dovrà rispondere il Presidente del Consiglio nelle sue dichiarazioni all'Assemblea - Gronchi alla Segreteria della D.C.?

A poche ore di distanza dalle dichiarazioni che De Gasperi fece oggi alle ore 16 a Montecitorio su un nuovo notevole elemento al è iscritto nella situazione politica.

Anche i socialisti hanno parlato chiaro con un ordine del giorno anche ad accordi intercorrenti fra alcuni gruppi parlamentari, non dovrebbero parteciparvi più di due oratori per Gruppo parlamentare.

Sono iscritti finora a parlare gli on. Terranova e Roselli per la Democrazia cristiana, Lombardi per

l'Uomo Nuovo da regolare con una legge costituzionale provvisoria fino all'entrata in vigore della nuova Costituzione e di elaborare il relativo progetto da sottoporre alla del-

vevano richiesto alle autorità americane due persone — un uomo di origine polacca e sua moglie di cittadinanza ucraina — che erano stati condotti nella suddetta stazione militare americana per

RO E' A QUATTRO PAGINE

Roma - Giovedì 19 settembre 1946

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Lire Cinque

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UN ACCORDO FACILMENTE RAGGIUNTO DAI VENTUNO a nostra marina suddivisa Inghilterra, Stati Uniti, Russia e Francia

navi dovranno essere assegnate entro due mesi dalla firma del trattato di pace
in perfetta efficienza - Accordi su questioni marginali per il problema ginevrino

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L'imposta sul patrimonio nel progetto Scoccimarro

La progressione delle aliquote sui capitali che eccedano il valore venale di due milioni

Al Comitato Ministeriale è stato discusso il progetto di imposta sul patrimonio preparato dal ministro Scoccimarro. Nello schema, che prevede un contemporaneo cambio della moneta, si afferma il criterio di applicare un prelievo del 10 per cento sulle disponibilità monetarie, sui depositi bancari e sui titoli statali al portatore. Sono assoggettati all'imposta, reca l'articolo, i soli contribuenti il cui patrimonio netto superi il valore venale di due milioni di lire. L'ammontare della imposta è determinato in base alle seguenti aliquote: nella parte eccedente i due milioni fino a 5 milioni il 10 per cento; eccedente i 5 milioni fino a 10 milioni il 11 per cento; i 10 milioni fino a 15 milioni il 12; i 15 milioni fino a 20 milioni il 14; i 20 milioni fino a 30 milioni il 17; i 30 milioni fino a 40 milioni il 20, fino al totale incameramento delle parti eccedenti il miliardo o 500 milioni.

... (right margin text) ...

Un furto a Como per 20 milioni

COMO, 18. — Un colosso di circa 20 milioni di lire è stato denunciato ieri alla nostra Questura da Ettore Vismara in Giuseppe, di 42 anni, custode della villa, momentaneamente disabitata, dal sig. Benaglio, da Como, che è stata saccheggiata di quanto in essa si trovava. Sul posto, oltre agli agenti della squadra mobile locale, accorrevano carabinieri ed alcuni funzionari dell'ufficio segretistico della Questura di Milano.

Bevin a Parigi

LONDRA, 18. — Si apprende oggi da fonte autorevole a Londra che Ernest Bevin farà ritorno a Parigi per partecipare ai lavori della Conferenza tra pochi giorni. Negli ambienti bene informati londinesi si ritiene che probabilmente il Ministro degli esteri britannico farà una breve visita prima a Parigi prima di venerdì. Attrattamente non si prevede che la Conferenza sulla Palestina inizi i suoi lavori prima di venerdì anche se i delegati ebrei decidessero di parteciparvi: Bevin avrebbe così la possibilità di recarsi a Parigi per prendere contatto con la delegazione britannica senza mancare alla prossima seduta a Lancaester House.

Gli americani in Austria

LONDRA, 18. — Radio New York informa che il Gen. Mark Clark, comandante delle forze ame-

... (right margin text) ...

FATTI E COMMENTI

La manovra reazionaria

Dopo l'astensione di Mario Borsa dal Corriere della Sera nei giorni scorsi Arrigo Jachia è stato estrinsecato dal Messaggero. I fratelli Perrone hanno seguito l'esempio dei fratelli Crespi. E se dal Corriere si dimette, per incompiutezza con le nuove direttive politiche del giornale, il redattore capo Alonzi e nella casa dei fondatori del giornale Mussolini ricentrano gli Orio Ferruzzi e i Giulio Caprio, forse quest'ultimo col glorioso pseudonimo di Ginevra in tasca, a Roma dal giornale dei fratelli Perrone.

DIBATTITO ALLA COSTITUENTE

a tutti la necessità di una riforma generale

... se non si passerà ad un'azione concreta - I vari quesiti cui oggi dovrà rispondere nelle sue dichiarazioni all'Assemblea - Gronchi alla Segreteria della D.C.?

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... (middle column text) ...

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parlamentare. Il Gruppo parlamentare della Democrazia Cristiana, il socialista De Michelis.

Tra le voci su nuovi eventi che maturerebbero nelle alte sfere della Democrazia Cristiana.

IERI A MONTECITORIO

Controllo legislativo e lavori delle sottocommissioni

Nella sua seduta di ieri l'Assemblea ha approvato la proposta di regolamento per la Costituzione.

Ministri

I ministri dovranno rispondere alle interrogazioni, come sempre, mercoledì prossimo.

Anditi Sicilia

Nel corso di una visita di studio superiore per gli Anditi Sicilia.

ai fascisti

Nel corso di una visita di studio superiore per gli Anditi Sicilia, si è discusso della funzione legislativa ordinaria dell'Assemblea.

Commissione dell'Assemblea

La Commissione sarà composta mediante designazione degli Uffici in ragione di un delegato per quelli che comprendono non più di ventiquattro deputati.

Un altro incidente

tra russi e americani a Berlino. Cinque soldati dell'esercito rosso, armati di fucili mitragliatori e guidati da un ufficiale, hanno tentato una irruzione in una stazione di polizia militare americana a Tempelhof.

Il tenente Morosov spiegò alle autorità americane che si trattava di due «traditori dello Stato sovietico».

ha dichiarato oggi a Washington che tali forze rimarranno in Austria fino a quando non sarà stato raggiunto un accordo «attornabile» con l'Unione Sovietica.

La guerra civile in Cina

Offensiva anticomunista

NANCHINO, 13. — Le autorità comuniste in Cina prevedono imminente una grande offensiva su sette fronti dalle truppe del governo centrale.

Wallace propone a Truman un controllo internazionale sull'«atomica»

La lettera, spedita in luglio, è stata resa nota solo adesso. Il Ministro del Commercio sempre per una politica filo-russa.

WASHINGTON, 13. — Il Ministro americano del Commercio, Wallace, ha sollecitato il Presidente Truman, a concretare un trattato atto a stabilire un controllo internazionale sull'energia atomica.

mento della sua lettera, lo scrittore Pearson ha dichiarato di voler leggere far causa se non ritira le accuse.

Intanto il facente funzione di Segretario di Stato americano, Clayton, ha annunciato che il prossimo discorso di Wallace, annunciato per martedì, sarà sottoposto all'approvazione del Dipartimento di Stato.

Byrnes attende con una certa impazienza l'arrivo del gen. Eisenhower in Europa — verso la fine di questo mese — per consultarsi con lui anche sulla sua posizione personale.

10 mila ribelli

combattano in Tessaglia

ATENE, 13. — Il vasto conflitto in cui sono impegnate le autorità greche nella lotta contro l'attività delle bande ribelli è stato esaltato dal segretario comunista dell'PEAM, Demetrio Patsalides.

Eisenhower presidente degli S. U.?

PARIGI, 13. — Negli ambienti della Conferenza parigina, si afferma che la maggioranza del pubblico americano approva una maggior fermezza verso la Russia, cioè quel cosiddetto irrigidimento che è stato messo in atto da Byrnes in questi ultimi tempi.

Le truppe e la gendarmeria hanno svolto le loro operazioni della Macedonia verso l'interno, dove già due mesi or sono la guerriglia imperverava.

Tuttavia, l'energico intervento delle autorità ha alquanto placato le attività dei ribelli, che hanno spostato il loro campo d'azione ed intensificato le imprese di molestia e gli attentati.

La proposta è stata fatta da Wallace in una sua lettera spedita il 23 luglio ma resa nota appena ora.

Le elezioni presidenziali negli Stati Uniti si avvicinano ormai a grandi passi e secondo le generali previsioni Truman non sarà rieletto.

I Ministri della stampa e dell'Ordine pubblico hanno frattanto comunicato che al confine con la Jugoslavia e con l'Albania sono pronte delle bande, che si accingono a penetrare nel territorio greco.

Dal canto loro, le organizzazioni di sinistra, accusano le autorità di lasciate indisturbate delle bande di destra che agirebbero in tutto il paese, sopprimendo o eseguendo punizioni in casi isolati.

dattori colpevoli di antifascismo. In Belgio o in Francia i fratelli Perrone e i fratelli Crespi sarebbero stati messi al bando.

Tutti sanno quali e quante colpe gravano sui vecchi giornali e sui loro ricchi proprietari; tutti sanno quali esecrati consigli abbiano avuto sull'opinione pubblica.

Il discorso potrà essere ripreso. Segnammo intanto la vasta manovra reazionaria che si svolge nella stampa. Se i fratelli Crespi e i fratelli Perrone difendevano i direttori repubblicani ed impongono nuove direttive politiche ai loro giornali, Risorgimento Liberale.

CRONACA DI ROMA

TELEFONO DEL CRONISTA DALLE 10 ALLE 12 N. 64.917

CONDIZIONATA AI MERCATI GENERALI Schiavisti agrari alla riscossa

Sciopero degli ortofrutticoli stato composto ieri sera

Intervento della C. d. L. salva l'A.S.A. da una situazione insostenibile ha venduto i fichi maggiorati del 100 per 100 - Una innocente bilancia truccata

La più grande minaccia tutta nostra, l'A.S.A. ieri alla prova del fuoco della sua capacità ed opportunità, ha pienamente fallito. Precisiamo: ha fallito perché non è stata capace di approssimare l'intera città, benché disponesse di 20 autocarri militari, che di 30 camionisti che non fanno parte della sua dotazione e che non potrebbero con continuità essere in servizio. Ha fallito perché ha insistito in un'idea di mercato che non ha mai avuta, e che non potrebbe avere. Ha fallito perché ha insistito in un'idea di mercato che non ha mai avuta, e che non potrebbe avere. Ha fallito perché ha insistito in un'idea di mercato che non ha mai avuta, e che non potrebbe avere.

Parlare di mercato è un'idea che non ha mai avuta, e che non potrebbe avere. Ha fallito perché ha insistito in un'idea di mercato che non ha mai avuta, e che non potrebbe avere. Ha fallito perché ha insistito in un'idea di mercato che non ha mai avuta, e che non potrebbe avere.

L'ETERNO PROBLEMA

La questione degli alloggi va affrontata decisamente.

Le dimissioni o non dimissioni di un ministro del Commissario degli Alloggi, Pretore Giustiziale, ripresentano alla autorità governativa, con carattere di urgenza, il problema dell'ente preposto alla ricostruzione e alla assegnazione degli alloggi disponibili. Si impongono urgenti decisioni ponderate e radicali, affinché la complessa questione sia risolta nel modo migliore, tenendo conto delle esperienze negative del passato e delle esigenze dei cittadini del Comune di Roma.

COMMENDATORI ALLA RIBALTA

Dispensatore di titoli onorifici smascherato ed arrestato per truffa

Non è così di tutti i giorni poter fare la concessione di un Gran Balì dell'Ordine Militare Imperiale di San Giorgio in Carinzia. E quando capita, bisogna approfittarne. Essere in possesso di un titolo di questo genere è così bello ed utile, che si può dire che il Gran Balì è così facile nei piedi, come si sarebbe un vero peccato scagliare una moneta senza senza neanche strutturarla un pochino per conto proprio.

GLI STANCHI DELLA VITA

omicidio di un agente caserma di via Simeto

Il gesto sono da ricercarsi in dispiaceri famigliari

Un fattorino malmenato da due passeggeri violenti

La Sagra dell'Uva a Marino

Fabbriche di sigarette scoperte a Settebagni

Una commedia drammatica del M. A. N.

La Sagra dell'Uva a Marino

Fabbriche di sigarette scoperte a Settebagni

Una commedia drammatica del M. A. N.

Il bollettino meteorologico

Roma temperatura massima 30.6
Temperatura minima 15.6

Temperature minima e massima di ieri	
Torino	14,0-20,7
Firenze	15,3-21,8
Milano	14,0-20,5
Ancona	10,2-22,8
Napoli	17,2-22,9
Bari	14,0-20,5

GLI AMBASCIATORI DI CIVILTÀ

L'OPERA MONTESSORI NEL MONDO



MARIA MONTESSORI

Ha davanti a me lo stampato...
Corsi Internazionali Montessori...
Twenty English International Training Course in the Montessori Method of Education...

gr. in calce ai prospetti, l'avvertimento: «La dottoressa Montessori parla in italiano». Le sue conferenze all'estero, vengono quasi sempre tradotte frase per frase, ma i suoi ascoltatori e discepoli preferiscono di studiare l'italiano, per poterla comprendere nella sua naturale espressione. Ecco, in sintesi, l'estensione del lavoro di questa donna italiana. Roma, 1906: inizia, quasi casualmente, nell'opera. Nel quartiere di San Lorenzo, in quello Case popolari, essa come medico (era la prima donna italiana laureata in medicina, ed il suo nome era già noto in tutta Europa per certi suoi importanti lavori in questo campo) come medico e come esposi-

trice fervida dei problemi sociali e femminili, fu prezata dal marchese Falano di occuparsi dei bambini abitanti in quelle nuove Case Popolari.

Il desiderio del marchese Falano era ben limitato e modesto: raccogliere i bambini, per impedire che sciupassero gli arredi.

La dottoressa Montessori sentì subito una forte attrattiva, che essa molte volte poi si compiace di descrivere. Presso quei bambini miserabili, timidi, demeriti, figli di analfabeti, che portavano in sé dolorose eredità, essa avvertì un richiamo, che scosse e si impose alla sua mentalità scientifica, al suo cuore sensibile e generoso. Ella avvertì che un profondo segreto stava celato sotto quelle apparenze, che svelato avrebbe potuto illuminare tutta la vita, dare principio di soluzione ai più fondamentali problemi sociali.

Così si accostò a quei poveri piccoli bambini di Roma: che in sogno all'opera che ispirarono, di vanto celebri in tutto il mondo.

Lo scienziato fortunato nelle sue ricerche, non lascia il suo campo, se non quando ne intravede per le sue speculazioni uno più vasto ed interessante.

Questo è il caso di Maria Montessori. Dalle ricerche ed esperienze nei settori dell'antropologia, della patologia e della medicina, in quello dello spirito.

La dott. Montessori perseverò nella via che aveva intrapreso con spirituale emersione. Le sue intuizioni furono confermate nel lavoro incessante, proprio del temperamento scientifico: che non accetta i fenomeni e non li stabilisce come leggi, se non dopo il severo vaglio nel dubbio e il loro insistente riapparire e riconfermarsi. Così si andava elaborando un inconsueto sistema di rapporti coi bambini, che realizzava la loro libertà in una sorprendente disciplina; si elaboravano mezzi di aiuto al loro sviluppo normale ed all'acquisto della cultura nei vari gradi, che poi costituirono quello che si chiama «Metodo Montessori».

L'importanza scientifica del nuovo indirizzo psicologico e della influenza di esso nel campo pra-

1946: Quartiere San Lorenzo - La "Mecca infantile", mostrò un nuovo metodo pedagogico a studiosi giunti dall'India, dalla Cina, dall'America, dall'Australia... - Come Maria Montessori lo insegnò in tutti i paesi

pie? La cosiddetta «nuova teoria» non era già stata consacrata da secoli dalla Storia della Pedagogia, nel Paese che per antonomasia è sempre stato «maestro di civiltà»?

E le applicazioni pratiche, realizzate anche in virtù di uno speciale materiale, non si risolvevano in «giochetti» geniali, ma senza reale importanza? Le autorità italiane non si lasciavano facilmente «ingannare».

