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ITALIAN GOV'T MINISTERS, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES, ETC.
APR. 1944 - JULY 1945

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ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MINISTERS
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c o n f i d e n t i a l

Enrico BERARDINONE (communist party)

Undersecretary of State for post-war Assistance. Medical major in the Army. After the Armistice, on orders of the Piemonte partisan Command, he continued to serve with the Military Hospital of Pinerolo in order to refurnish with medecines, surgical instruments and clothing the patriot formations of the region. Having carried out his mission, he retreated on the mountains where, after having set up with the material taken from the Republicans several field-hospitals, he took over command of the XIth Garibaldi "Cuneo" Division.

Mario FERRARA (liberal) Underwriting Member of P.W.A.

Born in Rome in 1892, lawyer. Wounded in 1914-18 world war. Held the post of chief of the Press Office at the Ministry of Propaganda.

Sent to Paris as foreign policy correspondent of the paper "Azione", he returned to Italy in 1922 and collaborated with Giovanni Amendola on the "Mondo". He took part in all the anti-fascist campaigns up to 1925. After the suppression of the free press, he devoted himself to the bar defending counsel before the Special Tribunal in important trials, among which the one against the communist executive, in which the son of Amendola was condemned, etc. During the period of German occupation he was among the founders of the "Risorgimento Liberale" and member of the executive of the Liberal Party. After the Liberation of Rome he was a member of the epuration Commission appointed by Colonel Poletti.

He is director of the revue "La nuova Antologia" and political correspondent of the "Risorgimento Liberale".

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2677TH REGIMENT OSS (PROV.)
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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Report JRAR/83

ACHILLE MARAZZA

Undersecretary of Education

in the New Italian Government

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The attached report is based upon biographical data immediately available from published and other sources in Rome, and upon conversation with the subject and with others in a position to judge him.

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Rome, 17 July 1945

ACHILLE MARAZZA

Undersecretary of Education

in the New Italian Government

The present Undersecretary in the Ministry of Education, Achille Marazza, is characterized by fellow Christian Democrats as a capable, but humble, affable, and thoroughly Christian politician. He appears, in fact, to be lacking in vanity and pretentiousness. As an intelligent and conscientious worker, he hopes to conduct the work entrusted to him with the vigor and energy characteristic of Milan rather than to succumb to the slow, bureaucratic pace of Rome.

Marazza was born at Borgomanero in the Province of Novara on 20 July 1895. He received his primary education in Milan and subsequently was graduated in law from the University of Pavia. While there, he was Secretary of the Catholic Students' Union.

Having completed his university course prior to the outbreak of the first World War, he volunteered for service in the army. Sent to the Trentino front in 1916, he was seriously wounded in the shoulder and the leg and by the end of hostilities had attained the rank of major. After the war, Marazza returned to Borgomanero, where he continued his law career and developed an interest in politics. At this time, he was associated with leaders of the Popular Party, including Don Sturzo, in Rome and Milan.

In the last local elections free of Fascist control (1923), Marazza was elected Provincial Councilor for the

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Province of Novara, but from that year until 1929 he was under the close surveillance of the Fascist authorities. However, his opposition to the Mussolini regime was not so open that he suffered persecution. He says that at no time did he join the Fascist Party or become a member of the Fascist Confederation of Professional Men. So for twenty years, he led a rather inconspicuous life and was moderately successful as a lawyer.

At Rome in 1940, Marazza met with Alcide de Gasperi, Gronchi, Scelba, and others, and took an active part in the reorganization of the Christian Democratic Party. With De Gasperi's brother, he formed the first nucleus of the Party in Northern Italy.

What he stresses as the more adventurous phase of his life began with his recall to the Army in 1942. He served in Slovenia from the end of August, 1942, until the Armistice of 8 September 1943, when he escaped after imprisonment by the Yugoslav Partisans. He made his way back to Milan and Borgomanero, where, after the Germans were aware of his presence, he was advised to leave Italy. He reluctantly departed for Switzerland, but was turned back at the border. He then succeeded in joining a Patriot band and, until the liberation of North Italy, divided his time between the maquis and Milan, leading the Christian Democratic Party in the clandestine struggle against the Nazi-Fascists.

From September, 1944 until late April, 1945, Marazza 29 continued his party activities. He then was asked to represent the CLNAI in negotiations in Milan for the surrender of the Germans and Fascists. He met with Mussolini, the German

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military authorities and Cardinal Archbishop Schuster and set forth the conditions acceptable to the CLNAI for the Nazi-Fascist surrender.

As a delegate of the CLNAI, he was in Rome the second week of May, 1945. He made a return visit on 9 June, and it was largely through him that the Northern delegates made the proposal, on 12 June, for a government under the leadership of Ferruccio Parri, to be composed of members of each anti-Fascist Party with five delegates from Northern Italy to be Ministers without Portfolio.

Marazza's views are progressive though moderate. He looks forward to a republican form of government in Italy, and admitted that the policy of his party at Rome impressed him as overly-conservative when he first visited the capital in early May, 1945. However, he has long been associated with De Gasperi, Scelba, and other leaders of Christian Democracy, and there is no reason to believe his ideas are essentially different from those of the party's leaders.

As a lawyer, Marazza has no special training for his post in the Ministry of Education, but was presumably placed there to look after the interests of Christian Democracy in the field of public education.

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

24 JUL 1945

Report JRAR/84

ERNESTO ROSSI

Undersecretary for the Ministry for Reconstruction in the New Italian Government

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The attached report is based upon biographical data immediately available from published and other sources in Rome, and upon conversation with the subject and with others in a position to judge him.

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ERNESTO ROSSI

Undersecretary for the Ministry for Reconstruction in the New Italian Government

Ernesto Rossi was born in Caserta on 5 August 1897; his father was a Piedmontese, his mother was from Bologna. Rossi considers himself a Florentine since he had most of his schooling in Florence. He participated in the first World War, continued his economic studies after the armistice and received a degree in law at the University of Siena in 1920. He then taught economics at the Technical Institute at Florence; later he taught at the Istituto Tecnico Superiore at Bergamo.

Rossi's first political activity dates from his association with Gaetano Salvemini and the Rosselli brothers in Florence in 1924 - 1925. He contributed to the anti-Fascist paper Non Mollare and was also connected with the group headed by the anti-Fascist deputy Amendola. In June 1925 Rossi was obliged to go into hiding as a result of his participation in the publication of Non Mollare. After the political amnesty of December 1925 he returned to Florence. He maintained contact with anti-Fascists both in Italy and in France, particularly with Salvemini and Tarchiani.

Rossi was one of the founders of the Giustizia e Libertà movement in 1929. He helped direct the movement until he was arrested by the Fascists in October 1930. At that time he was removed from the roll of licensed teachers for his anti-Fascist stand. The Fascist Special Tribunal then condemned him to twenty years in prison. Along with Riccardo Bauer, another prominent member of the Giustizia e Libertà

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group, Rossi was sent to Regina Coeli prison in Rome where he spent nine years. He was then sent to the penal colony on the island of Ventotene. Here Rossi was able to collaborate with other anti-Fascists, in particular Altiero Spinelli, who together with Rossi founded the European Federalist Movement.

Rossi was brought back to jail in Rome in June 1943, but was liberated when Mussolini fell from power on 25 July. After the armistice of 8 September Rossi again had to flee from the Fascists and took refuge in Switzerland. He remained there until April 1945 continuing to develop the Federalist idea and attempting to spread its message among the anti-Nazi resistance movements of Europe. He returned to Milan only a week before the insurrection of northern Italy and was made a member of the Executive Committee of the northern Action Party. In the coalition government formed under Ferruccio Parri, Rossi is Undersecretary for the Ministry for Reconstruction.

Rossi clearly shows the effect of his long emprisonment under the Fascists. His friends are worried by his poor state of health, and he has been advised to take a short rest period before beginning his work at the Ministry for Reconstruction. He spends, however, at least a few hours every day in his office. Like many of his colleagues in the Government, Rossi is somewhat bewildered by the problem of reforming the whole structure and organization of his administration, which still retains its Fascist pattern. He admits his lack of confidence faced with this task, since he has had no previous administrative experience. He is essentially a theorist and not a practical politician. Whether he can

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adapt himself to the work at hand, whether his rather frail state of health can stand up under the strain, are questions which only the passing of time can answer.

1. The Ministry for Reconstruction

The Ministry for Reconstruction, Dr. Rossi explains, is to act as a coordinating agency for those governmental departments concerned with the material reconstruction of Italy: the Ministries of Public Works, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Transportation, Communications and Labor. He hopes that the Reconstruction Ministry can form a sort of "brain trust" which will formulate and direct long-term planning for the rebuilding of the country. So far, Minister Meuccio Ruini, formerly in the Public Works Ministry, has been able to approach the problem of reconstruction only from the standpoint of Italy's immediate needs, such as trucks, machinery and certain critical raw materials. At the present time, the Ministry is still awaiting an official definition of its responsibilities and authority. Rossi feels that he must know exactly what his Ministry is expected to do, how much power it will be given in dealing with other government agencies and what means will be made available to it, before he can make detailed plans and carry them out. Even when such preliminary questions are settled, the effectiveness of his work will depend very largely on the international status of Italy itself, its ability to carry on trade freely and to make agreements with other nations.