E così, in una solenne sufficienza, sembravano compiere all'interrogamento ed a quell'accorrere di persone da lontano, molte delle quali erano pure invidiamente illustri ed autorevoli.

Tuttavia in Italia si era costituito un Comitato che circondava di protettiva comprensione ed aiuto i lavori e gli studi della dottoressa Montessori, che intanto andava scrivendo le sue opere capitali: «Il Metodo della Pedagogia scientifica» e «L'Autoeducazione nelle Scuole elementari». Essi furono poi tradotte in tutte le lingue ed anche in diversi dialetti indiani ed africani. Il Comitato ebbe efficacia ed intelligente mente se ne occupava, contava al cune nomi politici di chiara fama, come Fon, Labriola e l'onorevole Pietro Bertolini, che richiamò più volte sul movimento Montessori l'attenzione della Camera e ne scrisse un opuscolo: «Palingenesi Pedagogica».

Dopo i primi Corsi Internazionali di Roma (1911 e 1913) cominciarono a spargersi nel mondo le Scuole Montessori. La dottoressa fu poi invitata a tenere, nei vari Paesi, corsi di preparazione dei maestri. Presto ebbe inizio quel suo lavoro in tutto il mondo, che ancora oggi non conosce sosta. I paesi erano diversi: civiltà, razze, costumi, religioni, lingue, paesaggi più vari; eppure ovunque era desiderata, compresa, amata quella pacifica uniforme espressione di speranza che la dottoressa Montessori portava: la via per liberare e comprendere l'anima infantile, l'aiuto efficace al suo sviluppo, i limiti chiari dei rapporti tra adulto e bambino, infine il «Metodo di una pedagogia scientifica». E la rivelazione che se differenti sono le espressioni e

igino
Ottocento

Null'al...
ancora...
di scrive...
mente...
queste mo...
chiese la...
mento...
nota lan...
bellissimo...
Il si...
quanto a...
dei bar...
è vero...
melodia...
nte i pa...
rebbe fra...
— disse...
In sog...
io. Belli...
il suo...
parte pre...
di geni...
morra co...
per l'at...
al — la...
li proibì...
dise egli...
volto alla...
sono in...
alla con...
e, mal...
del te...
una sola...
Sono ve...
essamente...
era finì...
che egli...
volse a...
nico, che...
sul can...
non sia...
cosa l'es...
a cattiva

LA SULLO SCHERMO DEL "SAN MARCO", A VENEZIA
ore della Russia invasa

ro della cinematografia sovietica: "Gli udoniti", - La storia di
lo di un uomo dal cappello tondo - Indigestioni dei poveri eritici

corriag)
tembre
capo di
noi
al mi-
che non
pinto

LA
L'autor...
D'aria...
era un...
cino...
e brucia...
corlo...
dell'ob...
Le ruc...
conbina...
lonati...
il banno...
riposo...
Dopo...
sord...
ile...
sotto...
Il bim...
tutte...
tuglia...
contra...
teorie...
affronta...
Ecco...
ben...
stato...
simo...
Il pr...
simpl...
di orl...

GLI AMBASCIATORI DI CIVILTÀ

L'OPERA MONTESSORI NEL MONDO



MARIA MONTESSORI

1946: Quartiere San Lorenzo - La "Mecca infantile", mostrò un nuovo metodo pedagogico a studiosi giunti dall'India, dalla Cina, dall'America, dall'Australia... - Come Maria Montessori lo insegnò in tutti i paesi

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LA MODA

L'autunno avanza. Un'aria pioggevole al mattino e una sera ammantata che la stagione declina, e le giornate acceranti di sole e brucianti di arsura sono un caro ricordo già in viaggio verso i campi dell'oblio. Le vacanze, sulla soglia della fine, cominciano a riportare in città i fortunati scordati che al mare o al monte hanno potuto chiedere tranquillità e riposo. Dopo la vacanza, la vita riprende il suo corso sulla trama soffice delle nuove creazioni, delle sfilate...



Il bimbo torna alla scuola le donne tutte, sennò e no, tornano anche di staggita, alla moda per dare al loro gonnellorola quella raffinatezza sufficiente da metterlo in condizione di affrontare la nuova stagione.



Ecco quindi quattro modellini che non si addicono tanto ad una costruzione «ex novo» quanto ad una revisione di linea di un abito già usato. Il primo è un abito a giacca molto semplice che ha il suo unico motivo di originalità nelle pieghe attorno...

SAN MARCO, A VENEZIA

Russia invasa

medica: «Gli indomiti», - La storia di... - Indigestioni dei poveri estiei

marzo 1946. Michel a subire quest'uomo che la scagura ha degradato ed assistiamo a questa lotta continua che potrebbe anche portare al debito se non animata a tempo, come poi av-

1155



QUE E ARENA (U.S.A.)

Il valore cinematografico come... la perquisizione in casa di...

Doveranno un momento par... di film, inviati speciali del...

Il nome di chiocciu randa... del capello tondo, il...

Il film è in tecnicolor, che... negli esterni trova un'eff...

Il film è un saggio di cui il... narra la vicenda e l'affez...

Il film è un saggio di cui il... narra la vicenda e l'affez...

Il film è un saggio di cui il... narra la vicenda e l'affez...

Il film è un saggio di cui il... narra la vicenda e l'affez...

Il film è un saggio di cui il... narra la vicenda e l'affez...

Si chiude con Nicola che darà... a Michel una vecchia lettera di...

Raimu, non nuovo al ruolo... — basta ricordare «La moglie...

Del regista Billon e degli at... di contorno diremo che er...

Gustavo Caravanti

Scuole in Russia

In un'intervista con la stampa... di Ministro dell'Istruzione soviet...

Il Ministro dell'Istruzione ha... per dichiarato che circa 35 mila...

tiro all'eurazione, vereo presto i... confini di Roma e dell'Italia.

Nel 1911 la dott. Montessori ac... cettò di spiegare in un Corso di...

paesi, in principio però c'è un... punto che accomuna tutti gli uo...

Scuole Montessori continuano... dunque a funzionare dalla Groen...

Ora però l'Eute Morale «Ope... ra Nazionale Montessori» si è...

Giuliana Sorge



allo scollo. La gonna dritta tende a... scendere piuttosto sensibilmente...



Segue un soprabito per i primi fre... schi intesi. Il taglio svelto, stretto...

Abbiamo poi un vestitino piuttosto... originale; confezionati in lana a due...

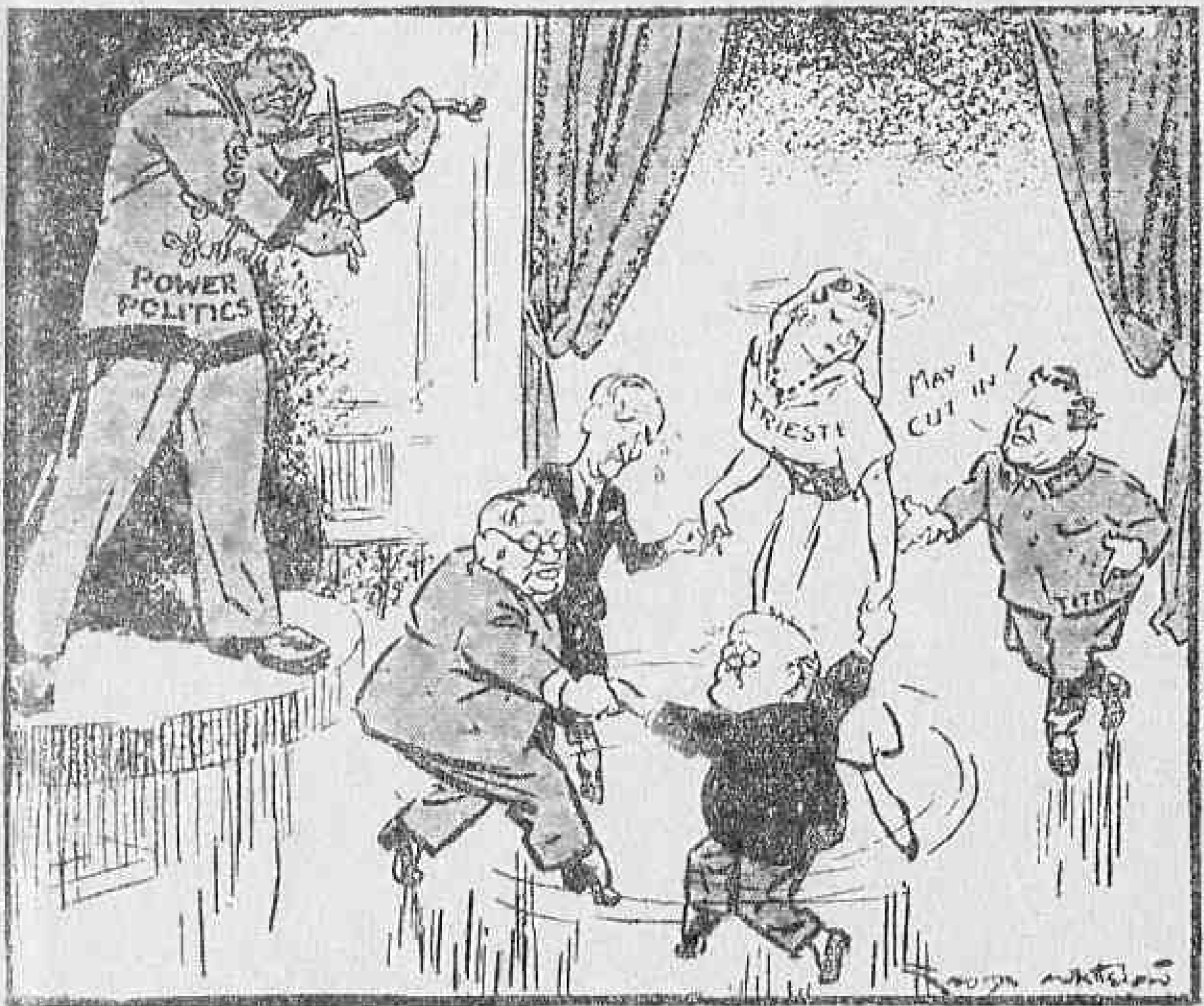
Ad esempio la gonna blu e il cor... petto rosso allacciato al fianco da...

Ed in fine un abito da sera per... signorine o giovani signore, a cui...

Il tessuto sottile dovrà poggiare... su una sottoveste un poco rigida...

Chissà che la figura femminile non... ne acquista Auguriamoci!

LA CONFERENZA DI PARIGI VISTA DA LONDRA



VALZER TRI(ES)TE

Prima non si sa... La politica estera dell'Italia è rimasta chiusa con sette suppellicole...

La politica estera dell'Italia è rimasta chiusa con sette suppellicole... La Repubblica deve aprire gli archivi della nostra diplomazia...

Dalla provincia di Latina Un comunicato della Sepral In merito alle lagnanze che venivano segnalate circa la scadente qualità del pane...

Cosa avviene Marina da guerra?

renza di comando oggi in atto a Taranto, gravissima in relazione agli avvenimenti... Un viaggio di De Courten a Napoli

Dopo la polemica che a base di dimissioni chiuse con la esortazione dogmatica presidenziale ormai di prassi...

Il credo fascista di Baistrocchi

Cura « Foca » A parte il fatto che il pubblico non certo costituito da lavoratori dell'interminabile processo Baistrocchi è tutto prelievo all'appellato...

LA VOSTRA VISTA E' DEBOLE RECATEVI ALLORA IMMEDIATAMENTE A FARLA MISURARE E CORREGGERE NEI GABINETTI DI OTTICA VASARI...

AVVISI SANITARI

Dr. SINISCALCO Specialista VENEREE e PELLE

Dott. G. DELLA SETA Specialista VENEREE, PELLE

Dott. THEODOR LANZ VENEREE - PELLE

Dott. SCARLATA Nell'Università di Roma

Dr. P. MONACO Venereo Pelle Esami del sangue

Dott. ALFREDO STROM Venereo Pelle Distinzioni sessuali

Gab. Medico Chirurgico COTT. L. COLAVOLPE

Dott. ELIO DEL GIUDICE Dermatologo SPECIALIZZATO Pelle Venereo

Prof. Dott. G. De Bernardis Specialista VENEREE E PELLE

Dott. DAVID STROM SPECIALISTA DERMATOLOGO

Dott. DAVID STROM SPECIALISTA DERMATOLOGO Cura indolore senza operazioni

ENDOCRINE Cura delle sole disfunzioni sessuali Impotenza - Ebole - Debolezze sessuali

TRANSLATION

TOGLIATTI'S SPEECH IN VENICE. "La Voce Repubblicana", September 17, '46.

Venice, 16.

In the speech held this morning at the Benedetto Marcello Music Academy, Togliatti examined the causes of the manifestations held by the unemployed against the lack of work, and by the workers against the increase of prices, and warned that these movements might, at a certain moment, determine the starting of forms of violence.

Togliatti then denounced the increase of reactionary and neo-fascist press. "A climate equal to that of 1919, from which the reactionary and fascist trend resulted, is now being prepared", he affirmed. "We will be faced by the same enemy of yesterday, and we will have to fight him".

The speaker has indicated as remedy to these attempts at return of Fascism, the closest union of all anti-fascist parties. "It seems that Monarchists and fascists are accumulating arms: arms in the hands of partisans are the stronghold of liberty. The danger is not exaggerated: only if the democratic forces remain united, will we be able to defend democracy and to crush reaction."

He then rejected the charge levelled against the Communists of being in the Government and at the same time on the opposition, affirming that all parties participating in the Government must have a right to criticism. Therefore it is not a case of double-dealing.

"Above all" he concluded, "discouragement must not be allowed insinuate itself in the hearts of Italians".

5400

9266/a

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA

QUOTIDIANO DEL PARTITO REPUBBLICANO

ABBONAMENTI: U. - anno L. 1250 - Un semestre L. 650 - Un trimestre L. 350
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Un numero Lire 5 - Arretrato Lire 8

REDAZIONE E AMMINISTRAZIONE: Via dei Pretetti, 5 - Tel. 6137

DARE VOLTO E ANIMA ALL'...

Il Partito Repubblicano Italiano espone al Presidente le condizioni alle quali è subordinata la sua ulteriore...

Nel pomeriggio di sabato l'onorevole **Randolfo Pacciardi**, segretario del Partito Repubblicano Italiano, ha consegnato al Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, on. **Alcide De Gasperi**, la seguente lettera, a nome del Gruppo parlamentare repubblicano alla Camera e della Direzione del Partito:

On. **ALCIDE DE GASPERI**
Presidente del Consiglio
dei Ministri - ROMA

Nella nostra recente conversazione non si ho nascosto la totale insoddisfazione del P.R.I. e del gruppo repubblicano alla Costituente nei riguardi della politica del Governo.

Benché il Governo sia munito di poteri eccezionali, come deve avere un Governo che presiede alle sorti della Nazione nel periodo, sovra ogni altro delicato, di trapasso dal regime monarchico al regime repubblicano, abbiamo dovuto constatare che la sua azione in ogni campo è stata totalmente negativa.

L'insuccesso della nostra politica estera è evidente, nonostante l'ardore, veramente commovente talvolta, che tu hai posto nella difesa degli interessi italiani.

La politica finanziaria, partita da premesse antinflazionistiche, ci ha portato alle soglie dell'inflazione.

Nella politica interna siamo entrati in una fase caotica di agitazioni che il Governo non riesce a dominare, mentre i movimenti monarchici, neo fascisti e persino francamente fascisti lavorano apertamente alla demolizione della Repubblica.

Nell'Amministrazione i posti-chiave sono ancora tenuti dai nemici del regime repubblicano, paralizzando, spesso, la buona

— Assegnazione dei beni demaniali affidati all'amministrazione della real casa e opere di assistenza.

— Apertura degli archivi di Stato.

— Inchiesta sull'attività della corona durante il periodo fascista.

2) Effettiva abolizione del Senato: scioglimento degli uffici, abolizione dell'indennità ai Senatori.

3) Eliminazione dei funzionari che non danno garanzia di perfetto lealismo repubblicano dai posti-chiave del Ministero degli Interni.

— Cambiamento dei Prefetti e dei Questori che abbiano dimostrato dubbia lealtà alla Repubblica.

— Provvedimenti di polizia contro giornalisti pornografici o esaltatori del passato regime, in attesa di una legge sulla stampa che impedisca l'accaparramento degli organi di pubblica opinione da parte di finanziere responsabili del fascismo.

— Nella scelta dei segretari comunali tenere conto prevalentemente della designazione dei Comuni.

— Abolizione dei simboli, pregi, ritratti, distintivi, sigilli, dicituro della monarchia con relative sanzioni per il mancato adempimento.

4) Revisione dei posti-chiave al Ministero degli Esteri e del personale diplomatico (ambasciatori, ministri e consoli).

5) Immediata rimozione dei generali notoriamente legati al passato regime dai posti direttivi dei ministeri militari e dagli Alti comandi delle forze armate.

— Riduzione della ferma.

— Provvedimenti per l'uso civile di caserme e stabilimenti militari in osprannumero.

— Provvedimenti per l'uso produttivo dei beni demaniali affidati all'amministrazione dei ministeri militari.

6) Severe repressioni di ogni forma di corruzione nelle pubbliche amministrazioni.

7) Cambio della moneta e immediata applicazione dell'imposta straordinaria progressiva sul patrimonio.

— Riordinamento dei congegni tributari.

— Severa e immediata applicazione della legge sui profitti di regime.

— Azione per la stabilizzazione dei prezzi e dei salari con adeguamento delle retribuzioni per le categorie più severamente colpite dall'aumento del costo della vita (impiegati, pensionati, insegnanti ecc.).

— Piano organico di lavori

pubblici per la lotta contro la disoccupazione con maggiore potere di iniziativa e di esecuzione degli enti locali.

— Tesseramento dei generi alimentari di prima necessità con severe sanzioni contro gli accaparratori e il mercato nero.

8) Immediata azione per la apertura di scuole rurali e professionali.

— Provvidenze per i maestri, per i medici condotti e per l'infanzia abbandonata.

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Con la maggiore comprensione e deferenza per la tua opera personale credimi con viva cordialità

RANDOLFO PACCARDI

DE GASPERI rientrato a Roma

Alcide De Gasperi è rientrato a Roma, martedì sera alle 18 l'on. De Gasperi è sbarcato da Milano, arrivando in aereo all'aeroporto di Linate.

Al giornalisti che lo attendevano si è rifiutato di fare alcuna dichiarazione. Il Presidente del Consiglio appariva preoccupato e nervoso.

Stamani sono riprese al Viminale le consultazioni. Si ritiene che De Gasperi, che riunirà il Consiglio dei Ministri oggi alla 17 o 18, non farà le attese dichiarazioni sulla politica del Governo prima di mercoledì.

Se la crisi non sarà risolta prima, dal dibattito che seguirà alle consultazioni del Presidente del Consiglio dovrebbe uscire la chiara soluzione.

Il discorso di Togliatti a Venezia

VENEZIA, 16. — In un discorso tenuto stamani nella grande sala del Conservatorio Benedetto Marcello, l'on. Togliatti ha esaminato le cause delle manifestazioni incanalate dai disoccupati contro la mancanza di lavoro e dai lavoratori contro il rincaro dei prezzi, avvertendo che questi movimenti potrebbero, ad un certo momento, determinare il sorgere di forme di violenza.

Togliatti ha poi denunciato l'atteggiamento della stampa reazionaria e neofascista. "Si sta preparando un clima eguale a quello del 1919 del quale noi la corrente realista marxista socialista" ha affermato. "Non ci troveremo di fronte lo stesso nemico di ieri e dovremo batterci contro di esso".

L'onorevole ha indicato quale rimedio a questi tentativi di rianimare la crisi la più stretta unione

Le inadempite condizioni poste nel luglio dal P. R. I.

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L'Espresso - Martedì 15 Settembre 1946

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COLTO E ANIMA ALLA REPUBBLICA

Il Partito Repubblicano Italiano espone al Presidente del Consiglio De Gasperi alle quali è subordinata la sua ulteriore partecipazione al Governo

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Con la maggiore comprensione e deferenza per la tua opera personale credimi con viva cordialità

RANDOLFO PACCIARDI

DE GASPERI rientrato a Roma

Il Presidente del Consiglio De Gasperi è rientrato a Roma, dopo un viaggio di lavoro di 15 giorni, da Milano, arrivato in aereo all'aeroporto di Linate.

Al giornalista che lo attendeva, De Gasperi ha rifiutato di fare alcuna dichiarazione. Il Presidente del Consiglio appariva preoccupato e serio.

Stamane sono riprese al Senato le consultazioni. Si ritiene che De Gasperi, che rinnova il Consiglio dei Ministri oggi alle 17 o 18, non farà le stesse dichiarazioni sulla politica del Governo di mercoledì.

Se la crisi non sarà risolta prima, del dibattito che seguirà alle deliberazioni del Presidente del Consiglio dovrebbe uscire la chiara soluzione.

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Togliatti ha poi denunciato l'atteggiamento della stampa reazionaria e neo-fascista: "Si sta preparando una chimica eguale a quella del 1919 del quale uscì la corrente reazionaria fascista", ha affermato. "Noi ci troveremo di fronte lo stesso nemico di ieri e dovremo batterci contro di esso".

L'oratore ha indicato quale rimedio a questi tentativi di riam-

Il Presidente De Gasperi inaugura la Fiera di Milano

La cerimonia e la visita ai padiglioni - Manifestazioni di simpatia all'indirizzo del Presidente

MILANO, 15. — La stazione centrale di Milano era stamane addobbata per l'arrivo del Presidente della Repubblica, Bandiera e facioni ornavano la banchina di accesso del treno presidenziale, mentre un reparto di bersaglieri con vessillo e musica era schierato per rendere gli onori.

Un folto gruppo di personalità era in attesa, all'imbocco dello scalone d'onore: tra queste il ministro Scelba, il sottosegretario Marazza, il presidente della Fiera, on. Gasparotto, l'ex-presidente del Consiglio Ferruccio Parri, il prefetto e il sindaco di Milano.

Alle 9,32 arriva il treno speciale che reca insieme al presidente del Consiglio, on. De Gasperi, il presidente della Costituente, on. Saragat, il vicepresidente on. Conti, i ministri Facchini, Romita, D'Arгона, Sereni e Cingolani, il sottosegretario Belinzi, gli on. Spataro, Lombardo, Alberganti, Morelli e altre personalità.

Alle 9,44 entra in stazione il treno presidenziale. Il Presidente della Repubblica, on. Enrico De Nicola, fatto segno a manifestazioni di vivo entusiasmo, scende dalla vettura-salone e stringe la mano al prefetto di Milano e al Pao. Gasparotto, il quale poi gli presenta le varie personalità. Il sindaco Grippi pronuncia un breve indirizzo di saluto a nome della città, quindi, accompagnato dalle autorità, Pao. De Nicola esce sul piazzale dove prende posto

seguito dalle maggiori autorità e personalità del seguito.

S'inizia l'inaugurazione della Fiera. L'on. Gasparotto parla per primo, illustrando l'importanza e finalità della Fiera. Quindi il presidente del Consiglio De Gasperi esprime un particolare tributo di ammirazione ai lavoratori "ai quali purtroppo non possiamo assicurare una retribuzione sufficiente a sostenere la famiglia". Nel comune sforzo di operai e industriali deve nascere un nuovo assetto, più giusto e più fraterno, del lavoro. Invita i visitatori a non soffocare il rigoglio di vita della nuova Italia perché non solo ingiustamente lascerebbero più miserabili noi, ma anche il più povero il resto del mondo. «Non addasatoci pesi che ci farebbero cadere estenuati durante il cammino».

L'on. De Nicola si è soffermato dinanzi ai vari stands informandosi minutamente sulla produzione e il costo dei prodotti.

Nel pomeriggio Pao. De Nicola ha presenziato ad una sfilata di modelli nel padiglione della moda, dopo di che ha lasciato il recinto della Fiera fra rinvoltate manifestazioni della folla, per recarsi al Castello Sforzesco per la cerimonia del conferimento della cittadinanza onoraria.

Al Castello Sforzesco, nella sala del Gonfalone, erano a riceverlo il sindaco ed il Consiglio comunale. Il sindaco ha rivolto l'invito al Consiglio di approvare il

adempite condizioni nel luglio dal P. R. I.

ROMA - Martedì 17 Settembre 1948

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ANIMA ALLA REPUBBLICA

On. Gasperi espone al Presidente del Consiglio De Gasperi l'ordinata la sua ulteriore partecipazione al Governo

pubblici per la lotta contro la disoccupazione con maggiore attività di iniziativa e di esecuzione degli enti locali.

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8) Immediata azione per la apertura di scuole rurali e professionali.

— Provvidenze per i maestri. Attribuzioni condotte e per l'infanzia assistita.

In questi punti non può esaurirsi, naturalmente, l'azione del Governo, ma essi richiedono, in che urgente, immediata applicazione.

Nel formularli abbiamo tenuto conto non delle nostre esigenze particolari (nemmeno un comma del programma che si preannunci durante le trattative per la costituzione del Ministero è stato applicato) ma delle esigenze comuni di un Governo di coalizione come quello da noi presieduto.

Senza valide assicurazioni e tramite il Partito Repubblicano si condividerà più oltre la responsabilità del Governo.

Con la maggiore comprensione e deferenza per la tua opera personale credimi con viva cordialità

DE GASPERI rientrato a Roma

L'On. De Gasperi era alle 18 l'on. De Gasperi, dal ritorno da Milano, arrivato in aereo all'aeroporto di Roma.

Al giornalisti che lo attendevano si è rifiutato di fare alcuna dichiarazione. Il Presidente del Consiglio appariva preoccupato e nervoso.

Stamani sono riprese al Viminale le consultazioni. Si ritiene che De Gasperi, che riunirà il Consiglio dei Ministri oggi alle 17 o domani, non farà le attese dichiarazioni sulla politica del Governo fino al mercoledì.

Se la crisi non sarà risolta prima, dal dibattito che seguirà alle elezioni del Presidente del Consiglio dovrebbe uscire la soluzione.

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Al Castello Sforzesco, nella sala del Gonfalone, erano a riceverlo il sindaco ed il Consiglio comunale. Il sindaco ha rivolto l'invito al Consiglio di approvare il

simpatia da parte di numerosa folla ammassata nelle vie.

Alle 18,30 il Presidente è giunto in Prefettura dove ha ricevuto la visita dell'arcivescovo, cardinale Schuster, col quale si è trattenuto a colloquio per circa mezz'ora. Successivamente ha raggiunto la sede comunale dove gli è stata offerta una cena. Accompagnato dal sindaco, l'on. De Nicola si è quindi diretto al Palazzo dello Sport per assistere alla rappresentazione della «Fiora del Destino».

Dal palazzo dello Sport il Presidente della Repubblica si è recato alla stazione centrale.

Una numerosa folla, radunata sotto la pensilina, ha dato all'on. De Nicola il caloroso saluto di Milano.

FATTI E COMMENTI

Il carnevale impazza

Il carnevale impazza sulle spiagge e nelle villeggiature alpine d'Italia dove buccari neri di tutte le risse, profittatori di regime e di guerra — salvaguardati fuori dal Giorno biondo Corbino-Scoccamarino — profondono il malguadagnato danaro in lussuose ostentazioni di fasto e di sperpero da villani arricchiti. E sui giornali, che allungano nelle loro colonne notturne

Condizioni P. R. I.

della riforma... questione industriale, come quella di un più largo impiego di mano d'opera...

I provvedimenti finanziari ed economici

Esistentemente all'attuazione di un programma di ricostruzione necessaria che lo Stato abbia una responsabilità straordinaria di mezzi...

Le elezioni nella zona britannica della Germania

AMBURGO, 16. — I primi risultati nella zona britannica della Germania, mostrano una notevole prevalenza dei cristiano-democratici...

RASSEGNA DELLA STAMPA

dole riserve mentali, e cioè con la massima intenzione di creare una "crisi" non appena si chiederà l'applicazione del programma concordato.

Tutto ha un limite

«Stasi perniciose» è il titolo dell'editoriale del Momento dovuto al direttore Tommaso Smith...

di tutti i partiti antifascisti, i gruppi monarchici e fascisti pare siano accumulando armi: le armi nelle mani dei partigiani sono il barometro della libertà.

Ha quindi respinto l'idea che si fa ai comunisti di essere al Governo e nello stesso tempo alla opposizione affermando che tutti i partiti che partecipano al Governo debbono avere il diritto alla critica.

Soprattutto non bisogna permettersi — ha concluso — che la loro ragionamento si inserisca nell'animo degli italiani.

Truman sconfessa Wallace

WASHINGTON, 15. — Al giornale accreditato presso la Casa Bianca, Truman ieri ha fatto le seguenti dichiarazioni:

«Vi è stato un naturale malinteso relativamente alla risposta che diedi alla domanda fattami sulla conferenza stampa di giovedì 12...

«In quanto il Presidente ha espresso la fiducia a Byrnes intrinsecamente invitandolo a continuare la politica che sta perseguendo.

di una automobile scoperta insieme al sindaco. Sulla seconda automobile prende posto l'onorevole Savagat, e sulla terza il presidente del Consiglio De Gasperi.

Una fitta folla si addensa ai cancelli d'entrata e accoglie con manifestazioni di entusiasmo il Presidente della Repubblica il quale, percorso il viale dell'Industria, sale sul palco d'onore.

ALLA CONFERENZA DI PARIGI

10 punti di Molotov sullo statuto di Trieste

(Per telefono dal nostro corrispondente)

PARIGI, 15. — Molotov ha ancora una volta preso la parola al Lussemburgo per respingere le proposte anglo-franco-americane per la zona internazionalizzata di Trieste.

Egli ha dichiarato che il punto di vista americano su Trieste vuol ripetersi, in pieno ventesimo secolo, l'applicazione dei principi coloniali del secolo XIX...

1) Trieste deve essere un territorio libero, neutrale e demilitarizzato, sotto la sovranità del Consiglio di Sicurezza.

2) Tutte le forze armate debbono essere ritirate da Trieste entro 30 giorni dalla firma dello Statuto amministrativo del territorio.

3) Assoluta parità di diritti economici per tutti i paesi.

4) Deve esistere una stretta collaborazione tra la Jugoslavia e il territorio libero.

5) I poteri legislativi debbono essere conferiti all'Assemblea locale invece che al Governatore.

6) Al Governatore debbono essere conferiti solo poteri di sorveglianza e di controllo, dei quali egli risponderà presso l'ONU.

7) L'Assemblea legislativa dovrà eleggere il Governo del territorio libero, il quale sarà investito di poteri esecutivi.

8) Tutti gli italiani residenti nel territorio prima del 10 giugno '40 — fatta eccezione dei fascisti — acquisteranno la cittadinanza del territorio libero.

9) Una commissione del rappres. sentanti del "Quattro" costituirà il governo provvisorio.

10) Il governo provvisorio dovrà fissare la data delle elezioni entro tre mesi dal suo insediamento.

Hanno successivamente parlato il delegato albanese e il gen. Slaviac. Quindi è stato deciso che la stampa per i prossimi cinque giorni dovrà sottoporre a un sottocomitato della conferenza le relazioni delle sessioni.

J. C.

Le isole Far Oeer verso l'indipendenza

COPENAGHEN, 16. — Il Primo Ministro della Danimarca, Kristensen, ha dichiarato che se il plebiscito delle Far Oeer risulterà in favore dell'indipendenza, la Danimarca lo rispetterà.

Il capo del gruppo conservatore ha osservato a tale proposito che i voti sono ora tanto equilibrati da consigliare, comunque, l'inizio di trattative per definire lo statuto giuridico delle isole.

nomi e titoli inonanti dei pazienti convenuti alle sagre del dopoguerra, si può leggere, ad esempio, che alla Capannina di Forte dei Marmi...

«Numerosissimi sono i danzings alla "Pergola Fiorita" del Casinò le danze sono inframmezzate da "corrette" eccezionali mentre la malavita di lusso continua a rischiare milioni sul tappeto verde...