2. The Federalist Movement

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The internal reconstruction of every European country, according to Dr. Rossi, depends on the future structure of the

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European continent. Reconstruction in part or as a whole, he believes, will be virtually impossible unless some form of federalism is achieved. The Federalist Movement is obviously Rossi's brain-child and he sees almost all present problems in terms of it.

The European Federalist Movement was conceived by Rossi and Spinelli during their confinement on the island of Ventotene in 1941. Rollier of Milan and the Florentine scholar Calamandrei were also early Federalists and still write for the publication, Unità Europea. The movement draws its initial inspiration from the federal union of the United States. It opposes the principle of absolute national sovereignty and in many ways reflects the ideals of the former League of Nations. Only through Federalism, Dr. Rossi claims, can a democratic Germany be reabsorbed into the family of European nations and not become a threat to the peace of her neighbors. Rossi does not believe that a federalized Europe can be achieved through purely economic or solely political means. He had little faith in the efficacy of the Socialist or Communist Internationals. He is equally opposed to the internationalization of economic interests through cartels; and the customs union which was such a factor in the unification of the German states he believes is insufficient to form the basis for a federated Europe. Rather, he is convinced that the states of Europe must voluntarily band together in their own interest, just as the thirteen colonies joined to form the American union.

The future European federation may have as its nucleus a few states which will then admit the other contin-

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ental countries. The prospects for such an eventuality, Rossi admits, are extremely dubious. He finds that the decisions of the San Francisco Conference were dictated by interests of power politics on the part of the Big Three. France, he finds, is passing through a period of exasperated nationalism which is utterly opposed to the Federalist ideal. Germany does not yet exist as a democratic nation, and Italy, suffering the weaknesses of a defeated country, is in a poor position to argue for Federalism. Rossi says that his movement suffered a great loss in the death of President Roosevelt, because he was the spokesman for all democratic peoples, not for Americans alone. In conclusion, he observed that the words of Wilson himself might best be heeded at this moment, even though they were rejected by the makers of the peace of Versailles in 1919.

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2677TH REGIMENT OSS (PROV.)
HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
A.P.O. 512 U. S. ARMY
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

22 JUL 1944

Report JRAR/85

GIUSTINO ARPESANI

Undersecretary to the Presidency
of the Council of Ministers

in the New Italian Government

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Rome, 19 July 1945

GIUSTINO ARPESANI

Undersecretary to the Presidency
of the Council of Ministers

in the New Italian Government

Giustino Arpesani was born at Milan on 19 January 1896. As early as 1914 - 1915 he became secretary of the National Liberal Group, to which Amendola, Caroncini, Casati, and others belonged, and which advocated the intervention of Italy in the World War. After serving as a volunteer during the war, Arpesani graduated in law from the Ateneo at Pavia in 1921; soon thereafter he joined the Rivoluzione Liberale (Liberal Revolution) led by Piero Gobetti. With Ferruccio Parri, Riccardo Bauer, and others he started the Club Liberale, which Arpesani today describes as having been an informal association of men of progressive ideas, not all of whom were members of the Liberal Party. The same group helped found in 1924 the newspaper Il Caffe, later suppressed by the Fascists.

During the 1920s and '30s Arpesani travelled throughout Europe, in an effort, he says, better to understand the cultures and traditions of the various countries: particularly Germany, France, and Great Britain. He returned to Berlin during the war, to do what he could to protect the interests of Jews persecuted by the Nazis, and to establish contact with anti-fascist groups there.

When, in the spring of 1940, Italy's entry into the war appeared imminent, Arpesani approached the French

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ambassador at the Vatican, Vladimir d'Ormesson, whom he had previously known in France, to seek the Pope's mediation between France and Italy. He says today that although the Vatican Secretariat of State was sympathetic and helpful, Mussolini personally rejected the peace overtures.

In 1942, with Gallarati-Scotti, a former colleague in Il Caffe, he organized the first nuclei of the Liberal Party in northern Italy. After the September armistice, he took part in the first meetings of the Committee of National Liberation, later returning to Milan to organize Liberal military groups and the clandestine press in Milan, and to become his party's representative on the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy (CLNAI). He was one of the major proponents of the single partisan command, which was later entrusted to General Cadorna. He declines to discuss his trip to Paris via Switzerland during the war, other than to say it was a "black" mission on behalf of the Allied Nations.

The Undersecretary speaks fluent French as well as Italian. He gives the impression of being a clear thinker, with a broad perspective in European and Italian problems; he seems to be a conscientious worker, and is a ready, but discreet, conversationalist.

1. Views on His New Position

Arpesani expresses the greatest admiration for Parri, born of their long association in liberal, anti-fascist work. He says too that he has known his co-undersecretary, Giorgio Amendola, of the Communist Party, for many years. The latter's responsibilities he describes as confined to relations between the central government and the northern regions. Arpesani

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adds that he is on the best of terms with Amendola, although never feeling quite sure what he, and indeed most of his associates in the Communist Party, are really thinking: they seem to have a sort of dual personality.

2. Italy's Major Problems

Arpesani premises his discussion of the major problems confronting the Italian government with the well-publicized Liberal Party thesis that the first requirement is to establish order and assert the authority of the national government, or the State, within the ideological limits imposed by the preservation of real democracy. The problem of public order, he says, has different aspects in northern and in southern Italy: aspects which in turn pose the problem of national unity. Today, the latter problem is but an aggravated form of the historical difference between the energy and alertness characteristic of the people of the North, and the "heat-induced" lassitude of the people of the South. The impact of war has added material difficulties to the psychological, largely in terms of interruption of normal interchange of goods and services. Further, the attempts of the Neo-Fascist Republican Government to socialize industry have added problems in the North: since socialization was in fact carried out in some plants prior to the liberation, there is today considerable confusion and some resentment on the part of workers in those plants in which labor has not been granted participation in management and profits, through, for example, the factory CLNs and internal commissions. While he himself would not necessarily be opposed to profit sharing, or indeed to the socialization or nationalization of large firms of clearly

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public utility (he cites the railways as an example), Arpesani does not believe that the working classes are equipped to take part in managerial responsibility.

The problems of the South are complicated by the existence of small groups of "common criminals", many of which bear the stamp of the old Fascist cells. Furthermore, Arpesani says, many former Fascists in the South have joined the Communist Party in an attempt to cover their pasts by shifting from one political extreme to the other. The recent disturbances in Puglia Arpesani ascribes to such irresponsible elements, abetted by propaganda and even material aid contributed by Tito's agents in and around Bari. Another upsetting factor in the South has been the migration of rural populations to the cities, such as Naples, in the erroneous belief that more work and food are to be found there than in the countryside.

Arpesani feels that all these problems will be easily solved when work is provided, both for the Northerners and for the Southerners; the resumption of normal means of communication and transportation between the two regions is also, of course, essential. Work in turn depends upon the supply of raw materials for northern industries; in fact Arpesani believes that as soon as factories get back into production, and the workers have something to do and something to eat, the shop CINs and committees will lose their importance and quickly fade away. Thus he feels the current commercial negotiations between Italy and the United States and the United Kingdom, for the provision of the requisite raw materials, are of 413 tremendous importance; he is, however, aware of the transport

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and supply difficulties which the Allies must take into consideration in determining commitments to Italy.

3. Italian Politics

Discussing the Liberal Party, which he says has experienced little difficulty in integrating its northern components into the national organization, Arpesani states that the party is above all interested in the preservation of individual liberties. Thence, the institutional problem of monarchy versus republic is intrinsically unimportant: the form of government has no necessary relationship to its ideology. He feels, however, that Victor Emmanuel is personally unacceptable as a monarch, by reason of his having yielded to Fascism; the Prince of Piedmont, however, is probably acceptable despite having taken an active part in the military campaign against France in 1940. The Prince, as Lieutenant General of the Realm, has taken the position that he will accept the freely expressed decision of the Italian people, and has in other ways demonstrated an unexpected political maturity. Arpesani also expresses admiration for the republican form of government as exemplified in the United States and Switzerland; although he is not sure that a federal republic would be best for Italy.

He sees a good possibility that there may in the future be a fusion of the Action and Liberal Parties on the basis of their common championship of individual liberties. At the present time, however, there are two obstacles to a merger: the outspoken insistence of the Action Party on the creation of a republic, to which the Liberals are uncommitted; and the broad aims of the Action Party in regard to socializa-

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tion of industry.