Che importa se in tal modo essi contribuiscono alla svalutazione della lira? Lo spes del loro corrotto saranno, come sempre, pagate dagli imbecilli: i poveri. Che importa se l'Italia è piena di piombo e di rovine, di lutti e di miseria? Che importa se centinaia di migliaia di italiani sono senza tetto, se l'inedia fa uccidere migliaia di vite umane, se la mortalità infantile per mancanza di nutrimento continua a salire?...

E tutta questa gente ben pasciuta si indigna se tratto tratto dalla massa dei diseredati sorge una protesta contro la speculazione che sottrae la merce e la imbosca, che affama col rialzo dei prezzi i poveri che non riescono più a conciliare gli insufficienti, stentati salari col minimo necessario all'esistenza. E chiamano disordine la protesta degli affamati che riverano il loro diritto alla vita; e si infastidiscono al pensiero che turbe di miserabili abbiano l'ardire di inquietare la loro giornata di piacere, che pur sono passivamente consentite da un Governo che sonnecchia, o si mantiene assente e lontano, catafratto dalle meraviglie della burocrazia.

Ed intanto l'Italia, diroccata nella sua gente e nelle sue città, nello spirito e nel corpo, dalla ferocissima treganda fascista, attende mortificata e sgomenta l'ora della giustizia.

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CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSLATION

CORBINO HAS RESIGNED

Crisis with a capital C.

We are not and have never been Corbino's defenders. We are nothing but the servants of this Country and we intend to defend its real interests which today are Republican as they were Monarchist yesterday. The defense of the currency is, in this most serious moment, the defense of the Country itself, whose precarious existence is connected to a minimum of political, social and economic stability. This, after all, was the opinion of the parties which concurred to form the government coalition during the crisis which resulted in the formation of the De Gasperi cabinet. The stabilization policy was adopted, naturally with the temporary exclusion of all those other provisions of a financial and fiscal nature which were considered by the technicians as contrasting with the currency defense policy. Therefore, unblocking of dismissals in order to give to the industrialists a possibility of recommencing and developing production, renunciation to the change of the currency considered destructive for the markets, postponement of salary adjustments except in very particular cases, and of an imposition of special taxes.

A little more than two months after the formation of the first Republican Government, we see reproduced in the press of one of the parties who had accepted the stabilization program, the same claims which had been judged incompatible with the program itself. The recent experience of other countries has proved, according to the most authoritative and objective technicians of finance, that the change of currency does not help the currency itself and is not even useful for tax purposes and namely for the individuation of the major holders of cash which is in the intention of the Communists. The particular moment Italy is going through, infinitely more serious and complicated of the moments in which other countries made the experiment of the change of currency, could determine the collapse of our economic structure, should the operation be attempted.

On the other hand, the special taxes which are being loudly requested even by means of public demonstrations, propose - not to facilitate the defense of the lire, but to level the incomes, to promote a real social and economic regeneration. Here must intervene not the opinion of this or that party, of this or that newspaper, but the will of the supreme organ, of the Constituent Assembly. What would the supremacy of this Assembly consist in if, in the course of its works and apart from its meditated decisions, the economic and social structure of the Country should be subverted in fact and "ab inis fundamentis"? Here, evidently it is not a question of defending a conservative interest, but the democratic method which ascribes to the legally expressed majority the management of the Country. The majority can follow a conservative or progressive criterion: what matters is that every radical reform be adopted by the majority. Now, it does not seem to us that the majority of the Country voted on 2 June for the radical subversion of the economic-social structure of our Country.

The circumstances have led Mr Corbino to resign, risking to throw the Country into a crisis of incalculable reach. Should it not be possible to find a formula for a reasonable arrangement which would first of all take into consideration the defense of the purchasing power of the currency, these circumstances would bring into discussion the same bases of the government coalition. The sub-

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stitution of the Minister of Treasury is not easy, and this not for the personal competence of Mr Corbino, but because his successor would need some time, maybe several months, in order to acquaint himself with the matter and conquer the confidence of the public opinion. The replacement of the titular of the office could, in other words, determine a crisis of technical adjustment which might have destructive consequences.

We believe that we interpret the totality of the public opinion by addressing an appeal to all parties, to all the political forces which can influence the situation, that they put aside every ideological question, every particular question in order to keep in mind only the interest of our Country which requires stability and order. Whoever tries to use the developments of the present crisis for his particular aims, betrays this Country.

From "Il Tempo" of 3 September 1946

5295

TRANSLATIONTHE MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

Yesterday morning, at the Rome Exchange, while the list of the prices was being compiled, the rumor spread that Minister Corbino had resigned. The Treasury Inspector who was present at the closing operations, hastened to get directly in touch with the Minister who neither denied nor confirmed the rumor.

In reality, during the morning Mr Corbino had wired Mr De Gasperi putting the Treasury portfolio at his disposal. This serious decision had been taken in consequence of the renewed and violent attacks of "Unita" and particularly of the "manchette" and of the article "The subversive basket" which appeared Sunday morning. Mr Corbino who usually does not react to the attacks of the press, saw in those launched against him by "Unita" a real campaign organized against his person and his policy. In fact, since a week, the name of the Treasury Minister is permanently in the "manchette" of Communist papers. Together with the press campaign, Mr Corbino was influenced also by the wide popular movement which is outlining itself in Northern Italy owing to the increase of prices. "The creation of price committees" - has stated Mr Corbino to one of our writers "represents a return to an absurd emergency policy with consequent disappearance of the goods."

NENNI'S TASK - It does not seem that Mr Corbino spoke by telephone with the President of the Council. As soon as he received the treasury minister's resignation, Mr De Gasperi has called up Mr Nenni, the Vice President of the Council, entrusting him with the necessary contacts in order to "settle the matter". In the evening Mr Nenni had a conversation with Mr Togliatti. Late in the evening Mr Campilli had a long consultation with Mr Morandi. Today the Vice President of the Council is going to face the situation.

Yesterday just before 1900 hrs, the Minister of Treasury has received the press and made the following sensational statement:

"Evidently the Communists want the crisis. Having seen that ~~the~~ foreign policy ground was not suited because it would have put them in an unfavorable light from the national point of view, they have chosen that of the economic policy where it is much easier and not at all dangerous for them to make demagogy. This explains the violent campaign which "Unita" and the Confederation of Labor have launched against me.

The strange thing is that while in the Government there have so far been no reasons of disagreement, outside the Government policy is being discussed and attacked under the pretext that it is "my" policy. It is a kind of double game which does not help anyone and therefore must come to an end.

Either the Communist party accepts the policy of monetary stability of the Government and then it must assume full co-responsibility for it and cease its attacks by attacking me. Or it does not accept it and then it has the duty of proposing another and - in case of refusal from the other parties - draw its consequences.

I am convinced that in the interest of the Country the Treasury Ministry ought to be trusted to a man from one of the large Parties who thus will assume direct responsibility towards the Country."

Explaining the reasons which have caused his decision, Mr Corbino said that in order to carry out the economic-financial program agreed upon at the formation of the present Cabinet and which he intended to follow, he needed a period of tranquillity which the present conditions of constant agitation prove to be non-existent.

"Under these circumstances - declared Corbino - a clarification is absolutely necessary and I have taken the initiative for it assuming full responsibility. I was prepared, owing to my difficult task, to be a center of hatred, but not the center of a political fight launched by a party which is at the Government and must share the Government's responsibilities. This is so much more unexplainable as we were always in agreement with the Communist Cabinet colleagues so that Soccimarro, though the steps regarding the 25% tax on the revaluation of industrial plants were pertaining to his office, requested me to prepare them as he was obliged to leave Rome."

Corbino added that this provision was part of the points set by him as Government program and therefore had been submitted to the Council of Ministers in agreement with Soccimarro, Campilli and Morandi.

Mr Corbino told us that he would remain at his post until the President of the Council returned, firmly determined to defend the currency from any assault.

"However, as I am still here and intend to follow my policy, I have to-night signed an order providing for a deposit of 25% on all exchange operations. Usually I am not afraid of a rise of stocks, but when this represents an incentive for the rise of all prices, then I find myself in the condition of fighting it. The situation is completely artificial. In fact, in the month of March, when we had 150 grams of bread, the dollar was at 280; to-day instead when we are better off and when there is an excellent crop we find ourselves in these conditions. On the other hand, the country would need calm, but it cannot be owing to these constant agitations. And it is quite obvious that it cannot be I who organize them because I am an independent and have no party at my disposal. It has been said that Corbino must go because he represents a menace to the lira: if that is what people think, I shall go at once. I have informed the President of this situation which surpasses the forces of the Treasury Minister who follows the policy the Government allows him to follow. Besides, I do not print any money; before giving the order of printing a hundred lire note, I would cut my hands. Now I see that they are pointing me out to the scorn and hatred of people who - as I know - is actually in critical conditions; but I have only tried to help them and am indeed not the cause of their precarious condition. In July the index of the cost of living, according to statistical data, came down from 134 to 119 and therefore there was a decrease of 15%.

The Minister then excluded that the international situation may have influenced the internal market. About the provision for the adoption of the 25% tax on the revaluation of industrial plants, Corbino said that it will be coordinated Wednesday afternoon in a meeting to which the Ministers Campilli, Morandi and Soccimarro will participate. The provision will go before the Council of Ministers Thursday and apart from its contents it is very important also for the address it will give to the economic-financial policy."

CC 9266

28 August 1946.

SUBJECT: AMG Gazette.

TO : Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Headquarters AMG 13 Corps.
(Attention: Legal Division)

This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter 13c/AMG/LD/73/2467 dated 23 August 1946 and to thank you for your courtesy in sending issues of the AMG Gazette to this Headquarters.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLEERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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CC 9266

28 August 1946.

SUBJECT: AMG Gazette.
TO : Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Headquarters AMG 13 Corps.
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This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter 13c/AMG/LD/73/2467 dated 23 August 1946 and to thank you for your courtesy in sending issues of the AMG Gazette to this Headquarters.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELDERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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CC 9266

28 August 1946.

SUBJECT: AMG Gazette.

TO : Senior Civil Affairs Officer,
Headquarters AMG 13 Corps.
(Attention: Legal Division)

This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter L3c/AMG/LD/73/2467 dated 23 August 1946 and to thank you for your courtesy in sending issues of the AMG Gazette to this Headquarters.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLEBY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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22/8/46

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C. O. Doran
Prepare letter of adv.

Br/S

LEGAL

**HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS**

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LEGAL DIVISION

File : *13c AMG/LD/73/2497*

Telephone No. : 29724 ex. 135

Date, 23 August 1946

Subject : AMG Gazette

To : HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 724

1. Under separate cover we are sending a complete set of AMG Gazette up to issue No 24 dated 15 August 1946, requested by Admiral Heliery STONE during his to day visit.
2. Following issues will be forwarded to the a/m addressee through our distribution list.

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AUG 27 1946

For the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

Charles M. Munnicke

CHARLES M. MUNNICK
Lt. Colonel, Infantry
Chief Legal Officer

CHE COSA VUOLE L'ON. DE GASPERI?

(Dal nostro inviato speciale)

PARIGI, 12.

Da ormai 15 giorni la Conferenza della Pace ha cominciato i suoi lavori e solo sabato si è iniziata, udendo la Delegazione italiana, la discussione sui trattati. 15 giorni sono stati necessari per stabilire il metodo di lavoro. Il contrasto più aspro è sorto sulla maggioranza necessaria perchè le raccomandazioni della Conferenza siano approvate e quindi trasmesse al consiglio dei quattro Ministri degli affari esteri.

Maggioranza semplice o maggioranza dei 2/3? Nessuno ha pensato che si trattasse di una questione di lana caprina, come nessuno si è lasciato ingannare dalle tirate australiane in difesa dei diritti delle nazioni minori, niente affatto minacciate. Sono stati l'Inghilterra e gli Stati Uniti che hanno abbandonato la decisione già presa favorevole alla maggioranza dei 2/3, per tentare la costituzione di un blocco antiosvietico, in modo da ottenere eventualmente raccomandazioni e proporre modifiche sostanziali ai trattati che essi hanno già in gran parte elaborato in accordo con l'U.R.S.S., in modo quindi da poter distruggere il già fatto a danno naturalmente dell'Unione Sovietica. E' comprensibile che la Delegazione Sovietica abbia reagito energicamente e che la conclusione della iniziativa anglo-americana sia stata una tensione maggiore fra le grandi potenze.

Tutto ciò ha gravemente nociuto e se oggi si parla con insistenza di un rinvio della Conferenza, non è solo per ragioni teoriche, ma anche perchè sembra difficile il ristabilirsi di un'atmosfera di fiducia e di collaborazione nella misura necessaria per giungere a buoni risultati che non sono ottenibili se non con l'accordo dei tre grandi. Ogni speranza anche per l'Italia di ottenere migliori condizioni speculando sui loro dissensi è una illusione che può portare a nuove catastrofi.

Il dissenso è apparso nuovamente nella seduta di ieri e di stamane dedicate alla proposta di invitare altri Stati a presentare le loro osservazioni sui trattati di pace. La Jugoslavia aveva proposto d'invitare l'Albania. L'Inghilterra ha proposto di estendere l'invito al Messico, a Cuba e all'Egitto. E' giusto di mettere sullo stesso piano l'Albania, il Messico e Cuba? L'Albania è uno Stato libero che il fascismo ha invaso, occupato, battezzato. Il suo buon diritto a partecipare

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alla conclusione della pace dovrebbe essere fuori discussione. Lo affermiamo anche e a danno dell'Italia, ma le conseguenze della sconfitta non possono essere liquidate completamente se non abbiamo il coraggio di guardare in faccia tuttora la nostra tragica realtà. Dopo lunghe discussioni e col pericolo della votazione sulle modalità, la Conferenza ha finito con l'accettare che i 4 paesi suddetti siano uditi. Ma nel corso delle discussioni il delegato inglese ha anche proposto l'ammissione dell'Austria. La proposta fu ritirata di fronte all'immediata opposizione del delegato sovietico Viscinski. Ma non è stata l'Austria un paese nemico che ha partecipato con tutte le sue forze alla guerra fascista, dove nessuna manifestazione seria si è mai manifestata contro l'hitlerismo? Evidentemente per l'Inghilterra non si tratta di giudicare i paesi dal loro comportamento durante la guerra, ma dalle adesioni che i Governi attuali possono dare o rifiutare alla sua politica antisovietica.

La proposta concreta più discussa tra quelle avanzate dall'on. De Gasperi è il rinvio della questione di Trieste; essa non è stata affatto accolta con favore. Anzitutto si è saputo a Parigi che tale proposta alla Commissione degli Affari Esteri della Costituente Italiana è stata respinta dai rappresentanti di tutti i partiti ed è considerata come una iniziativa dell'on. De Gasperi, che non ha il consenso del popolo italiano. A che cosa mira De Gasperi? Obbedisce forse ad un basso calcolo elettorale nella speranza di fare le elezioni generali politiche del prossimo anno su una base nazionalista in modo da impedire che siano risolte le questioni fondamentali della nostra finanza, la riforma industriale contro i monopoli e la riforma agraria contro i latifondisti? Riforme che sono nel programma della Democrazia Cristiana ma che l'on. De Gasperi e tutte le correnti che egli appoggia non possono realizzare.

Il rinvio avrebbe gravi conseguenze. La questione triestina continuerà ad avvelenare la nostra vita politica interna e tutta la vita politica internazionale. Essa continuerebbe ad impedire qualsiasi sforzo per normalizzare i rapporti italo-jugoslavi, giustificerebbe la permanenza di truppe anglo-americane in Italia e contribuirebbe a rendere difficili i rapporti fra le Grandi Potenze che hanno già da affrontare la grossa questione tedesca. Che cosa spera l'on. De Gasperi dal rinvio? Un accordo diretto

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Ha destato
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raggiungere un acco
articoli in seguito alle
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lia dalle delegazioni brit
americana contro il desider
delegazione sovietica. Il Prin
nistro italiano non ha fatto che
rare questa questione con termini
inducevano a credere si trattasse
problemi secondari ».