Arpesani believes that the Vatican disapproves of efforts of the Christian Democrats, or any confessional party, to assume leadership of the country, on the grounds that such a party tends to be identified with the Church. The latter, he feels, wants to avoid either direct or indirect involvement, or the appearance thereof, in domestic Italian and in international politics. The Vatican would, however, approve of a government led by a truly democratic party -- for example, the Liberals.

4. International Relationships

The Undersecretary gives the impression of being a moderate francophile. France's post-war problems, he says, are almost greater than Italy's. One outstanding impression he derived from his wartime visit to France was that the French people were completely stunned and overwhelmed by the first impact of German occupation; the reaction, when it set in, was correspondingly violent. In contrast, the Italian people, particularly those in the North who had experienced an earlier Austrian occupation, were prepared for harsh treatment from the beginning, and planned their resistance accordingly. He expresses confidence in Bidault's friendliness toward Italy, but believes that General de Gaulle, as a military leader, has little understanding of the political necessity of Franco-Italian collaboration.

On the other hand, all of the members of the Italian government, Arpesani says, are extremely anxious to establish and maintain friendly relations with France. The Val d'Aosta episode, he feels, was precipitated by small, self-seeking

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French groups; the affair is now, however, closed.

Arpesani expressed great interest in American films which have appeared in Italy, characterizing them as skillful and entertaining propaganda which compared most favorably with the heavy-handed Russian films. He also feels that there is a tremendous interest in Italy in all sorts of American books and publications, simply by reason of their being American.

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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
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APO 512 U.S. ARMY

24 JUL 1945

North Italian Report No. 28

GIORGIO AMENDOLA, UNDER-SECRETARY TO PARRI

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Milan, 11 July 1945

GIORGIO AMENDOLA, UNDER-SECRETARY TO PARRI

Giorgio Amendola is the son of Giovanni Amendola, the well-known Neapolitan Liberal leader who died in the early days of the Fascist regime as a result of a brutal beating by Fascist gangsters. The son has been a Communist for a considerable time, though there is no information as to the year in which he joined the party. He has been in jail, in confinement, and in exile in France. In France he claims to have been instrumental in bringing about the first agreements between the Italian anti-fascist parties. He returned to Italy in the summer of 1942, and was one of the early members of the Central Committee of National Liberation in Rome. In may 1944 he left Rome for the North. The Communist party assigned him to lead the party in Bologna during the expected liberation of the city. But around October he was replaced by Guiseppe Dozza, now mayor of Bologna. Much against his will he was withdrawn to Turin where he took part in the insurrection. He was called to Milan towards the end of May 1945 to be with Luigi Longo, the Communist representative on the CLNAI.

Amendola is still young, no more than about 35 years old at the most, a heavy-built, round-faced man, who enjoys good

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food and good wine. He shows a wistful yearning for the clandestine period, of which the sense of danger, the comradeship and the irresponsibility appealed to him. In his conversation he is warm and expansive. At the same time he is earnest and seems to have formed his own views on the subjects he talks about. His outlook can generally be characterized as optimistic, even when he expresses an awareness of the obstacles in the path of any given objective.

Relations with and Appraisal of Other Parties

According to Amendola, the chances of a pact between the Communists and the Christian Democrats are rapidly fading, if they have not altogether vanished. Amendola had negotiated a local pact between the two parties in Turin. He ascribes the cooling off between the two parties as due mainly to the fact that the more timid and reactionary leaders of the Christian Democratic Party have come to the fore since liberation and have begun to prevail against the more progressive and left-wing men who had been in charge during the clandestine struggle. Amendola regrets that there are quite a few priests who preach anti-communism from their pulpits. In the Socialist Party, as well as in the Demochristian Party he discerns the post-insurrection emergence of less progressive leaders who show a tendency to steer away from cooperation with the Communists. D'Arragona and Modigliani are among the leading Socialists in this orientation.

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Amendola believes there is a good chance that a new popular party will be formed out of the fusion of the Communist and the Socialist parties. Even now he finds it difficult to define the difference between the two parties. The new party (in which the two partners will lose their identity) will give due consideration to the middle class. It will have a practical program of reforms that will "go easy" on ideology. In fact, Amendola stresses that at this moment it would be best not to place too much emphasis on theory. In the past all parties made errors. The Communist Party had been guilty, for instance, of underestimating the importance of the middle class and intellectuals, and of needlessly offending them. The new popular party will be bound to attract members of parties other than the Communist and Socialist.

Anti-Fascist Unity

Amendola is anxious that the six-party unity be maintained for a certain period, but even beyond this short-term program he seems to believe sincerely in cooperation with the other parties. This belief is perhaps based on his confidence that the Communist Party today can reasonably hope to achieve most of its aims by peaceful means. Thus, he insists, the present moderate and cooperative policy of his party, far from being a political maneuver to be succeeded by some bloody revolution, merely the realization that the reconstruction of Italy must be based upon all the forces of the country. However, the workers

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must be assured that the old industrial leaders, who were all more or less compromised with Fascism, have been definitely removed from their positions dominating the nation. He thinks that the Liberals, and to a less degree the Christian Democrats, might permit themselves to be used as a vehicle upon which the old industrial and reactionary groups could ride back into effective power. If these parties do succumb to this temptation, Amendola is confident that the popular leftist forces will be strong enough to oppose them effectively. In the event of an open attack involving physical violence, the anti-fascists could remobilize the partisans; furthermore, he thinks that Italy would not be another Spain but that the Powers would come to the aid of the threatened Italian democracy. However, in order to prevent the occurrence of any such emergency, Amendola believes that the strength of capital should be cut right now while the popular forces are still strong and riding the wave of liberation. Control of industrial and financial interests could best be effected through nationalization of key industries and through some form of workers' participation in control of other industries.

Elections

In line with his desire to preserve national unity, Amendola thinks that the time to hold political elections has not yet come. For one thing, elections held in a country still occupied by foreign troops would be subject to the charge of domination by foreign powers. He believes that theoretically

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there would be a gain in a clear-cut demonstration of the relative numerical strength of the parties; after such elections the formation and policy of the political bodies could become more realistic and conform with the will and temper of the people. However, in actual fact, he fears that a revelation of the great strength held jointly by the Communists and Socialists would frighten the other parties in Italy and perhaps some of the Allies. Either effect would be harmful and perhaps even dangerous to the future of Italy.

He envisages two temporary and partial solutions. One, applicable only to shop CLN's, is to submit each CLN as a whole to a vote of confidence. This step would avoid the phenomenon of CLN's which are but little cliques out of touch with the people. The second solution, applicable to both shop and communal CLN's, is that the principle of equal representation for all parties be dropped, while that of unanimous decisions be maintained. He reasons that equal representation of all parties interferes with the best utilization of manpower, as one party may have three outstanding men in the community or factory, another party only one. In this situation equal representation prevents the two good men of one party from contributing their best. On the other hand, the maintenance of the principle of unanimous decisions would protect any one party from being overwhelmed by the parties with more representatives. Amendola deems it essential that the CLN's continue to come to unanimous rather than majority decisions.

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If majority decisions should come into effect, shortly afterwards he thinks the CLN's would lose the adherence of one party or another, probably beginning with those having no mass followings; soon the committees would be robbed of their anti-fascist unity. This would in turn lead to a left-right alignment and retard reconstruction. The function of the CLN's, according to him, is to find the lowest common denominator on which all the participating parties can agree.

The Parri Government

Amendola regrets that Nenni was not made Prime Minister and is therefore not enthusiastic about the new government. He argues that the masses of the North had expected to have their contribution to liberation recognized through the appointment of an outstanding workers' leader, a great popular figure. Either Nenni or Togliatti would have met the requirements but Togliatti could not be considered for other reasons. Parri is a fine man, Amendola thinks, but a scholar rather than a popular leader.

Economic Situation

Amendola believes that the gap between wage incomes and the cost of living, in particular food, could be bridged somewhat by increasing the scope of distributive cooperatives at the expense of commercial dealers. In order to assure that they would obtain the required food, he would be willing to let the cooperatives offer to the producer prices somewhat higher than the general ceilings. The lower margin of the cooperative

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would more than offset this increase as far as the price to the consumer is concerned.