Diversi commenti editoriali sono comparsi anche sulla stampa americana e quasi tutti fanno le stesse considerazioni: la nuova Italia demo-

italo-jugoslavo? Ma se questo è veramente voluto dal Governo italiano, può essere tentato subito, partendo naturalmente dalla situazione reale e di cui è vano sperare una modificazione sostanziale, che cioè Trieste non verrà data né allo Stato italiano né a quello jugoslavo, e che quindi è interesse comune farne uno Stato libero e vitale senza la intromissione di alcuna altra Potenza.

De Gasperi spera forse che la situazione internazionale si aggravi ed attende di avere forse Trieste da una nuova guerra? Sarebbe criminale, tanto che non possiamo supporlo. Ed allora, a che cosa può servire il rinvio?

Abbiamo bisogno di concludere la pace, di conoscerne le condizioni, di liberarci da ogni ingerenza straniera, di riconquistare l'intera nostra indipendenza per rimetterci al lavoro.

OTTAVIO PASTORE

AUG 19 1946

MB 10/8

UNITA'

1. WHAT DOES DE GASPERI WANT?

(From our special correspondent).

Paris, 12.

It is now almost 15 days since the Peace Conference started to work and only on Saturday did the discussions on the Treaties begin with the hearing of the Italian Delegation. Fifteen days were needed to fix the method of work. The most serious differences arose over the question of the majority needed for the approval of the recommendations of the Conference and for the subsequent forwarding of the same to the Council of the 4 Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The question is: Simple majority or a 2/3 majority? Nobody has ever thought this question to be a trifle, as well as no one has let himself to be deceived by the Australian protests in defense of the smaller nations, which are not menaced at all. The U.S. and Great Britain have abandoned the decision formerly approved in favor of a majority of 2/3, in order to attempt the formation of a block against the Soviet, so that they may eventually obtain recommendations and have the possibility of proposing substantial changes in the treaties that they ~~have~~ have already worked out ~~an~~ agreement with the USSR, so as to destroy what has been done, of course to the detriment of Soviet Russia. Under such conditions it is easily understandable that ~~the~~ the Soviet Delegation has reacted vigorously, and that the outcome of Anglo-saxon initiative has been a stronger tension among the great powers.

passive

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UNITA' - What does de Gasperi want?

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All this has been very harmful to the Conference, and to-day one speaks with insistance about a postponement. This is not only for theoretical reasons, but also because it appears extremely difficult to build up an atmosphere of confidence and co-operation, at least in measure necessary to obtain satisfactory results, which need of course an agreement among the Big Three. For Italy too, all hopes of obtaining better conditions by profiting of their differences, are a mere illusion, which may bring about new catastrophes.

The differences appeared again during the session of yesterday and this morning, concerning the proposition of inviting other States to submit their remarks on the treaties of peace. Yugoslavia had proposed to invite Albania. Britain proposed to extend the invitation to Mexico, Cuba and Egypt. It is just to put on the same plan Albania, Mexico, and Cuba? Albania is a free State that was invaded by Fascism. The right of Albania to participate in the conclusion of peace should be out of discussion. We affirm it even to the detriment of Italy, but in order to liquidate completely the consequences of our defeat, we must look the reality in face. After long discussions, and with the danger of the intrusion of a vote on the procedure, the Conference has accepted that the said 4 countries should be allowed a hearing. But, during the discussions, the British delegate has also proposed the admission of Austria. The proposal was retired on the immediate protest of the Soviet delegate Viscinski. Let us put this question: Was not Austria an enemy country that had participated with all his forces in the fascist war, with no serious opposition to Hitlerism? It is well apparent that

UNTA' - What does de Gasperi want?

3.

for Britain the question is not to judge the various Nations on their behaviour during the war, but on the support which they can give or refuse to her anti-Soviet policy.

The most discussed question, among those submitted by De Gasperi, is the one concerning the postponement of the Trieste issue. This proposal has not been favourably received. First, at Paris people^{was} acquainted of the fact that the proposal in question had been considered by the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Italian Constituent Assembly and rejected by the representatives of all parties, and it was considered a personal initiative of De Gasperi's, deprived of the consent of the Italian people. What does De Gasperi look for? Does he obey a deep political calculation in connection with the political elections of next year, with the hope of preparing a nationalistic platform, so as to prevent a solution of the fundamental problems of our finance, the industrial reform provisions against the monopolies and agrarian reform against big land-owners? These reforms are in the programme of the Christian Democracy, but we know very well that De Gasperi and the⁵⁹⁶⁸ political forces supported by him cannot bring them into realization.

The postponement of the Trieste issue would cause very serious consequences. The Trieste issue would continue to poison our national political life and all international politics. It would defeat all efforts intended to normalize Italo-Yugoslav relations, it would justify the presence of Anglo-American troops, and would render more difficult the intercourse between the Great Powers, in face of the great German issue still to be settled. What does De Gasperi hope for by this postponement? A direct Italo-Yugoslav agreement? But if it is this that the Italian government wants, it may be attempted at once. But for this, we must place ourselves in face

UNTA' - What does De Gasperi want?

4.

of the real situation and recognize that it is an illusion to hope substantial modifications of the treaty. Trieste will not be given neither to Italy, nor to Yugoslavia. It is in the interest of both that Trieste should be a free and vital State, with no intrusion of other powers.

Does De Gasperi hope that the international situation is growing worse and that a new war breaks out? This would be a criminal plan, to such an extent that we do not suspect that he thinks so. And then, what would be the use of the postponement?

We need to see the ~~conclusion~~ conclusion of peace, to know the conditions of it, to get rid of all foreign entanglements, and to conquer again our entire independence, in order to start working again.

5987

FROM THE 26 JULY ISSUE OF "L'UNITA"

Journey in ZONE A: Fascist terror by the "Tricolore" bands.
Friuli

Since one year ago everybody is always talking about impending Yugoslav "coup de mains" - But whom is the Natisone Valleys arms traffic meant for?

(From one of our special envoys)

II.

Cividale, July.

At Cividale I am recommended at once not to let it known that I am a journalist.

- You might be arrested. -

The rumor circulates, in fact, that the officers of the C.I.C., which is the Allied Military Information Office, have no excessive sympathy for the journalists.

I begin to have a doubt that they do rather exaggerate, here at Cividale; they then tell me that just yesterday Franco visited the premises of the ANPI (Italian Partisans National Association) threatening them that he would have everybody arrested if the papers published further news on the present happenings.

- And who is Franco?

- Well, it is difficult to give an answer. Franco is an Italian. But at the same time he represents a military office. And, moreover, he has nothing to do with that military office.

- It baffles me.

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- 2 -

THE PRESTENTO HAPPENINGS

They finally explain to me that Franco is an Italian, wearing a khaki suit and having a jeep at his disposal. From whom does he depend?

Then Franco does not want them to talk about the Prestento happenings.

Prestento is a little town of the Benessia, in the Natisone valleys.

On the evening of June 4th some inhabitants of the area between Torressio di Cividale and Prestento had observed the mysterious voyage of an agricultural cart apparently loaded with mulberry leaves; when the cart arrived at Prestento a number of arms were unloaded at a farm house. The Cividale police commissario was notified at once, and by midnight a squad of policemen arrives in Udine, approaches the farm house, but is presently welcomed by heavy rounds of machine-gun and the throwing of hand-grenades. Reinforcements are asked for from the Allied Military Police which arrives on the spot with four heavy tanks and a unit of motorized infantry. Those in the house resist until dawn, and, only when ammunition is exhausted do they open the doors and surrender. When interrogated they declare that they had thought that the policemen and the Americans were Yugoslavs.... who had come to accomplish a coup de main. They are kept in prison for a few hours and then set free. The fact surprised the citizens of Udine and Cividale, but an Allied officer, questioned on the matter, declared that there was no room to continue to keep the defendants in prison. Who are the authors of the Prestento shooting? Why have they been released at once, although they had been found in possession of heavy guns and had injured two M.P.s?

Actually the Prestento happenings are only an episode of the whole situation existing here. Prestento was spoken about following the noise of a night's

shooting, but in the entire zone surrounding Cividale, especially in the Natissone valleys on the border between Zones A and B, such incidents could be checked continuously.

THE "TRICOLORHE MOVEMENT"

There are armed bands at Prestento, as well as at San Leonardo, Drengia, Sanguarzo, San Pietro del Friuli. Everybody knows by now that the bands are controlled by the so-called Tricolore Movement. There is nothing uncommon in this fact. Fascist and Monarchist bands, especially on the eve of the elections, were found also in other parts of Italy.

Here, instead, there has never been anything to uncover; the existence of the Tricolore armed bands had always been known to all the Authorities. These received continuously denunciations from the democratic parties, but the denunciations were not paid much consideration as is proved by the fact that out of 35 thousand inhabitants of the Natissone valleys the number of armed persons is over three thousand.

The most active leader of these bands is Alpine Lieutenant Aldo Specogna, former officer of Mussolini's Republic, and then a partisan with Monarchist units the existence of which was known only when the war was over. Specogna is under command of Lieut. Col. Tussa, another former officer of Mussolini's Republic. The Bands are organized with command posts in all

PAGE ~~THREE~~ FOUR

THE VILLAGES OF THE Benacia, that is just in a very delicate frontier zone. The stronger groups are at San Leonardo, where the General Headquarters are located, Clodis, Savogna, Caimarco, Brongola, Strigin, and Fulfero. It is more than a year that these bands have been continuously supplied with weapons, and actually they have extra-heavy and heavy machine guns, mortars and tommy guns. Many weapons are of German and Italian make, others of British and American. The authorities have received circumstantial lists of the persons who have these weapons and of the places where they are hidden. But there have been no searches and no arrests.

Here they play very much on form and substance. When some people went to the Allied officers to present their denunciations these replied: Go to the Italian police; it is not our job.

The Italian police in their turn made it clear that they could not operate against the "Tricolore" bands without authorization from the Allies. "It is not within our powers".

MYSTERIOUS PROTECTION

5283

What is the purpose of these bands? They, as we saw, have the benefit of mysterious protection and strange privileges.

On the Allied side there has even been somebody who let it be understood that the fact that "the population be armed and ready to meet possible coups de main by the Yugoslavs" is looked on favourably.

But the bands, apparently, have also other duties. Waiting to operate against Yugoslavia, they have been operating against all the anti-fascist and co-partisan elements, capturing persons, beating, throwing hand-grenades against houses. Whole villages have been terrorised by the "Tricolore" bands.

Naturally the anti-fascists have no possibility of defending themselves. A communist found with ^{an old rusted} a dagger would be arrested immediately. In this way in the

PAGE FOUR *Final*

Valleys of the Latisone this kind of Fascist small Republic is governed.

But who keeps the liaison going between the "Tricolore" bands and the well known France, intimately connected with Lt Spaccogna and Col. Lusan?

This happens in the valleys of the Latisone in the Province of Udine.

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- 6 -

all continues as before and the situation becomes hotter every day. The day after the incident of Prestento, in fact, in Fogliano, in front of the house of a certain Comelli, father of one of the "defenders" of the famous farm-house, a truck stopped and from it some individuals wearing Italian military uniform unloaded a large quantity of weapons.

How many other villages continue to receive cargoes of arms?

Now, it is very strange that such facts may happen, that Fascist bands are allowed to exist legally. The fact that all this happens in such a delicate point as is the boundary between the A and B zones, should be considered, by anybody, as extremely dangerous.

Do not the Allied authorities fear frontier incidents? For a year people have spoken continuously of Yugoslav "scap de main". But recently people spoke also of a march on Ronchi, in which should participate the "Tricolore" bands, which garrison and terrorize the "villages of the Benasia."

RICCARDO LONDONE.

5281

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/460/FRB

18 July 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

On 18 July at the Headquarters of the Allied Commission in Rome, Rear-Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, presented American decorations to two American officers, and to four American, one British, one Canadian, and four Italian civilians.

Captain Roy E. Barono and Captain Steve Riggio received the Bronze Star. Mildred A. Swallone, Harlan Cleveland, Grace S. Westbrooke, and Louis C. Wickersham, American civilians, received the Medal of Freedom; W.H. Braine, British civilian, the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Margaret Pettinicchi, Canadian civilian, the Medal of Freedom; Oscar Cedrangolo the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm; Giuseppe Caronia the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm; and Marchese Carlo Rossi del Barbazale and Elena L. Scudder the Medal of Freedom.

Oscar Cedrangolo is the President of the Court of Assisi and First President of the Court of Appeal of Naples; Dottore Caronia as Rector of Rome University greatly helped the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations Branch of the Armed Forces Institute to provide educational facilities for the members of the United States Armed Forces.

W.H. Braine was formerly Director of the Allied Commission's Labour Sub-Commission and Chairman of the Allied Armed Forces Labour and Wages Committee of the Allied Local Resources Board, and is now a member of the British Embassy Staff in Rome. Harlan Cleveland was formerly Executive Director of the Commission's Economic Section and is now Deputy Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Italy.

Admiral Stone made a short speech, particularly addressed to the

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Admiral Stone made a short speech, particularly addressed to the Italian recipients - expressing his personal appreciation of the splendid cooperation of Italians in the war against Germany.

TRANSLATION

AN APPEAL OF DE GASPERI IMMEDIATELY GRANTED BY LA GUARDIA

FIVE SHIPS LOADED WITH WHEAT LEAVING FOR ITALY

Owing to the serious alimentary situation of the country, especially with regard to the consistency of available cereals, Dr. De Gasperi has sent to the director general of UNRRA, Fiorenzo La Guardia, a telegram calling his attention to the efforts made by our Government in order to meet the danger of a quick exhaustion of stocks.

He pointed out that the contributions to the embassy had reached only 34% of the quantities which had been foreseen and that, since the national average consumption amounted to 400,000 tons monthly, the quantities presently available would only stick to last, for the supplies to the mills, until 31 December 1946.

Therefore, notwithstanding the pending negotiations with Turkey and Argentina, a shipment of wheat from the United States was urgently needed.

News have been now received from Washington that it has been announced in official circles that the appeal addressed to UNRRA by Dr. De Gasperi has been immediately taken into the most careful consideration. It has therefore been decided that five shipments of wheat, of a total load of 45,000 tons, will leave for Italy within November, instead of just one shipment as had been established previously.

Besides, it appears possible that further shipments of wheat as well as of other cereals may be sent.

The American wheat production, according to the U.S. Government's mouthpiece, would be sufficient to meet the Italian requests, but there are serious obstacles for the transportation of the product from the interior to the embarkation ports.

Anyways assurance has been given in official circles that every effort will be made in order to help UNRRA to increase the number of ships allotted for the transportation of food supplies to Italy during the coming month of December.

From "Il Messaggero" of 15 November 1946

SPACES
9200/u

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From "Il Messaggero" of 15 November 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
ECONOMIC SECTION

Ref: ES/1.50

25 June 1946

SUBJECT: Comments on Speech by E. F. Rizzo

TO : Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

1. "British influence on the Allied Control Commission in Italy is largely responsible for the continued limitation of trade between the United States and that country."

Comment: The A.C. is approximately equal in British and American strength. The head of the Economic Section has always been American. A.C. has not applied limitations to Italian trade. A.C. has sought to assist the Italians in developing their foreign trade with the object of reducing the relief burden. At the same time limitations on exports, prescribed by higher authority, have been necessary to avoid Italians shipping out the same items they were receiving by import. Such limitations are applied by the Italian Government.

2. "United States State Department representatives...told...that they had been ordered 'by Washington to keep hands off...Italian industry.'"

Comment: (a) During the difficult period the United States Commercial Corporation was formed early in 1945. The U.S.C.C. is still active.

(b) The Commercial Section in the American Embassy has been much larger than the same section in the British Embassy.

3. "The British were insisting on full control of output of certain textile mills in return for supplying raw materials."

Comment: (a) A recent study showed that the major ~~raw materials~~ ^{raw materials} thus tying up Italian productive capacity are American.

(b) The furnishing of raw materials is highly desirable from the standpoint of the Italian economy and a condition which had to be made because of Italian shortages of credit.

4. "Italian exports to Britain...have been greatly in excess of shipments to the United States."

Comment: (a) This is true because it was normal for England to import Italian products, including citrus fruits, essential oils, almonds and tartaric acid -- items in which the United States is not a ready buyer.