In the field of labor relations and the future regulation of industrial management, Amendola is very much of an empiricist. He admits that Fascist socialization legislation had made quite an impression on the workers and that it had taken a considerable effort on the part of the leftist parties to convince labor not to participate in any of the factory elections held under the Fascist socialization decree. Therefore, upon liberation, there was immediate need to demonstrate to the workers that the anti-fascist movement was at least as progressive as the Fascist Republic. This need explains why the CLNAI very quickly published its own socialization decree, which was intended to be an indication of intention rather than a working formula. He thinks the best road to follow at this moment is not to start out with a ready made formula but to let the various bodies in the factories experiment with different forms of workers' participation and control. This procedure, Amendola feels, should be easily comprehensible to the Anglo-Saxon mind which is less prone than the Latin mind to follow a preconceived logical goal. Already in some plants the shop CLN's meet regularly with management to discuss all matters affecting the life of the plant. He is very much against a mixed board of administration, since he fears that in many matters the workers would tend to be uninformed and helpless. In any event, Amendola stresses that none of the

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schemes now being worked out will attack the basic property relations, but will only insure that the sacrifices which the workers must undergo will be made for the good of the workers and the country as a whole rather than for the benefit of the shareholders. In fact, he thinks that by letting the workers sit in joint meetings with management and see for themselves the difficult situation in which industrial enterprises are today, the owners or managers will find the workers more ready to moderate their demands on the individual entrepreneur.

PHILIP J. CONLEY
Lieut., USNR

HANS LANDSBERG
1st Lt., AUS

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THE NEW MINISTERS

To the biographys already published of the new Ministers , we add those of :
Ecc. SIGLIENTI and CIANCA

Stefano SIGLIENTI , born in Sardinia, lawyer, Vice Director General of the " credito Fondiario" (Land-Credit) . Always anti-Fascist, he was in Rome among the principal founders of the Action-Party and of the clandestine-Press. Arrested by Germans, he was closed in Tasso-Street, later in Regina Coeli and after all he was sent to the hard labour.
After 4 Months, a few days before his companions's massacre, he escaped.
He is very capable in financial matter.

Alberto CIANCA , Minister without Portfolio of the Action-Party.
He is a vigorous journalist, a writer and an orator. In the first time of the Fascism , the " MONDO " , by his direction , was the centre of the resistence against the incipient Dictatorship.
Exiled in France, he was among the fir st men , who constituted and guided the clandestine-movement " JUSTICE AND LIBERTY ". Back in Italy, he had recently a big place in the political-events of the last Months.
He was President of the Council of Bari of the Anti-Fascists Parties.

15 June 44

file

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per fissare le ... massima delle attese dichiarazioni ministeriali.

I NUOVI MINISTRI

Alle biografie dei nuovi ministri già pubblicate aggiungiamo quelle delle LL. EE. Siglienti e Cianca.

Stefano Siglienti, sardo, avvocato, vice direttore generale del Credito Fondiario. Sempre antifascista, fu a Roma fra i principali organizzatori del Partito d'Azione e della stampa clandestina. Arrestato dai tedeschi, rinchiuso prima in via Tasso, poi a Regina Coeli infine avviato ai lavori forzati. Riuscì ad evadere, dopo quattro mesi, alla vigilia del massacro dei suoi compagni. Ha alta competenza in materia finanziaria.

Alberto Cianca, Ministro senza portafoglio del Partito d'Azione. Animoso giornalista, scrittore, oratore. Nel primo periodo del fascismo, il «Mondo» da lui diretto fu il centro della resistenza contro la dittatura incipiente. Esule in Francia fu tra i primi che costituirono e guidarono il movimento clandestino di «Giustizia e libertà». Rientrato in Italia recentemente ha avuto parte preponderante negli avvenimenti politici degli ultimi mesi ed è stato presidente del congresso di Bari dei partiti antifascisti.

Risorgimento, dated April 22nd., 1944.

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Bibliographical Dates on new Ministers.

Benedetto C r o c e . (Without Portefeuille). Lib.

Benedetto Croce is such a well known figure that it will be not necessary to illustrate it to the readers. The eminentest thinker of Italy has become, during the Fascist dictatorship, the Italian symbol and the consolation of the liberty. The moral and political idea itself of the liberty was profounded by him in terms which are worth to be studied not only in Italy but by all the free democratic nations.

His presence at the new government will be for the country the best motive of confidence. The wisdom of this great Italian man is making us sure that the country will be leaded towards its better destiny.

Benedetto Croce is born at Pescasseroli in the Province of Aquila on February 25th. 1866, but since his childhood he has lived at Naples. He was appointed xx Senator by Sonnino (Italian Prime Minister during war 1915-18) in 1910. Was appointed Minister of Public Education in the Ministry of Giolitti from 1920 to 1921. His speech pronounced in the Senate in the name of the opposition against the design of the Law concerning the conciliation was memorable among other speeches made by him.

Carlo S f o r z a . (Without Portefeuille).

Also the figure of the Count Sforza is already so well known to the whole of the Italian people and is respected in such manner that every illustration of it will be superfluous. Diplomatist, politician, author of a rare penetration, his life is before all an example of firmness of his character and of noble moral intransigence. Refusing, in his capacity as Ambassador at Paris, to recognize the new government established in Italy by Mussolini he has obeyed not only to the imperative of his conscience but he has also demonstrated a political quasi prophetical penetration. The long exile passed in a noble and deserving manner in France and in the Anglo-Saxon Countries has procured him, in the political circles, the same high respect which he is enjoying in Italy.

Giulio R o d i n ò . (Without Portefeuille). Dem. Christ.

Our eminent fellow-citizen Giulio Rodinò, born in 1875, is the uncontested leader of the democratic-christian party; as a very young man he was appointed delegated Assessor of the Comune of Naples then he has been deputy during five legislatures from 1913 to 1924. He was, together with Luigi Sturzo, one of the founders of the Popular Italian Party (Partito Popolare Italiano) and was appointed Minister of War and of Grace and Justice in the Ministries of Nitti, Giolitti and Bonomi in 1920- 21; he was President of the Inquiry - Commission about the expenses of war; he was Vice-President of the House of Commons (Camera dei Deputati) to which appointment he renounced after the matter Matteoti (Matteoti as socialist was killed by Fascist officials with the agreement of Mussolini). Then he was President of the Committee of the parliamentary Opposition. He

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Palmiro T o g l i a t t i . (Without Portefeuille).Com.

Born at Genova in 1893,has performed his studies at the University of Turin with the grade of a doctor in Law.He was before the War-1915-1918 editor of the Newspaper "Avanti",founded then,together with Gramsci the new order.Since 1924 Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party,since 1927 Secretary General,in 1934 he was appointed Vice-Secretary of the Communist Internationale (Comintern). From 1936 to 1939 he performed a communist activity in Spain where he has directed the resistence of the Republicans.After his return to Italy,some weeks ago after 18 years of exile,he has contributed a great deal to the resolution of the Italian political crisis.

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Pietro M a n c i n i (Without Portefeuille). Soc.

Mancini, born in Calabria, was an advocate and Professor of Philosophy. He has been Socialist Deputy for two periods of legislature. As a very cultivated man he has produced the best qualities in questions of administration and in political things in his office, as Prefect of the Porvince of Cosenza, which office he has now changed with the office as Minister.

Salvatore A l d i s i o (Interior). Dem.Christ.

He is Advocate, Chairman of the Democratic-Christian Party of Sicily, Representative of the Farmers (Agriculture) in the Consultative Council of the High Commissioner of Sicily. In 1924 he was elected Deputy for Caltanissetta after a memorable campaign against a Fascist candidate. He has participated as Major in the first War in Libia and then in the War 1915-1918 and has been decorated with an order for military merits.

Vincenzo Arangio R u i z (Grace and Justice). Lib.

Now appointed Minister of Grace and Justice he is a curator of juridical studies. His dissertations of the history of Roman Law, the Institutions of Roman Law, the testamentary Succession, the contractual responsability in Roman Law are esteemed of the students of the whole world. Born at Naples on May 7th. 1884 he was teacher at the University of Naples and for eight years at the University of Cairo. Adhering to the United Antifascist Front he has never had the intention to participate or to submit to the Government of Mussolini. As an influential member of the Liberal Party he was elected Vice-President and he has been President of the Committee of Liberation since the day of its foundation.

Adolfo O m o d e o (Public Education). Party of Action.

One of the eminentest figures of the new Ministry is, without any doubt, the Prof. Omodeo. Born in Sicily he has lived at Naples and his universitary career as well as his scientific activity are coordinating him among the first class historians of Europe in this period of time. Beginning with the history of the Christianity he has written then a dissertation about the history of the Risorgimento (Regeneration of Italy) with excellent essays about Cavour, Gioberti, Carlo Alberto illustrating in a profound manner people and acts in this period of time. His inquiries (essays) about the political and religious sense of the French Restoration are also of great importance. His essay about the time of the Risorgimento has obtained the same success and has the same sense (importance) as the Sommario (View) of Cesare Balbo. As a valorous combatant of the War 1915-1918 he has written a penetrative essay to the letters of the soldiers of this war. As a defender of liberty during the most serious period of Fascism he was appointed, after July 25th. 1943 Rector (Chairman of the Professors) of our glorious University and all citizens know his fervid activity for the regeneration of the Universitary institutions and for the formation of [illegible]

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Alberto T a r c h i a n i (Public Labour). Party of Action.

The new Minister for Public Labour is originating in the profession of journalism. Alberto Tarchiani, born at Rome in 1885, was Chief-Redactor of the Corriere della Sera (Newspaper of Milan) when he was preferring the exile for avoiding to serve the Fascist regime. In foreign countries he has performed an illuminative and energetic action for the group "Justice and Liberty". He was an initiator of the European motto against the National-Fascism. As a journalist of a very profound culture, as an author of rare efficiency and as a very vivacious polemical, the colleague Tarchiani has also carried out, after his return to Italy, a rare political intuition based on a healthy realism.

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Francesco C e r a b o n a (Communications).
Democracy of Labour.

The authoritative representative of the Democracy of Labour in the liberated Italy is born at the Bassilicata Region in 1885. Being a well known advocate for criminal cases he was also our esteemed colleague in the journalism. He was elected Deputy of the the Socialist-Reformist Party for the 25th. and 26th. legislature. His return into the political life is the motive of the consent of all who are knowing his vivacious intelligence and of his indefatigable activity.

Quinto Q u i n t i e r i (Finance).

Belonging to a well known family of Calabria the Engineer Quintieri re-attaching himself to the paternal traditions has carried into the Administration of the "Banca di Calabria" a period of equilibrium and a spirit of enterprise which have contributed to the success of this important Bank-Institution. With his big experience in economical and financial matters he is representing in the new Ministry a real specific competence.

Attilio D I N A P O L I (Industry, Commerce, Labour)
Previous Ministero delle Corporazioni). Socialist.

Born at Melfi sixty years ago he is one of the most well known advocates not only of his own province. Adhering already since his childhood to the Socialist Party he has defended their principles with tenacity and steadiness. He was elected Deputy for two legislatures, persecuted by the Fascism, he has always stood on his place.

Fausto G u l l o (Agriculture and Forest). Com.

The Advocate Fausto Gullo belonging to the Tribunal of Cosenza is one of the most well known and esteemed advocates of Southern Italy. Elected Communist Deputy in 1924 he was confined in 1926 but, after having returned to Cosenza he has resumed his secret antifascistic activity. In 1942 he has participated in an illegal meeting held at Rome in consequence of which the work against the war and the diffusion of the secret newspapers has been organized. Having not yet reached the age of 50 years the Deputy Gullo is a man of a rare energy and of an indefatigable activity.

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Il nuovo Ministero nazionale

composto dai rappresentanti di tutti i partiti

L'annunzio dato da Badoglio alla stampa italiana ed estera

Il Maresciallo Badoglio, ebbe nella giornata di ieri a Palazzo Salerno una lunga serie di colloqui coi rappresentanti di tutti i partiti per prendere i definitivi accordi sulla composizione del nuovo Ministero. Nel tardo pomeriggio ricevette il direttore del «Risorgimento» e successivamente i rappresentanti dei giornali italiani ed esteri.

Il Maresciallo Badoglio disse che al nuovo Ministero avevano dato l'adesione tutti i sei partiti del fronte unico di Bari. Il Ministero risulta così composto:

Primo Ministro — Capo del Governo: Maresciallo Badoglio.

Ministri senza portafogli: Senatore Benedetto Croce (liberale); Senatore Carlo Sforza (non iscritto ad alcun partito); Avv. Giulio Rodinò (Democrazia cristiana); Palmiro Togliatti (Comunista); Pietro Mancini (Socialista).

Ministro degli Esteri: Maresciallo Badoglio.

Ministro degli Interni: Salvatore Aldisio (Democrazia cristiana).

Sottosegretari: Avv. Nicola Salerno (Socialista) e Filippo Caracciolo (Partito d'Azione).

Ministro di Grazia e Giustizia: Avv. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz (Liberale).

Sottosegretario: Avv. Nicola Fortebardo (Democrazia del Lavoro).

Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione: Alberto Tarchiani (Partito d'Azione).

Sottosegretario: Avv. Adolfo Cilento (Democrazia del Lavoro).

Ministro Agricoltura e Foreste: Avv. Fausto Gullo (Comunista).

Sottosegretario: Gino Bergami (Liberale).

Ministro Industria Commercio e Lavoro: Avv. Attilio Di Napoli (Socialista).

Sottosegretario: Francesco Sansonetti (Democrazia cristiana).

Ministro delle Finanze: Ing. Quinto Quintieri.

Sottosegretario: Prof. Antonio Pesenti (Comunista).

Ministro delle Comunicazioni: Avv. Francesco Cerabona (Democrazia del lavoro).

Sottosegretari: Generale Di Raimondo e ing. Mario Fano.

Istruzione Pubblica: Prof. Adolfo Omodeo (Partito d'Azione).

Sottosegretario: Avv. Angelo Jervolino (Democrazia cristiana).

Ministro della Guerra: Generale Emilio Orlando.

Sottosegretario: Avv. Mario Palermo (Comunista).

Ministro della Marina: Ammiraglio Raffaele De Courten.

Sottosegretario: Avv. Domenico Albergo (Socialista).

Aeronautica: Generale Rossi.

Presidenza del Consiglio: Dott. Renato Morelli (Liberale).

La prima riunione del Gabinetto

A domanda di un giornalista straniero il Maresciallo Badoglio rispose che agli esteri non c'è alcun sottosegretario. «Per nostra costumanza — egli disse — si tiene un segretario generale di carriera che è ora il signor Prunas».

— Quando il Ministero terrà la prima riunione?

— Non è ancora stabilito, ma probabilmente lunedì o martedì.

— Potete farci, Eccellenza, una dichiarazione sul programma del nuovo Governo?

— Il governo, appena riunito, farà una dichiarazione pubblica, la quale sarà firmata da tutti i ministri. Quando l'avremo compilata sarà mia cura di informarne la stampa.

— Siete soddisfatto, Eccellenza, di avere un nuovo governo effettivo?

— Se non fossi soddisfatto, non l'avrei fatto.

— Eccellenza, quando ripartirete per la sede del governo?

— Domattina riparto, e si riprenderanno i lavori per prendere congedo dai vecchi ministri e ricevere i nuovi.

I nuovi Ministri

Benedetto Croce

Benedetto Croce è tal figura che non occorre illustrarla ai lettori. Il più insigne pensatore italiano divenne, durante la dittatura fascista, il simbolo e la coscienza italiana della libertà. La idea stessa morale e politica della libertà fu da lui approfondita in termini che dovranno essere studiati non soltanto dall'Italia ma da tutte le libere nazioni democratiche.

La sua presenza nel nuovo governo è per il paese la più sicura ragione di fiducia. La saggezza del grande italiano ci affida che la patria sarà guidata verso il suo migliore destino.

Benedetto Croce è nato a Pescasseroli, in provincia di Aquila, il 25 febbraio del 1866; ma fin dall'infanzia è vissuto a Napoli. Pubblica istruzione nel gabinetto Giolitti dal 1920 al 1921. Memorabile, tra gli altri, il discorso pronunziato al Senato, in nome dell'opposizione, contro il disegno di legge per la Conciliazione.

Carlo Sforza

Anche la figura del conte Sforza è ormai così nota a tutti gli italiani, e così rispettata, che ogni illustrazione ne sarebbe superflua. Diplomatico, uomo politico, scrittore di sere acutezza, la sua vita è sopratutto un esempio di fermezza di carattere, di fiera intransigenza morale. Quando ambasciatore a Parigi, egli rifiutò di aderire al nuovo regime instaurato in Italia da Mussolini, non solo obbedì all'imperativo della sua coscienza, ma dimostrò una chiaroveggenza politica quasi profetica. Il lungo esilio, nobilmente e dignitosamente trascorso

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Sottosegretari: Avv. Nicola Salerno (Socialista) e Filippo Caracciolo (Partito d'Azione).

Ministro di Grazia e Giustizia: Avv. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz (Liberale).

Sottosegretario: Avv. Nicola Lombardo (Democrazia del Lavoro).

Lavori Pubblici: Ministro Almi (Liberale).

Ministro Industria Commercio e Lavoro: Avv. Attilio Di Napoli (Socialista).

Sottosegretario: Francesco Sansonetti (Democrazia cristiana).

Ministro delle Finanze: Ing. Quinto Quintieri.

Sottosegretario: Prof. Antonio Pesenti (Comunista).

Ministro delle Comunicazioni: Avv. Francesco Cerabona (Democrazia del lavoro).

Sottosegretari: Generale Di Raimondo e ing. Mario Fanc

Istruzione Pubblica: Prof. Adolfo Omodeo (Partito d'Azione).

Sottosegretario: Avv. Angelo Jervolino (Democrazia cristiana).

Ministro della Guerra: Generale Taddeo Orlando.

Sottosegretario: Avv. Mario Palermo (Comunista).

Ministro della Marina: Ammiraglio Raffaele De Courten.