Handwritten signature and date:
J. H. [unclear]
7/26/46

- 2 -

(b) Both Britain and the United States have bought textiles for resale in what they considered to be their normal markets.

(c) Prices in Italy are too high for the American market.

5. "The Italian people...are anxious to obtain American goods."

Comments: This may be true, but (i) the Italian Government is trying to conserve its pitifully small foreign credits, and (ii) it is trying to lessen unemployment by local manufacture of consumer and producer goods. It is also true that many American products are in evidence in Italy, which naturally follows since the military supply line and the UNRRA supply line depended and depend largely on the American market as a source of supply.

6. "American Lend-Lease goods, stencilled with the slogan, 'Britain Delivers the Goods.'"

Comments: I can find no positive evidence that this statement is true. The quotation from Mr. Rizzo's speech does not show how he identified the goods as Lend-Lease.

7. "The Allied Commission reasoned that the black market was salutary."

Comments: This statement is completely without foundation so far as I can find from any responsible A.C. official. The Allied Commission has constantly sought means and methods of breaking the black market.

8. "American-made tractors were made available for sale to the Italian farmers at \$700 each and then somebody in Allied Commission suggested they be set at a price of \$2200 each, with the result that the tractors rusted in warehouses."

Comments: (a) The landed costs on the three types of tractors were: \$902.22; \$1,351.11, and \$1,688.88. The tractors were priced by the Italian Government at \$1,244.44; \$1,777.77, and \$2,311.11. These prices are but little more than retail prices of the same tractors in America.

(b) The Allied Commission did not suggest the prices.

(c) The tractors were well stored and did not rust in warehouses. So far as can be learned, rust was limited to some cases of parts which were packed in almost air-tight cases in Pennsylvania last December. Condensation occurred and some parts rusted badly. The parts are being cleaned and put into a serviceable condition with the exception of valve guides, piston rings and filters which have been damaged beyond repair. The tractors have been disposed of, and are for the most part in use in Italy.

9. The implication of Mr. Rizzo that there has been unfairness with respect to building a power line across the Straits of Messina, is wrong. Very early in the discussions of the flying hazard created by power lines across

- 3 -

the Straits, the Allied Commission stated clearly to the Italian Government that the problem was one for them to settle. It so happened that one of the statements to the Italian Government was made by an American Deputy Director of the Air Forces Sub-Commission. The decision not to use a submarine cable was based on technical considerations by officials of the Italian Government.

10. Attached hereto are three more complete statements pertaining to the Rizzo speech.

CHARLES W. WATSON
Colonel, A.C.
Acting Vice President

Encls. (4)

- 1 Newspaper clipping
- 1 Ltr. from Commerce (F.T.) Branch
- 1 Ltr. from Food & Agriculture Branch
- 1 Ltr. from Industry & Utilities Branch

707

JUN 23 1946

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 794
ECONOMIC SECTION

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- 2 -

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Acting Vice President

Encls. (4)

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- 1 Ltr. from Commerce (F.T.) Branch
- 1 Ltr. from Food & Agriculture Branch
- 1 Ltr. from Industry & Utilities Branch

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*To the Chief Commissioner
for information Par 10*

RRS/cc

ES/1200

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
FOOD & AGRICULTURE BRANCH

TEL. 263

25 June 1946

REF. AGR. 1.02

SUBJECT : Tractor Demonstration.

TO : A.V.P. Economic Section.

1. The writer attended the tractor demonstration held Sunday 23 June on the experimental farm of the Federconsorzi about 10 kilometers east of Bologna.
2. Mr. Anthony Ellison, UNRRA Director Region No. E (Toscana and Emilia) was in charge of the project. He was assisted by Mr. Robt Bain, Edmonton Canada, who has been loaned to UNRRA by the International Harvester Co.
3. Two tractors of each of the 3 types imported by AC were on display and were used in the demonstration.
4. The demonstration consisted of the following operations:
 - a. Subsoil plowing (40 cm. deep) with single bottom Italian plow, designed to be drawn by oxen
 - (1) M.M. 35 HP tractor (AC)
 - (2) Case 45 HP tractor (AC)
 - b. Medium deep plowing (25 cm.) with 5 bottom Italian tractor plow
 - (1) Case 45 HP tractor (AC)
 - c. Discing ground which had been deep plowed 5970
 - (1) Minneapolis 35 HP (AC)
 - d. Shallow plowing with double bottom 12" plows
 - (1) M.M. 25 HP tractor with Allis Chalmers plow
 - (2) M.M. 25 HP tractor with Massey Harris plow.

- 2 -

5. All equipment except the subsoil plow, the 5 bottom plow and the disc harrow were of American manufacture and had been imported against RA requisition (Allied Commission).

6. On the whole the demonstration was very well planned. The presence of a technical expert who was familiar with both the machines and the Italian language would have been of great value.

7. Following the demonstration a press conference was held at which Mr. Ellison, who speaks Italian fluently, interviewed Mr. Bain in regard to the details of the different imported machines and their suitability for ^{Italian} agricultural conditions. Numerous questions were asked by farmers, representatives of Italian machinery manufacturers as well as by both foreign and Italian press reporters.

8. Comments:

On the whole the performance of the American tractors was excellent and everybody present was well pleased with the demonstration. However, neither the M.M. nor the Case tractor proved to be well suited for subsoil plowing for the reason that because of the narrow width plowed (40 cm.) it was necessary to run the right wheels in the furrow, which was so deep that the tractor was inclined at such a sharp angle that the center of gravity was so far displaced that the left rear wheel did not have good traction. Also the front axle of the Case barely cleared the edge of the furrow. Because of this latter difficulty, the M.M. 35, in spite of its smaller horsepower, performed better with the subsoil plow than did the Case tractor. There appears no practical solution of this difficulty except to use a tractor with sufficient power to pull a two or three bottom subsoil plow. It is probable that this is the basis for the preference for the Crawler type tractor in Italy.

9. Little interest was shown in the 2 American plows. The fact that they are adapted for only shallow plowing, which apparently can be done more economically with oxen than with tractors in the small field of Italy will greatly limit their use and popularity.

- 3 -

10. Some criticism was voiced (probably by representatives of Italian Machinery Manufacturers) that the American tractors had been sold at too low prices. It was freely admitted that the prices fixed by the Government were much below the prices of similar machines of Italian manufacture and also considerably below what the same American tractors could be sold by importers operating under normal commercial conditions.

11. Another demonstration of the tractors will be held on the hilly area of Toscana about 15 July. The soil there is reported to be much harder to plow and will subject the tractors to a more difficult test.



ROSCOE R. SNAPP

Lt. Col. F.A.

Director Food and Agriculture Branch

Copies to:

American Embassy - Agriculture Section

UNRRA - Agriculture Supply Section.

5268

Tel: 489081
Ext: 317

ISL/co

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
Industry and Utilities Branch

078/AC/PWU

21 June 1946

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Newspaper article - "Sees U.K. Crowding U.S. Out of Italy"

TO : Acting Vice-President
Economic Section

1. The question of an electric power interconnection between the Island of Sicily and the mainland, across the Messina Straits, has been under consideration by the Italian authorities since before the war. Due to the shortage of power supply in Sicily, the plans for carrying through of such an interconnection were reactivated during the latter part of 1945.

2. The first time that this matter was officially brought to the attention of Allied Commission was an inquiry from the Italian Ministry of Air to the Air Forces Sub-Commission dated 8 November 1945. In that letter the Air Ministry asked whether the Allies had any objection to the construction of such a crossing. At that time the Air Ministry had under consideration two types of construction, one being a submarine cable and the other by means of cables suspended from high steel towers to be erected on each side of the Strait. In order to be fully informed on the matter the Air Forces Sub-Commission made inquiry of the Economic Section on 15 November 1945 as to its views on whether the crossing should be submarine cable or overhead type.

3. After investigation the Economic Section wrote to the Executive Commissioner on 28 February 1946 setting forth its findings; and in addition recommended that the decision on the matter be left with the Italian Air Ministry itself. This recommendation was in turn forwarded to the Air Forces Sub-Commission on 1 March 1946. **5287**

4. On 12 March a letter was directed to the Mediterranean Air Allied Committee by the Air Forces Sub-Commission for a decision and recommending that the question was one which should be determined by the Italian Government and not by the Allied Air Forces Headquarters.

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5. Concurrence of this recommendation was received from the Mediterranean Air Committee by the Air Forces Sub-Commission on 8 April 1946 and they in turn notified the Italian Air Ministry on 13 April 1946 that the matter had been examined by higher Allied authority and that it had been decided that the construction of the crossing was a matter that should be settled by the Italian Government.

6. Also the Electrical Division of Industry and Utilities Branch had been consulted on the matter, due to the fact that it involved electric power and it, in turn on 24 April 1946, notified the Compagnie Nazionale Elettrica, which is the Italian power company which will own the crossing when completed, that the matter had been examined by Allied authorities and was considered to be a matter which should be determined by the Italian Government.

7. The only part, therefore, that Allied Commission has taken has been in response to a request from an Italian Government Ministry to determine whether the Allies had any objection to the crossing and after due consideration the Allied authorities decided they had no interest in the matter.

8. As to delay on the part of the Allies, the attached resume of correspondence would indicate slow action at times but nothing that would warrant the claim made in the newspaper article. Allied Commission was then going through personnel reduction and at the same time was handling many problems.

9. Without disclosing the purpose of the request, on 21 June 1946, inquiry was made of the General Manager of the "CONIEL" Company which is developing the project and will own the crossing when finished. His statements are attached which indicate that:

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- (a) "CONIEL" are endeavoring to obtain the special conductor from America.
 - (b) The project was designed by the "CONIEL" staff.
 - (c) That several contractors have been consulted on the construction, but no definite agreements have been made.

10. In conclusion therefore the statements made by Rizzo Co. do not agree with the facts as far as Allied Commission is concerned.

Louis W. Laughlin
 LOUIS W. LAUGHLIN
 Major, CM
 Acting Deputy Director

RESUME OF ATTACHED LETTERS536
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<u>Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1.	8 Nov. 1945	Italian Air Ministry	Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.	Details on crossing
2.	9 Nov. 1945	Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.	Chief Commissioner (through Ex. Comm.) A.C.	Request for information on submarine cable versus tow construction
3.	15 Nov. 1945	Executive Commissioner, A.C.	Economic Section	Transmittal request, folio
4.	14 Jan. 1946	Industry & Utilities Branch	Economic Section	Comparison of submarine ca and overhead construction
5.	5 Feb. 1946	Air Forces Sub-Commission	Italian Air Ministry	Transmitting folio 4
6.	28 Feb. 1946	Economic Section	Executive Commissioner	Transmitting folio 4
7.	1 Mar. 1946	Executive Commissioner	Air Forces Sub-Commission	Transmitting folio 4
8.	12 Mar. 1946	Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.	Mediterranean Allied Air Comm.	Recommending the matter be left entirely to Italian Air Ministry
9.	8 Apr. 1946	Mediterranean Allied Air Committee Secretariat	Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.	Concurring in recommendati folio 8
10.	13 Apr. 1946	Air Forces Sub-Commission	Italian Air Ministry	Matter should be settled Italian Government
11.	17 Apr. 1946	Mediterranean Allied Air Committee Secretariat.	Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.	Notify when overhead cross is constructed.

RESUME OF ATTACHED LETTERS

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<u>Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Subject</u>
12.	24 Apr. 1946	Industry and Utilities Branch	Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche "CONIEL"	Matter should be settled by Italian Government
13.	25 Apr. 1946	Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.	Italian Air Ministry	Notify when overhead crossing is constructed.
14.	4 May 1946	Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche "CONIEL"	Industry and Utilities Branch, Allied Commission	Acknowledgement of folio 12
15.	21 June 1946	Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche "CONIEL"	Industry and Utilities Branch, Allied Commission	Resume of telephone inquiry.

<u>Folio</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Subject</u>
12.	24 Apr. 1946	Industry and Utilities Branch	Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche "CONIEL"	Matter should be settled by Italian Government
13.	25 Apr. 1946	Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.	Italian Air Ministry	Notify when overhead crossing is constructed.
14.	4 May 1946	Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche "CONIEL"	Industry and Utilities Branch, Allied Commission	Acknowledgement of folio 12
15.	21 June 1946	Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche "CONIEL"	Industry and Utilities Branch, Allied Commission	Resume of telephone inquiry.

STATO MAGGIORE R AERONAUTICA
I REPARIO

Roma 11, I - 8 NOV 1945

ALLA AIR FORCES SUB COMMISSION - A.C.

W.M. BISHOP W/GER. - ROMA

Prot. No. 27813;opt/1/6050

OGGETTO: Trasmissione disegno

In seguito a richiesta verbale si trasmettono no. 8 copie
del disegno relativo all'attraversamento aereo dello stretto di Messina
con cavi elettrici 130 Kv.-

d'ordine

IL CAPO DI STATO MAGGIORE

IL CAPO DEL I'REPARTO

(Ten. Col. A.A.R.N. pil. Ercote Savi)

5283

①

FROM : AIR FORCES SUB COMMISSION A.C. ROME
TO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER (through Executive Commissioner)
DATE : 9TH NOVEMBER 1945
REF : AFEC/48/AIR

RISOTTO CABLES - STRAITS OF MESSINA.

1. Information has been received from the Italian Air Ministry that the Italian Government are faced with the problem of establishing electric power lines between Sicily and the mainland before the coming winter sets in.
2. As the Government has been unable to obtain submarine cables for the project they are proposing to erect six overhead cables across the straits of Messina. The height of the two pylons carrying these cables will be 800 ft., and the height of the cables above the sea about 200 ft. A sketch of the lay out of the project is attached.
3. This project is considerably more costly and less efficient than if submarine cables were used. Moreover the cables will constitute a menace to aviation in this important and ill-weathered airway. Nevertheless the Prime Minister has turned down the Italian Air Ministry's protest on the grounds that getting the circuit to Sicily is more important.
4. In view of the threat to the safety of both Allied and Italian aircraft constituted by this project it is requested that investigation may be made into the possibility of making submarine cables available for purchase by the Italian Government.

W. M. BIRDEE W/EDR
AIR VICE MARSHAL
AIR OFFICER COMMANDING

Copy to : INDUSTRY SUB COMMISSION
NAVY SUB COMMISSION
M.A.A.C. (3 copies)

(2)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 8756/103/EG

15 November 1945

SUBJECT: Electric Cables: Straits of Messina

TO : Economic Section

1. Attached please find copy of letter from Air Forces
Sub-Commission, AFSC/48/Air of 9 November 1945.

2. Would you please give us your views on the proposal
in para 4 - namely that submarine cable be made available for
purchase by the Italian Government.

Chief Staff Officer
to Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
Air Forces S/C

5281

(3)

Tel. 391

MCF/dg

Ref. AC/5577/IND

14 January 1946

SUBJECT : Electric power lines between Sicily and Mainland

TO : Economic Section (Attn.: Col. Walton)

FROM : Industry Department.

1. An investigation into the subject of overhead VS underwater cable for power connection between Sicily and the Mainland has been made and we submit the following information:

a. The question at issue is not one of availability of cable, as the cable used in this job would have to be made to rigid special specifications and designed for this job alone.

b. There are few firms in the world capable of making this cable. Among these firms Pirelli of Italy is one of the leaders and should be the one picked for the job.

c. Because of stringent underwater current conditions, and, because of the very rugged condition of the sea bottom at the location over which this cable must pass engineers of Pirelli, the utilities companies etc., after a few years study, have concluded that no cable would give satisfactory service at this point.

d. Based on the above study the plan of the overhead cable was devised.

2. In view of the above, the subject does not become a question of obtaining available cable in the United States.

3. Any decision in this matter should be obtained through the Ministry through competent engineering advice

4

weighing the relative importance of both advantages and disadvantages of this overhead cable against the underwater cable.

CHARLES FEWINGS
Major, RASC
Chief -
Industry Department

5259

From : Air Forces Sub-Commission, Rome.
To : Italian Air Ministry.
Date : 5th Feb. 1946.
Ref : AFSC/LB/Air

ELECTRIC CABLES - STRAITS OF MESSINA

The following information received from the Economic Section, Allied Commission, relating to the overhead versus underwater cable project for power connection between Sicily and the Mainland is quoted for your information and guidance:

"(a) The question at issue is not one of availability of cable, as the cable used in this job would have to be made to rigid special specifications and designed for this job alone.

(b) There are few firms in the world capable of making this cable. Among these firms Pirelli of Italy is one of the leaders and should be the one picked for the job, if it is to be carried out.

(c) Because of stringent underwater current conditions and because of the very rugged condition of the sea bottom at the location over which this cable must pass, engineers of Pirelli, the utilities companies etc., after a few years study, have concluded that no cable would give satisfactory service at this point.

(d) Based on the above study the plan of the overhead cable was devised. **5252**
5252

(e) In view of the above, the subject does not become a question of obtaining available cable in the United States.

(f) Any decision in this matter should be obtained through the Ministry through competent engineering advice weighing the relative importance of both advantages and disadvantages of this overhead cable against the underwater cable."

WILLIAM L. HAE,
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.,
Deputy Director.

(5)

WCF/mls

28 February 1946

Ref. AC/5577/ED

SUBJECT: Electric Power Lines between Sicily and the Mainland

TO : Executive Commissioner

FROM : Economic Section

1. Reference is to your letter 8756/103/EC dated 15 November 1945.

2. An investigation into the subject of overhead VS underwater cable for power connection between Sicily and the Mainland has been made and we submit the following information:

(a) The question at issue is not one of availability of cable, as the cable used in this job would have to be made to rigid special specifications and designed for this job alone.

(b) There are few firms in the world capable of making this cable. Among these firms Firelli of Italy is one of the leaders and should be the one picked for the job, if it is to be carried out.

(c) Because of stringent underwater current conditions and because of the very rugged condition of the sea bottom at the location over which this cable must pass, engineers of Firelli, the utilities companies etc., after a few years study, have concluded that no cable would give satisfactory service at this point.

(d) Based on the above study the plan of the overhead cable was devised.

(e) In view of the above, the subject does not become a question of obtaining available cable in the United States.

(f) Any decision in this matter should be obtained through the Ministry through competent engineering advice weighing the relative importance of both advantages and disadvantages of this overhead cable against the underwater cable."

signed: HARIAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President
Economic Section

6

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

1 March 1946

Ref: 8756/123/MS

SUBJECT: Electric Cables - Straits of Messina.

TO : Air Forces Sub-Commission.

1. Reference your AFD/AS/Air dated 9th November 1945 on the above subject.
2. We have now received a reply from the Economic Section on the results of an investigation made by the Industry and Utilities Sub-Commission as per your request.
3. A copy of AS/5577/IND dated 28 February 1946 is attached.

For the Chief Commissioner,

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

57785

(7)

FROM : Air Forces Sub-Commission,
Allied Commission, Rome.
TO : Mediterranean Allied Air Committee
Secretariat.
Date : 12 March 1946
REF. : AFSC/48/AIR.

Subject: Construction of Six Overhead
Cables Across Straits of Messina.

1. The Italian Air Ministry has asked this office to ascertain whether or not the Allied Forces Headquarters has any objection to the construction of the six overhead cables across the Straits of Messina.

2. The Italian Air Ministry has objected to the project in a mild manner, due to it being a hazard to aviation.

3. The undersigned believes that the advantage to be gained outweighs the disadvantage of it being a flying hazard, and therefore recommends that the construction be allowed.

4. For your information, a copy of a letter received by the Executive Commissioner from the Economic Section is attached. This letter gives the reasons why an overhead cable is desired.

5235

5. The undersigned believes this is a question that should be settled by the Italian Government and not one to be settled by the Allied Forces Headquarters.

WILLIAM L. DEE
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Deputy Director

Attachment
(As per para. 4)

8

From:- Mediterranean Allied Air Committee Secretariat.
To :- Air Forces Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, Rome.
Date:- 8th April, 1946.
Ref :- MAAC/1201/3/APALS.

Construction of Six Overhead Cables across
Straits of Messina

Reference is made to your letter AFSC/48/AIR DATED
12th March, 1946:

2. In view of the remarks contained therein and the
information given by the Economic Section to the Executive
Commissioner, it is agreed that this is a project that should be
settled entirely by the Italian Government.

(MAXWELL FISHER)
Wing Commander
Secretary to The
MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR COMMITTEE

5051

FROM : AIR FORCES SUB COMMISSION, A.C. ROME
TO : ITALIAN AIR MINISTRY
COPIES TO: EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER, HQ ALLIED COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION, HQ ALLIED COMMISSION
ELECTRICAL DIV., INDUSTRIAL & UTILITIES BRANCH, HQ A.C.
DATE : 13TH APRIL 1946
REF : AFSC/48/AIR

CONSTRUCTION OF SIX OVERHEAD CABLES
ACROSS STRAIGHTS OF MESSINA

Reference is made to our letter AFSC/48/AIR of 5th
February 1946.

2. All the information at hand was examined by higher Head-
quarters and it was decided that this project is entirely an
Italian matter and should be settled by the Italian Government.

WILLIAM L. LEE
BRIG. GEN. U.S.A.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
A.F.S.C.

~~SECRET~~

(10)

From:- Mediterranean Allied Air Committee Secretariat.
To :- Air Forces Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, RCAF.
Date: - 17th April, 1946
Ref :- MAAC/1201/3/REMB.

ELECTRIC CABLES - STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR

Further to this Secretariat's letter of even reference dated 8th April, 1946:

2. Should the two pylons and cable be erected, full details concerning the obstruction are to be notified to this Secretariat.

(MAXWELL FISHER)
Wing Commander
Secretary to the
MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR COMMITTEE

5953

(11)

Tel: 489081
Ext: 317

GFP/cc

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
Industry and Utilities Branch

150/FHU

24 April 1946

Subject: Construction of Overhead Transmission Cables
Across Straights of Messina

To : Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche
11 Via Boncompagni
Rome
(Attn: Eng. G. Silva)

1. With reference to our conversation concerning the construction of overhead electric power cables across the Straights of Messina, this subject has been examined by Allied Authorities and considered to be a matter which should be determined by the Italian Government. The Italian Air Ministry has been informed of this action.

2. This office will be glad to assist you in any way we can, realizing, however, that final approval and arrangements for continuing this project must be made with the Italian Government Authorities.

GEORGE F. PARKER
Colonel, Infantry
Deputy Director

5352
535

(12)

From : Air Forces Sub-Commission, A.C. ROME
To : Italian Air Ministry
Date : 25th April, 1946
Ref. : AFSC/48/AIR

ELECTRIC CABLES - STRAIGHTS OF MESSINA

Further to our letter, same reference as above, dated 13th April, 1946.

If the Italian Government decides to erect the pylons and cables across the Straights of Messina, it is requested that this Sub-Commission be notified when construction begins so that proper obstruction warnings may be given to all aircraft flying in this area.

WILLIAM L. IRE,
BRIG. GEN. U.S.A.,
DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
AIR FORCES S/C

13

COMPAGNIA NAZIONALE IMPRESE ELETTRICHE

Roma, 4 maggio 1946

No. 892/31

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Industry and Utilities Branch

Oggetto: Costruzione dell'attraversamento, con linea
aerea, dello stretto di Messina.

R O M A

Abbiamo ricevuto il foglio 24 aprile 1946 150/IWD.

Ci facciamo premura di rivolgere a codesta Commissione

Allesti i più vivi ringraziamenti per il così cortese interessamento.

Con i più distinti saluti.

COMPAGNIA NAZIONALE IMPRESE ELETTRICHE

Il Consigliere e Direttore Generale

(Giovanni Silva)

5350

14

21 June 1946

Note: Following information obtained by phone from Eng. Silva, General Manager of the "Compagnia Nazionale Imprese Elettriche" "CONIEL" which is developing the proposed 220,000 volt main transmission trunk line down the middle of Italy and which will be the owner of the Messina Straights crossing under discussion:

1. The Italian Ministry of Aviation made some opposition to that project in view of possible danger to air communications. Eng. Silva then stated that all possible technical measures would be taken by "CONIEL" to avoid trouble to airplanes.

Following that, the Italian Ministry of Aviation informed "CONIEL" that, if no opposition were made by Allied Air Forces, the project could be carried out with no opposition from Italian Aviation.

2. The project requires one year for its completion, but no work has so far been done due to difficulty of providing the special steel conductor required. It seems that the Italian Firms are not able to manufacture that conductor, at present "CONIEL" is in contact with some American Firms and they are quite confident to get it through.

3. The design has entirely been made by "CONIEL" staff.

4. Italian contractors will be engaged with the tower erection work; several firms have been contacted, but nothing definite has so far been made.

5. One of the principal Italian firms who could construct this crossing is the "Dalmine" which has constructed high transmission lines in Italy, in the past.

5049

10

SEES U.K. CROWDING U. S. OUT OF ITALY

Rizzo Says Market Is Being Lost on State Department's 'Hands Off Policy'

British influence on the Allied Control Commission in Italy is largely responsible for the continued limitation of trade between the United States and that country, J. F. Rizzo of Joseph F. Rizzo & Co., manufacturers' export representatives, Philadelphia, charged yesterday at a meeting of the Export Managers Club, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Mr. Rizzo, who recently returned from a visit to his company's offices in Italy, asserted that United States State Department representatives in that country told him that they had been ordered "by Washington to keep hands off Italian politics, and hands off Italian industry."

"Our allies are picking up control of the markets of the best Italian industries for their own use and we get no help from Washington," he declared. Stating that he intended no criticism of allies of the United States, but to declare his "admiration" and to emphasize their constant determination to push their trade, Mr. Rizzo said that the British were insisting on full control of the output of carburetor mills in return for supplying raw materials. Italian exports to Britain, Sweden and Switzerland, since the cessation of hostilities, have been greatly in excess of shipments to the United States, he declared, adding that "a weapon is to impede Italy from building up dollar balances in this country."

The Italian people, however, are anxious to obtain American goods, since the war has made them aware of their superiority over the domestic, German and other foreign products to which they had become accustomed, he said. Practically everything in Italy today, Mr. Rizzo asserted, is of American manufacture, "and even the most humble citizen knows and wants American merchandise."

Outlining his charges of discrimination against the United States, Mr. Rizzo asserted that he had seen cases of American Lend-Lease goods, stenciled with the slogan "British Delivers the Goods." While in Italy, he said, he had urged that a campaign be undertaken to break the black market there by flooding it with manufactured goods, "but the Allied Commission reasoned that the black market was salutary."

American-made tractors were made available for sale to Italian farmers at \$100 each, "and then somebody in the Allied Commission" suggested that they set the

British influence on the Allied Control Commission in Italy is largely responsible for the continued limitation of trade between the United States and that country. J. F. Rizzo of Joseph F. Rizzo & Co., manufacturers' export representatives, Philadelphia, charged yesterday at a meeting of the Export Managers Club, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Mr. Rizzo, who recently returned from a visit to his company's offices in Italy, asserted that United States State Department representatives in that country told him that they had been ordered "by Washington to keep hands off Italian politics, and hands off Italian industry."

"Our allies are picking up control of the markets of the best Italian industries for their own use and we get no help from Washington," he declared.

Stating that he intended no criticism of allies of the United States but to declare his "admiration" and to emphasize their constant determination to push their trade, Mr. Rizzo said that the British were insisting on full control of the output of certain mills in return for supplying raw materials. Italian exports to Britain, Sweden and Switzerland, since the cessation of hostilities, have been greatly in excess of shipments to the United States, he declared, adding that "a weapon is to invade Italy from building up dollar balances in this country."

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American-made tractors were made available for sale to Italian farmers at \$500 each, "and then somebody in the Allied Commission"

suggested that they set the price at \$200 each, with the result that the tractors "rusted in warehouses," Mr. Rizzo charged.

His own company undertook to build a power line across the straits of Messina but was refused permission to erect towers on the grounds that they constituted a hazard to air traffic. Authorities whose ranking member, "as usual," was British, also demurred when it was proposed to lay a submarine cable. Mr. Rizzo explained. Since that time, he said, it has been learned that a British company has become interested in the project and "the towers are no longer a hazard."

ES/1.50
C.50.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
COMMERCE (FOREIGN TRADE) BRANCH

Tel. 478192

GAFR/mo

Ref. AC/5127/A/Commerce

22 June 1946

SUBJECT : Newspaper article

TO : Economic Section

- 1. Reference ES/1.50 of the 20 June.
- 2. Comments, as requested, attached herewith.

G.A.F. Rothey

5348

G. A. F. ROTHEY
Maj. Lincolns
Director
Commerce (For. Trade) Branch

Encl. as per para 2

The statement that, "British influence on the Allied (Control) Commission in Italy is largely responsible for the continued limitation of trade between the United States and that country" is subject to elucidation. Is this "influence" supposed to have been exerted on the Commission from outside or from within the Allied organisation? If the former, by whom? How is it possible for an organisation like A.C. under the control of Combined Chiefs of Staff, to be influenced by any one external policy group? If the latter, does Rizzo mean that the British occupy, or have occupied the "key" positions in Alcom, so that economic decisions have been influenced by them to the detriment of Italo-U.S. trade. The fact is, that British and American personnel have always been employed in about the equal numbers. As for as Economic Section is concerned, the Chief Officer has always been American.

One comment that can be made on the declaration that Washington has ordered State Department representatives here in Italy to "keep hands off Italian Industry", is that if true, it has had no effect in practice. As far as American business men getting no help from Washington is concerned, one has only to remember two facts, which demonstrate that the policy of Washington has been positive in giving help to American business men. During the difficult period of the re-activation of Italian private trade, the United States Commercial Corporation was formed early in 1945. This Corporation is still active. The other fact is that the difference in the size and organisation of the respective Commercial Sections in the American and British Embassies, is an index of U.S. Government effort to assist American business men. 5247

A study of the requests received by this H.Q. in the last months of Alcoms control over R.C.L. items, for the temporary import of cotton to be worked up in Italian mills, shows that the majority of the firms thus tying Italian productive capacity to them are American firms. This type of transaction necessitates

- 2 -

part of its finished product going back to the supplier of the raw material. Names of firms together with quantities, can be given, if required. The same type of operation has been carried out by British firms, both in wool and cotton, but on a much smaller scale. In fact, much criticism is being voiced by British elements in Italy, that not all the possibilities are being exploited by British business.

So much for the textile industry of which something^{definite} is known. As far as other industries are concerned, it is stated that "Italian exports to Britain since the cessation of hostilities, have been greatly in excess of shipments to the United States". This is true, but why? First, regarding Britain - the products imported in large quantities are the goods which England, before the war, was a large buyer and, due to the war, had to abandon. These are mainly citrus fruits, things which the U.S. does not want. The rest of the shipments being made up of essential oils, almonds, tartaric acid. Goods of the same type - citrus and fresh vegetables, fruits, some wine and some textiles have been exported to Switzerland. Sweden has taken a rather large amount of textiles and also citrus fruits. There have been purchases of Italian textiles both by Britain and America, not for internal consumption but for resale to what are presumably normal markets which home production cannot satisfy. As a result of this short recapitulation one wonders whether Rozzi took any trouble to check up on his information or whether some other object was in view.

The question is, does America want this type of import. The answer is negative, especially in the case with most textiles. With essential oils and briarwood, ceramics and accordions we see a re-activation in American imports but, though Italy has a fairly extensive free export list, the reason why exports do not flow out at a higher rate, than they

./.

do to-day, is due to high prices. Italy's internal price level, due to a dislocated economic system, is out of gear with world price levels.

As far as imports from U.S. is concerned, the general broad plan of Italian rehabilitation is to produce Italy's needs in Italy. An industrial structure exists mainly in the North and left largely undamaged by the war. The object is to (a) conserve pitifully small foreign credits and (b) lessen unemployment. That part of Italian industry which is active other than the textile industry, is working largely for the home market. The Government plan to limit imports to essential raw materials cuts off U.S., U.K. and other sources of supply for many producer and consumer goods which would no doubt otherwise flow freely to Italy. Industries working for producers and consumers goods here in Italy want many things, but raw materials are the only things the Government allow to be imported. Many goods, admittedly mainly with US.money, are coming into Italy, largely from US. sources under the UNRRA programme. What have these things to do with US.State Department officials or British business men's policy? The economic stage limits the actors parts. The allegation is that Italians want US.goods. If the Italians cannot satisfy their urgent longing, the answer is not the existence some diabolical plan or Macchiavellian machinations of British business against American business men nor indifference nor opposition of the State Department in Washington, but the poverty of the Italians.