Sottosegretario: Avv. Domenico Albergo (Socialista).

Aeronautica: Generale Renato Sandalli.

Sottosegretario alla Presi-

dente consultiva — dopo di se — si tiene un segretario generale di carriera che è ora il signor Pruneti.

— Quando il Ministero terrà la prima riunione?

— Eccellenza, quando ripartirete per la sede del governo?

— Domattina riparto, e si riprenderanno i lavori per prendere congedo dai vecchi ministri e ricevere i nuovi.

I nuovi Ministri

Benedetto Croce

Benedetto Croce è tal figura che non occorre illustrarla ai lettori. Il più intenso pensatore italiano divenne, durante la dittatura fascista, il simbolo e la coscienza italiana della libertà. La idea stessa morale e politica della libertà fu da lui approfondita in termini che dovranno essere studiati non soltanto dall'Italia ma da tutte le libere nazioni democratiche.

La sua presenza nel nuovo governo è per il paese la più sicura ragione di fiducia. La saggezza del grande italiano ci affida che la patria sarà guidata verso il suo migliore destino.

Benedetto Croce è nato a Pescasseroli, in provincia di Aquila, il 25 febbraio del 1866; ma fin dall'infanzia è vissuto a Napoli. Fu nominato Senatore dal Sonnino nel 1910. Fu Ministro della Pubblica Istruzione nel gabinetto Giolitti del 1920 al 1921. Memorabile tra gli altri, il discorso pronunziato al Senato, in nome dell'opposizione, contro il disegno di legge per la Conciliazione.

Carlo Sforza

Anche la figura del conte Sforza è oramai così nota a tutti gli italiani, e così rispettata, che ogni illustrazione ne sarebbe superflua. Diplomatico, uomo politico, scrittore di rara acutezza, la sua vita è soprattutto un esempio di fermezza, di carattere, di fiera intransigenza morale. Quando, ambasciatore a Parigi, egli rifiutò di aderire al nuovo regime instaurato in Italia da Mussolini, non solo obbedì all'imperativo della sua coscienza, ma dimostrò una chiaroveggenza politica quasi profetica. Il lungo esilio, nobilmente e dignitosamente trascorso in Francia e nei paesi anglo-sassoni, gli ha fatto guadagnare nei circoli politici esteri la stessa alta autorità di cui gode in quelli italiani.

Giulio Rodinò

Il nostro eminente concittadino Giulio Rodinò, nato il 1875, è il capo riconosciuto del partito democristiano; fu, giovanissimo, assessore delegato del Comune di Napoli, poi deputato, per cinque legislature, dal 1913 al '24. Nel 1919 fu, con Luigi Sturzo, tra i fondatori del Partito Popolare Italiano, Ministro della Guerra e di Grazia e Giustizia nei ministeri Nitti, Giolitti e Bonomi nel 1920-21; presidente della commissione d'inchiesta per le spese di guerra; vice-presidente della Camera, ritiratosi dopo il delitto Matteotti; presidente del Comitato delle opposizioni parlamentari. Uscito allora dalla vita politica attiva, vi rientra ora, circondato dalla stima e dalla simpatia anche dei partiti avversi.

Palmiro Togliatti

Nato a Genova nel 1893, laureatosi in legge nell'Università di Torino, Palmiro Togliatti fu, prima della guerra, redattore dell'Avanti; fondò poi, col Gramsci, l'Ordine nuovo. Dal 1924 membro del Comitato Centrale del Partito comunista, e dal 1927 segretario generale, nel '34 fu nominato vice-segretario dell'Internazionale comunista; dal '36 al '39 svolse la sua attività in Spagna, dove diresse la resistenza dei repubblicani. Tornato in Italia, alcune settimane fa, dopo 18 anni di esilio, ha molto contribuito, con la sua iniziativa, alla risoluzione della crisi politica italiana.

Pietro Mancini

Avvocato e professore di filosofia, il Mancini, calabrese, fu deputato socialista per due legislature. Uomo di larga cultura, ha

FRONTE ITALIANO

Intensificato martellamento delle comunicazioni nemiche

Più di 2000 voli di guerra effettuati giovedì dall'aviazione alleata del Mediterraneo

FRONTE ITALIANO, 21

Si sono avuti duelli di mortai o d'artiglieria in molti punti. Le pattuglie alleate sono state attive su tutto il fronte.

Nella notte fra il 19 ed il 20 aprile un cacciatorpediniere della Marina americana ha intercettato quattro moto-siluranti nemiche al largo della testa di sbarco di Anzio. Nello scontro che ne è seguito una motosiluranti è stata probabilmente affondata e un'altra probabilmente danneggiata.

Le comunicazioni ferroviarie dell'Italia settentrionale hanno costituito ieri il principale obiettivo dei bombardieri alleati. Sono stati bombardati gli scali ferroviari di Fano e di Ancona e ponti sul fiume Tagliamento a Casarsa. Sono pure stati attaccati il porto di Venezia e i cantieri di Monfalcone.

Bombardieri medi hanno attaccato i viadotti di Arezzo e Bucine, i ponti di Cecina e Cerfido ed il porto di Livorno. Caccia-bombardieri hanno operato in appoggio alle forze di terra, colpendo depositi di rifornimenti, traffico stradale e ferroviario e ponti. Durante un attacco di escorta bombardieri sono stati distrutti diversi aerei nemici al suolo nel campo di atterraggio di Riefi.

Nel corso di queste operazioni sono stati abbattuti dieci aerei nemici. Otto aerei alleati sono andati perduti. Circa sessanta aerei nemici sono stati segnalati sulla zona di battaglia nelle ore diurne. L'aviazione alleata del Mediterraneo ha compiuto più di 2.000 voli di guerra.

Un'isola del Reno evacuata dai tedeschi

WASHINGTON, 21

L'agenzia di notizie olandese «Anetta» riferisce da Stoccolma che secondo il giornale di Amsterdam «Telegraf», controllato dai nazisti, i tedeschi avrebbero completato l'evacuazione dell'isola che si trova nello estuario del Reno, della Mosa, e della Schelda.

L'Eiar radiotonico britannico aggiunge che, secondo un annuncio dato dai tedeschi, i nazisti hanno «proibito tutte le comunicazioni tra la riva destra e quella sinistra della Schelda ad Anversa fino a nuovo ordine».

Si ricorda che precedentemente venne già ordinata l'evacuazione parziale di Anversa. La radio danese controllata dai tedeschi ha annunciato che una parte della costa dello Jutland è stata dichiarata zona proibita.

Il corrispondente del giornale di Stoccolma «Svenska Dagbladet» da Berlino scrive:

«Le forze d'invasione hanno armi nuove che possono calcolare con precisione la posizione degli obiettivi da battere.

I bombardieri ed i caccia alleati a grande autonomia possono attaccare ogni punto della costa atlantica dalla Norvegia al Golfo di Biscaglia. Le navi da guerra li possono appoggiare. Di conseguenza le forze d'invasione possono fare una sorpresa nella scelta del punto per l'attacco più importante. Si possono prevedere certe sorprese ma oltre ciò, vi è pure la possibilità di armi completamente nuove che sorprendano le difese tedesche».

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dimostrato ottime qualità amministrative e tatto politico nella carica, finora ricoperta, di prefetto di Cosenza.

Salvatore Aldisio

Avvocato, capo dei democristiani di Sicilia, rappresentante dell' agricoltura nel consiglio consultivo dell'Alto Commissario dell'isola. Nel 1924 fu eletto deputato per Caltanissetta dopo una memorabile campagna contro un candidato fascista. Partecipò col grado di maggiore alla prima guerra libica, e poi a quella del 1915-18, guadagnandosi una decorazione al valore.

Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz

Ministro di Grazia e Giustizia, è un cultore di studi giuridici. Le sue opere sulla storia del Diritto Romano, le Istituzioni di Diritto Romano, la Successione testamentaria nei papiri, la Responsabilità contrattuale nel Diritto Romano, sono molto apprezzate dagli studiosi di tutto il mondo. Nato a Napoli il 7 maggio 1884, ha insegnato all'Università napoletana e, per otto anni, alla Università del Cairo. Aderente al fronte unico antifascista, non volle mai appartenere o sottomettersi al regime mussoliniano. Membro influente del Partito Liberale, ne fu eletto vice presidente ed è stato presidente del Comitato di Liberazione dal giorno della sua fondazione.

Adolfo Omodeo

Una delle figure più eminenti del nuovo ministero è, senza dubbio, il prof. Omodeo. Siciliano di nascita, napoletano di adozione, la sua carriera universitaria e la sua operosità scientifica lo pongono in prima linea fra gli storici europei contemporanei. Partito dalla storia del cristianesimo si è volto poi a quella del Risorgimento, con studi magistrali sul Cavour, sul Gioberti, su Carlo Alberto, illuminando con profonde indagini uomini e fatti di quel periodo. Di grande importanza sono anche le sue ricerche sul pensiero politico e religioso francese della Restaurazione. Il suo trattato su L'età del Risorgimento ha ottenuto lo stesso successo, ed ha lo stesso significato, del Sommario di Cesare Balbo. Valoroso combattente del 1915-18, ha dedicato un penetrante studio agli epistolari dei soldati di quella guerra. Assertore della libertà nei momenti più duri del fascismo, è stato, dopo il 25 luglio, nominato rettore del nostro glorioso Ateneo e tutti conoscono la sua fervida operosità per il risorgimento degli istituti universitari e per la formazione di una coscienza politica nei giovani.

Alberto Tarchiani

Il nuovo ministro dei LL. PP proviene dalle file del giornalismo. Alberto Tarchiani, nato a Roma nel 1885, era redattore capo del «Corriere della sera»

All'opera

(Continuazione della 1. pagina)

co dell'Italia e della civiltà; oggi che la guerra ha assunto per noi il volto sacro della difesa della patria, alla cui liberazione la nostra sorte è legata.

Il dovere nazionale quando la patria è in pericolo, è un dovere superiore che si impone a tutti i partiti sani, composti cioè di buoni cittadini; ma è, di sua natura, un dovere che non sostituisce gli altri, come taluni credono, che non obbliga cioè i partiti a sopprimersi come tali, almeno per il momento, come se tutto quello che avevano pensato e voluto prima fosse fuori della patria ed estraneo a questa; ma che anzi scaturisce dalle stesse idee ed aspirazioni di parte ed appare, per il momento, come il massimo postulato di essi. Che cosa è infatti il programma di ciascun partito? Non è, in definitiva, che il modo creduto più giusto ed opportuno per condurre la vita nazionale al massimo di efficacia e di intensità.

In questo accordo di tutti i partiti nel nuovo Ministero Badoglio, non c'è alcuna rinunzia alle idee che ciascun partito rappresenta e per le quali pensa e sente di lottare; ma il pieno accordo di tutti a non mirare, nel momento presente, che ad un cosa sola, alla guerra ed alle molteplici iniziative che essa suscita ed impone. Anche l'azione dei ministeri che sembrano non essere collegati alla preparazione della guerra, è invece ad essa strettamente legata: lavori pubblici, comunicazioni, agricoltura, educazione nazionale, finanze non possono svolgere la propria attività se non in funzione della guerra. Gli scopi occasionali e minori non si integrano e non si avvivano se non nella visione di insieme, della liberazione del mondo dal nazismo e dal fascismo, dei grandi scopi bellici e del modo di raggiungerli. I partiti, mettendo da parte ogni competizione, pur conservando la propria fisonomia ed il proprio posto, assumono le comuni responsabilità in accordo di animi e di forze. Ciascun partito, in cambio di quello che esso dà di sè alla grande ed ingente opera comune, ha una parte del potere, ma solo per ser-

Sul fronte orientale

Gli attacchi tedeschi respinti nel settore di Stanislavov

Poderosa azione in massa dell'aviazione russa sulle miniere e le ferrovie dell'Estonia

MOSCA 21

Il comunicato diramato questa sera a Mosca reca che nella giornata odierna, a sud est di Stanislavov, le truppe sovietiche hanno respinto attacchi di grosse formazioni di carri armati e fanteria nemiche. Sono stati distrutti 68 carri armati ed il nemico ha avuto 1500 morti.

Negli altri settori del fronte, attività di ricognizione. Nella giornata di ieri sono stati distrutti o danneggiati 59 carri armati tedeschi ed abbattuti 69 aeroplani nemici.

Nella notte sul 21 aprile l'aviazione sovietica ha attaccato in massa miniere e noli ferroviari in Estonia. Grossi incendi sono scoppiati nell'area della fabbriche seguiti da esplosioni. Una eccezionale esplosione è stata osservata presso una miniera. Tutti gli apparecchi hanno fatto ritorno alle basi.

Dietro la coltre di fumo nerastro che grava sull'assediata città di Sebastopoli i veterani sovietici di Stalingrado vanno stanando i tedeschi ed i rumeni dalle loro posizioni nascoste nelle rocce. Chiusi come sono, in una zona che è stata paragonata ad un bacino, i resti dei nazisti nella Crimea vengono battuti sistematicamente dall'aria, dal mare e da terra, con tutti i cannoni di cui i sovietici possono disporre.

Sulla testa di ponte di Narva

Assai più a nord, le forze tedesche che erano state respinte venerdì, allorchè lanciarono un contrattacco che aveva lo scopo di eliminare la testa di ponte sovietica di Narva, sono state soggette ad un continuo bombardamento aereo da parte di centinaia di velivoli sovietici operanti in tale zona. Questo violento attacco aereo ha bloccato per parecchie ore la linea ferroviaria Narva-Tallin, obbligando parecchi operai a togliere i rottami e riparare i binari. È questa la principale linea che può venir usata per rifornire le truppe tedesche sul settore settentrionale.

La battaglia nella regione di Stanislavov

Gli attacchi del gen. Von Mannstein contro le truppe del Maresciallo Zhukov del primo fronte ucraino, nelle colline attorno i valichi dei Carpazi, nella regione di Stanislavov, hanno raggiunto una violenza inaudita. Ma in tre giorni di durissimi combattimenti, contrassegnati da attacchi sferrati uno dietro l'altro da parte dei tedeschi, questi non sono riusciti a realizzare alcuna penetrazione nelle linee sovietiche. Il comandante nazista è stato costretto a spostare alcuni dei suoi carri armati e veicoli corazzati più a nord, per far fronte alla rinnovata pressione russa a sud-ovest di Tarnopol.

I circoli militari moscoviti considerano questi attacchi lanciati dai tedeschi come privi di un fine significativo ma intesi semplicemente a stabilizzare il fronte, in previsione di una prossima offensiva russa su larga scala.

Von Mannstein ha continuato a lanciare masse di carri armati e di fanteria su di una scala che ricorda l'offensiva di sei settimane, lanciata dai nazisti a ovest di Kiev l'autunno scorso.

Le operazioni sul fronte italiano

Intensificati duelli di artiglierie su tutto il fronte

Formazioni tedesche hanno rinnovato il tiro di sbarramento di artiglieria pesante e mortai ieri lungo tutte le più battute zone dei fronti italiani.

Dove maggiormente si è verificato il disagio per il tiro nemico è stato lungo l'ala destra della testa di sbarco in un settore di 18 km., che fronteggia i due capozaldi tedeschi di Cisterna, sulla strada principale per Roma, e di Littoria.

Nonostante tutto fosse tranquillo nel fronte della testa di sbarco, per 24 ore, il nemico, ha effettuato un forte tiro di sbarramento in questo settore,

UN MESSAGGIO di Roosevelt

Le condizioni per una pace durevole

FILADELFIA, 21.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha inviato un messaggio alla Conferenza Internazionale del Lavoro che si è inaugurata qui ieri. Eccone il testo:

La netta superiorità alleata in Birmania

WASHINGTON, 21

Il Ministro della guerra americano, Henry Stimson, ha detto alla odierna riunione di stampa che non vi era motivo di conservare il mistero sulle operazioni nel teatro di guerra indo-birmano.

Egli ha detto: «I britannici hanno la superiorità per quanto riguarda le truppe e vi è anche una

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sue ricerche sul pensiero politico e religioso francese della Restaurazione. Il suo trattato su L'età del Risorgimento ha ottenuto lo stesso successo, ed ha lo stesso significato, del Sommario di Cesare Balbo. Valoroso combattente del 1915-18, ha dedicato un penetrante studio agli epistolari dei soldati di quella guerra. Assertore della libertà nei momenti più duri del fascismo, è stato, dopo il 25 luglio, nominato rettore del nostro glorioso Ateneo e tutti conoscono la sua fervida operosità per il risorgimento degli istituti universitari e per la formazione di una coscienza politica nei giovani.

Alberto Tarchiani

Il nuovo ministro dei LL. PP proviene dalle file del giornalismo. Alberto Tarchiani, nato a Roma nel 1885, era redattore capo del «Corriere della sera» quando preferì le vie dell'esilio all'asservimento al regime. All'estero ha svolta un'azione illuminata ed energica per il gruppo «Giustizia e Libertà», iniziatore del moto europeo contro il nazional-fascismo. Giornalista di vasta cultura, scrittore di raro efficacia, polemista vivacissimo, il collega Tarchiani ha anche dimostrato, dopo il suo ritorno in patria, un raro intuito politico, improntato a un sano realismo.

Francesco Cerabona

L'autorevole rappresentante della «Democrazia del lavoro» nell'Italia liberata è nato in Nasiticata nel 1885. Avvocato penale di molto valore, è stato anche un nostro brillante collega in giornalismo. Fu deputato socialista-riformista per la 25 e 26 legislatura; il suo ritorno alla vita pubblica è motivo di compiacimento per quanti conoscono la sua vivida intelligenza e la sua infaticabile operosità.