RRS/cc

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
FOOD & AGRICULTURE BRANCH

TEL. 263

20 June 1946

REF. AGR. 1.02

SUBJECT : Newspaper article - "Sees U.K.
Crowding U.S. Out of Italy".

TO : A.V.P. Economic Section.

1. Reference para 6 of subject letter which pertain to the American tractors recently imported by AC, the statement is wholly false in every respect:

a. The tractors were not "made available to Italian farmers at \$700 each". The factory cost of the smallest size tractor was \$ 696.12, but the factory cost of the larger models was \$ 1070.52 and \$1386.55 respectively. Landed costs as calculated by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade were approximately \$902.22, \$1351.11, and \$1688.88 for the three models.

b. No member of the Allied Commission took any official part in fixing the prices at which these tractors should be sold. If any suggestion was made by a member of the Allied Commission, it probably was that the landed cost should be taken as zero and that the tractors be sold at only enough to ~~cover~~ transportation, assembly and other costs incurred after the arrival of the tractors in Italy. However, this suggestion, if made, was very wisely rejected by the Italian Government, which used the same means to determine the selling prices of tractors as were used with other AC Imports, viz, to fix the price at approximately the cost which the same items will be obtainable in the future when normal trade relations are re-established. Consequently, all ordinary costs such as ocean freight, insurance, unloading charges, transportation to central distribution points, assembly costs, warehousing, testing and servicing, liability incurred by dealers in underwriting a 6 months guarantee and distributors and dealers profits were included in the final selling prices.

The final selling prices as thus determined are considered by the writer to be very reasonable: in fact, due to the relatively small profits allowed distributors and dealers, the tractors have cost Italian farmers but little more than the retail prices of the same tractors in America. These prices are as follows:

Model	Factory price in America	Most common price in Italy ^a	% Mark up
MM-25HP	\$ 696.12	\$1244.44 (280000 L)	80%
MM-35HP	\$1070.52	\$1777.77 (400000 L)	66%
CASE-45HP	\$1386.55	\$2311.11 (520000 L)	67%

a. Some variation due to difference in transportation costs.

Mention should be made that the selling price of the Case tractors was provisional, since at the time the tractors were delivered to farmers the landed cost had not been officially announced. Recently the Ministry of Foreign Commerce has announced that the selling price of these tractors will have to be increased to 555000 lire in order to recover some unforeseen expenses incurred on the entire importation of tractors and spare parts. The distributors are objecting strenuously to this proposal, stating that they cannot now ask the farmers for more money.

c. Although there was considerably delay in delivering the tractor to farmers pending the selection by the interested Ministries of appropriate distributing agencies and the fixation of selling prices, there is no evidence that the tractors deteriorated during this period. Apparently all were in good warehouses, where they were well protected from the weather.

d. Some of the spare parts for tractors which arrived at Venice and were shipped to Piacenza were found to be badly rusted when the cases were opened. It is believed that this condition was due to the fact that this shipment was held up in Pennsylvania during sub-zero weather last December while

enroute to POE. Since the boxes were practically air tight, the moisture in the boxes condensed on the cold steel with the result that the parts rusted badly. The damaged parts are now being cleaned and it is believed that most of them can be salvaged, but some, notably piston rings, valve guides and oil filters, have been damaged beyond repair. This condition would not have occurred if the parts had been properly greased before shipment.

Roscoe R. Snapp

ROSCOE R. SNAPP
Lt. Col. F.A.

Director Food & Agriculture Branch

5242

*Amiral Ottavio
Chief Commission*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref. 102/458/FRB

24 June 1946

Press Release - Immediate.

The following statement was issued today (Monday, 24 June, 1946) by Lieutenant General Sir William Morgan, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations:

"Statements have been circulated recently to the effect that the line of demarcation between Zone 'A' and Zone 'B' in Venezia Giulia is being moved 5 kilometers towards the east. Also that a large number of Chetnik and Ustashi troops in American uniforms have been observed among the Anglo-American units in Zone 'A'.

"These statements are untrue. The policy of the American and British Governments is as laid down in my statement of last March. It is their firm intention to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia until an agreed settlement about the future of the territory has been reached and put into effect."

(The March statement referred to by General Morgan was issued on 27 March at Caserta, and text is attached for your information.)

102/458/FRB

5241

Statement issued by Lieutenant General Sir William Morgan,
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, at Caserta
on 27 March, 1945;

"Recent troop movements have occurred in the area of Venezia
Giulie under Yugoslav ^{Military} Administration. At the same time there has been
renewed and unwarranted criticism from abroad of Allied Military Government
(AMG) in Zone 'A'.

"Attempts have been made to create incidents detrimental to
public order in Allied Military Government territory and to undermine the
authority of public security agencies in Venezia Giulia.

"There should be no question as to what attitude the Allied
will take in the circumstances.

"The Allied Military Government Authorities will continue as
in the past to administer the territory in Zone 'A' in the interests of
peace and security and to uphold the authority of the civil police.

"The troop reinforcements in the Yugoslav Zone have been
described as defensive in character. But the only claimant to this area
with armed forces in Zone 'A' is Yugoslav itself. **R920**

"Defensive measures are obviously not necessary against the
only other forces in Zone 'A', British and American Forces stationed there
to maintain order pending the peace settlement.

"The representatives of the Soviet Union, France, the United
States and Great Britain are now at work preparing a just and fair peace
settlement.

"Until this settlement is achieved our obligations and our
responsibilities are clear. Public order will be enforced with justice and
in our zone we shall tolerate no attempt to prejudge in any way the final

(.13) in Zone 'A'.

"Attempts have been made to create incidents detrimental to public order in Allied Military Government territory and to undermine the authority of public security agencies in Venezia Giulia.

"There should be no question as to what attitude the Allied will take in the circumstances.

"The Allied Military Government Authorities will continue as in the past to administer the territory in Zone 'A' in the interests of peace and security and to uphold the authority of the civil police.

"The troop reinforcements in the Yugoslav Zone have been described as defensive in character. But the only claimant to this area with armed forces in Zone 'A' is Yugoslav itself. **2060**

"Defensive measures are obviously not necessary against the only other forces in Zone 'A', British and American forces stationed there to maintain order pending the peace settlement.

"The representatives of the Soviet Union, France, the United States and Great Britain are now at work preparing a just and fair peace settlement.

"Until this settlement is achieved our obligations and our responsibilities are clear. Public order will be enforced with justice and in our zone we shall tolerate no attempt to prejudge in any way the final disposition of the territory.

"To this end, the American and British Governments have authorized me to declare that it is their firm intention to maintain their present position in Venezia Giulia until an agreed settlement of the territorial dispute has been reached and put into effect."

2801

TRANSLATION

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE KING

Italians,

When I assumed first the Lieutenantcy General of the Kingdom, and then the Crown, I declared that I would bow before the freely expressed vote of the people about the institutional form of the State.

I made the same statement immediately after 2 June, in the certainty that everybody would have waited for the decision of the Supreme Court of Cassation whom the law has trusted the control and the proclamation of the final results of the referendum.

Faced with the communication of temporary and partial figures made by the Supreme Court; with the announcement that the judgment about the reclamations would be pronounced ~~within~~ 18 June together with the information about the number of the voters and of annulled votes; with the raised and not solved question about the way of calculating the majority, I have yesterday still repeated that it was my right and my duty as King to wait for the Court of Cassation to let know whether the Republican institutional form had obtained the desired majority.

Suddenly, to-night, in contempt of the laws and of the independent and sovereign power of magistracy, the Government has made a revolutionary gesture, assuming with an arbitrary and one-sided act powers which were not pertaining to them and putting me in the alternative of causing bloodshed or of accepting the violence.

Italians!

While the Country, just emerging from a tragic war, sees its frontiers threatened and its unity itself in danger, I believe that it is my duty to do what is still in my power to spare more suffering and tears to a people which has already suffered so much.

I trust that the Court, whose traditions of independence and liberty are one of Italy's glories, will be able to say its free word; but, as I do not wish to oppose force to this abuse of authority, nor to become an accomplice of the illegality committed by the Government, I am leaving the soil of my Country in the hope of sparing to the Italians new griefs and new sorrows.

While accomplishing this sacrifice in the supreme interest of the Nation, I feel my duty - as an Italian and as the King - to protest against the accomplished violence: a protest raised in the name of the Crown and of the whole people, within and outside the borders, who had a right to see its destiny decided in the respect of the law and in a way that could remove any doubt and any suspicion.

See by PC. 14/6

9066/2

To all those who have still remained faithful to Monarchy, to all those whose heart revolts against this injustice, I wish to recall my example addressing to them the exhortation to avoid the sharpening of dissensions which would threaten the unity of the Country, built by the faith and the sacrifices of our fathers, and which could make the conditions of the peace treaty even harder.

I leave my Country with a heart full of grief, but with the serene conscience of having made every effort in order to accomplish my duty.

Those who have made the oath of allegiance to the King and have been faithful to it through so many hard tests, can consider themselves free from this oath, but not from that to the Country.

I address my thought to those who have fallen in the name of Italy and my greeting to all Italians. Whatever fate may await our Country, it can always count upon me as the most devoted of its sons.

Long live Italy!

UMBERTO

1038

TRANSLATION

THE COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Presidency of the Council announces:

"The King's departure, which took place to-day at 15.40 hours from Ciampino, has been carefully kept secret from the Government. Those who organized the departure, being obliged to request the plane from the Air Minister, called him up at the last minute asking him not to warn the President of the Council whom they would have informed directly.

The President however received the information from elsewhere. Having ascertained himself that the destination was Lissabon, he naturally did not raise any obstacles. The Ambassador Gallarati who should have accompanied the -ex-king did not leave though his luggage was ready and none of the members of the Government contacted the departing.

Soon after the departure, a rumor spread that a proclamation, already drafted before, was being formulated and completed. In fact, to-night the ANSA transmitted at 22.30 hours the proclamation of the king to the Italian people.

The proclamation is a painful document posted on false bases and on artful reasoning. It affirms the false when it calls a simple "communication" of figures the proclamation of the referendum results made by the Cassation on 10 June. It lies when it speaks of a sudden affirmation of the Council of Ministers which should have taken place last night, with regard to the constitutional effects of the proclamation. On the contrary, it is true that already in the night of 10-11 June the Council took notice of the proclamation of the referendum results which gave the majority to the republic with the reservation to decide upon the concrete provisions deriving from ~~the~~

After this and notwithstanding this resolute affirmation, the sovereign continued to negotiate with the President of the Council for the two subsequent days about the proposal of a delegation of the royal powers to the President without denouncing the position taken by the Council neither as a "revolutionary gesture" nor as an "arbitrary and one-sided act".

Notwithstanding the difficulty of conciliating the two theses, the Government continued the negotiations until, in the evening of the 12th, they were interrupted by a telephone call of Dr. Lucifero.

Yesterday morning the king sent the wellknown letter in which he ignored the proclamation of the Court of Cassation and thus obliged the Government to insist on its point of view regarding the constitutional effects of the proclamation.

It is with reference to this second order of the day of the Council that the royal proclamation speaks of a "revolutionary gesture" and of the one-sided and arbitrary assumption of "powers which were not pertaining to them", while

in the order of the day no mention at all is made of an actual assumption of powers, i.e. of the exercise of the same, but a question of principle is simply raised about the competency. It even resulted obvious that the Government - in order to come to an agreement - had postponed the deliberation of concrete provisions which had been already announced last Monday.

No reason therefore to be accused of "contempt of the laws and of the independent and sovereign power of the Court" or of having put the king in the "alternative of causing bloodshed or of accepting the violence".

He could have very well continued the discussions or the consultations or simply maintained his reservations.

The men who are at the Government and particularly the President of the Council had to the last moment given him proofs that they definitely wanted and sought a peaceful solution.

It must be also added that the king personally had more than once recognized the loyalty and correctness of such an attitude, which the authors of the proclamation do not seem to know.

The king could therefore serenely await the judgment about the contestations and the recourses from the Court (whose liberty the Government intends to respect in full) without fearing any abuses of authority and without being obliged to participate in any illegality.

The last two paragraphs of the proclamation, the one rescinding the oath of allegiance and the one addressing a salute to the fallen and to the living, are what remained of the proclamation Umberto had previously prepared for a peaceful farewell. We should like to believe that all the factious and mendacious additions in this final, unlucky edition are due to the passionate and poisoned atmosphere of these last days.

The responsibility however is very serious and concludes a period which was not without dignity with an unworthy page. The Government and the good sense of the Italians will provide to repair the damage done by this disgregating gesture by consolidating their unity for the democratic future of the Country.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

Ref: 102/456/PRB

7 June 1946.

Press Release - Immediate.

The 53rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 7, 1946, under the chairmanship of the United States Acting Representative, Mr. John L. Goshie. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Salay	FRANCE
M. George Exintaris	GREECE
Colonel V. Savko	SOVIET UNION
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	UNITED KINGDOM
Dr. Sloven Snodlaka	YUGOSLAVIA

926/a

A report on current political developments in Italy, by Rear Admiral Robert W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, was presented to the Council by Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

ENTER A.B.C.

TRANSLATION

THE NEW ARMISTICE
ATTENUATES THE FINANCIAL ENGAGEMENTS

The President of the Council, Dr Alcide De Gasperi, has declared with regard to the new armistice that now he is just expecting the enclosures about the economic-financial part mentioned in Article 5 of the new document which has been handed over to him by Brig. Lush. Article 5 cancels all the economic-financial engagements which had been previously imposed by the Allies with the "Long Armistice" of Malta and foresees that that the new engagements will be established on the basis of some enclosures which will trace the American and English point of view and will be later submitted to the Government of Rome, in order to be signed at the same time as the main Document, not without granting Italy the possibility of negotiating freely and separately with London and Washington the future economic-financial conditions for the new armistice.

The fact that negotiations are going on between London and Washington makes us think that the two Governments want to harmonise their action. As it is known, the United States had agreed on general principles to renounce to the payment of the occupation troops as was foreseen by the "Long Armistice" of Malta.

It has been learned meanwhile that the new document is contained in one typewritten page.

(Messaggero, 4 June 1946)

3003

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7

TRANSLATION

The Council of Ministers reaffirms that the proclamation of the results of the referendum made on 10 June by the Court of Cassation in the form and according to the terms of article 17 of the Legislative Lieutenantial Decree of 23 April 1946 Number 219 has automatically brought about the creation of a transitory regime, during which as long as the Constituent Assembly has not yet nominated the temporary Chief of the State, the exercise of the functions of Chief of State pertains "ope legis" to the President of the Council in charge. Such constitutional situation, created by the sovereign will of the people in forms foreseen by Lieutenantial laws cannot be considered modified by today's communication of Umberto II to the President of the Council.

The Government, knowing that it can rely upon the sense of discipline of all the organizations of the State, renews its appeal to all the citizens that in the present moment, which is decisive for the fate of the Country in the interior as well as in its international relations, they may support fully united with their vigilant discipline and their active patriotism in the task of assuring the national peace and unity.

END 2

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91a	Cbl FX 66809 EC NAF 1143	27 May 46	CCS	Request fr answer to NAF 1136
92	Ltr ES/6.05 Stone	28 May 46	De Gasperi	Sinking of Allied Ammo in It Ports
93	Cbl 3364 Stone	28 May 46	SACLED	Protection of Royal Family, Public Order
93a	Cbl WX-89795 FAN667	30 May 46	Morgan	Protection of It Royal Family; Incl
93b	Ltr 940.21 Hamblen	2 Jun 46	CC	Security - Venice Area
93c	Cbl 9304 SACLED	31 May 46	AC	Protection of Italian Royal Family
94	Cbl 6686 Brown	03 Jun 46	P. Safety	American plane crashed into sea near Amalfi

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INSTRUCTIONS.—When papers on a subject become numerous they will be numbered serially and brief entries made on this form.

SECRET

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