Quinto Quintieri

Appartenente a cospicua famiglia calabrese, l'ing. Quintieri, riattaccandosi alle tradizioni paterne, ha portato nell'amministrazione della «Banca di Calabria» un senso di equilibrio e uno spirito di iniziativa che hanno contribuito alle fortune dell'importante istituto di credito. Esperto conoscitore delle scienze economiche e finanziarie, egli rappresenta, nel nuovo ministero, una reale competenza specifica.

Attilio Di Napoli

Nato a Melfi sessant'anni fa, il di Napoli è uno dei più reputati avvocati, non solo della sua provincia. Ascritto fin da giovane al partito socialista, ne ha servito i principii con tenacia e fermezza. Deputato per due legislature, perseguitato dal fascismo, è rimasto sempre al suo posto.

Fausto Gullo

Lavo. Fausto Gullo, del foro di Cosenza, è tra i più noti e stimati avvocati dell'Italia meridionale. Eletto deputato comunista nel 1924, Gullo fu inviato al confino nel 1926 ma, non appena rientrato a Cosenza, riprese l'attività clandestina antifascista. Nel 1942 egli partecipò ad un convegno illegale che fu tenuto a Roma e nel corso del quale fu organizzato il lavoro contro la guerra e per la diffusione della stampa clandestina. Non ancora cinquantenne, l'on. Gullo è un uomo di rara energia e di un'infaticabile attività.

comunicazioni, agricoltura, educazione nazionale, finanze non possono svolgere la propria attività se non in funzione della guerra. Gli scopi occasionali e minori non si integrano e non si avvivano se non nella visione di insieme, della liberazione del mondo dal nazismo e dal fascismo, dei grandi scopi bellici e del modo di raggiungerli. I partiti, mettendo da parte ogni competizione, pur conservando la propria fisonomia ed il proprio posto, assumono le comuni responsabilità in accordo di animi e di forze. Ciascun partito, in cambio di quello che esso dà di sè alla grande ed ingente opera comune, ha una parte del potere, ma solo per servirsene ai fini della salvezza dell'Italia.

Quel giovane comunista Palermo, che assume il sottosegretariato al Ministero della Guerra, è il simbolo di tutta la situazione.

Risuciti sabotaggi di patrioti greci e albanesi

LONDRA, 21.

Ultime informazioni parlano di nuovi riusciti atti di sabotaggio compiuti dai patrioti greci ed albanesi contro i tedeschi.

In Tessaglia i patrioti greci hanno distrutto un treno merci tedesco e ne hanno fatto deragliare un altro. In seguito ad una loro azione, le comunicazioni telefoniche tra Salonicco e Larissa sono rimaste interrotte per 36 ore. I greci hanno inoltre ucciso 35 soldati tedeschi.

Patrioti albanesi della 4. brigata dell'esercito albanese di liberazione hanno recentemente distrutto un ponte sulla strada principale presso Coritza.

nella Crimea vengono battuti sistematicamente dall'aria, dal mare e da terra, con tutti i cannoni di cui i sovietici possono disporre.

Sulla testa di ponte di Narva

Assai più a nord, le forze tedesche che erano state respinte venerdì, allorchè lanciarono un

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Le condizioni per una pace durevole

FILADELFIA, 21.

Il Presidente Roosevelt ha inviato un messaggio alla Conferenza Internazionale del Lavoro che si è inaugurata qui ieri. Eccone il testo:

«Le condizioni per una pace durevole possono essere garentite soltanto da istituzioni economiche convenientemente organizzate, sostenute da umane condizioni di lavoro, un regolare impiego e un giusto reddito per tutti.

«Vedo nell'Ufficio Internazionale del Lavoro uno strumento permanente a carattere rappresentativo per la determinazione della politica internazionale nelle questioni riguardanti il benessere dei lavoratori, per una collaborazione internazionale in questo campo. E' questo un ente che ha l'autorità necessaria per stabilire e garantire l'adozione di un minimum fondamentale da applicarsi in tutto il mondo nei contratti di lavoro.

«I compiti a cui vi accingete proprio nel momento in cui la guerra raggiunge il suo culmine, sono prova del fatto che il benessere del mondo costituisce la prima preoccupazione di coloro che dedicano ora i loro sforzi a sradicare dal mondo ogni traccia delle ideologie e dei metodi nazisti».

Walter Nash, delegato capo della Nuova Zelanda, è stato eletto presidente della Conferenza. Egli ha dichiarato:

«I paesi con un alto livello medio di vita hanno una speciale responsabilità nel provvedere a che i piani per il periodo di transizione dalla economia di guerra a quella di pace siano accuratamente studiati e messi in opera coraggiosamente».

ne significavo ma intesi semplicemente a stabilizzare il fronte, in previsione di una prossima offensiva russa su larga scala.

Von Mannstein ha continuato a lanciare masse di carri armati e di fanteria su di una scala che ricorda l'offensiva di sei settimane, lanciata dai nazisti a ovest di Kiev l'autunno scorso.

La netta superiorità alleata in Birmania

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Il Ministro della guerra americano, Henry Stimson, ha detto alla odierna riunione di stampa che non vi era motivo di conservare il mistero sulle operazioni nel teatro di guerra indo-birmano.

Egli ha detto: «I britannici hanno la superiorità per quanto riguarda le truppe e vi è anche una netta superiorità alleata nell'aviazione. A meno che i giapponesi non abbiano la forza di consolidarsi nella zona che essi hanno attaccato, la situazione non diventerà critica».

Sam Jackett, corrispondente speciale della «Reuter» nell'Asia sud orientale, scrive della situazione birmana: «Dopo un mese di combattimenti sul fronte del Manipur, i giapponesi, a costo di parecchie migliaia di morti e di feriti, non hanno conquistato nessuna importante località e i due centri strategici di Imphal e Kohima sono fortemente trincerati e pronti a respingere ogni attacco nemico».

La Principessa Elisabetta ha compiuto 18 anni

LONDRA, 21.

Oggi la Principessa Elisabetta, erede al trono britannico, compie 18 anni. Questo compleanno ha un particolare valore, poichè in base alla legge costituzionale, essa è ora in età da poter succedere al trono con tutte le prerogative reali.

Messaggi di rallegramenti da tutte le parti dell'Impero e di molti paesi esteri sono pervenuti alla Principessa.

Ancora 1.400.000 uomini per le forze armate americane

WASHINGTON, 21

Secondo i più recenti calcoli fatti da funzionari dell'Esercito e della Marina, gli Stati Uniti dovranno avere altri 1.400.000 uomini nelle forze armate per la fine del 1944.

E' stato però fatto rilevare che questa cifra può variare a seconda dei bisogni dell'invasione.

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Risorgimento, dated April 23rd. 1944. (6)

Bibliographical Dates on the new Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of the State.

Renato M o r e l l i . (Presidence of the Council). Lib.

The Advocate Morelli is one of the most visible and of the most active elements of the Liberal Party at the reconstruction of which he has co-operated with the élan and the dedication known of all. He has performed his work together with Benedetto Croce also before the end of the Fascism. He is born at Campobasso in 1905, Doctor in Law and Social Sciences, he has acquired a big experience of the European political life on many voyages in foreign countries which he has made. As a member of the Committee of Liberation he has participated in an active manner in the work of the Congress of Bari and he has diffused the liberal principles by an assiduous collaboration in newspapers and magazines.

Filippo C a r a c c i o l o . (Interior) Party of Action.

Filippo Caracciolo, Prince of Castagneto, born at Naples in 1903, has entered the service at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a regular application in June 1934. He has performed his service in America, in the Balkans, in Turkey and in Switzerland. He has participated in an active manner in the secret actions of free Italy, being member of the Southern Centre of the Party of Action.

Nicola S a l e r n o . (Interior) Socialist.

As a well known Advocate in the Province of Naples, Socialist, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner for the Province of Naples in the month of November 1943. At the end of this year he was occupied at the Section of Labour of the Allied Military Government with the special charge to liquidate the Fascist corporations in the Campania-Region.

Nicola L o m b a r d o . (Grace and Justice) Democracy o. Lab.

As Deputy of Calabria for two periods of legislature he has participated in the parliamentary group of the Socialist-Reformistic Party and has been appointed Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Public Labour in the First Ministry Bonomi. At present he is the Chairman of the Democracy of Labour in the Province of Catanzaro.

Adolfo C i l e n t o . (Public Labour) Democracy of Labour.

One of the most important figures of the Tribunal of Salerno is the new Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Public Labour. He is originating in the circle of the friends of Giovanni Amendola. He is adhering to the Democracy of Labour which he represents as President of the Provincial Committee of Salerno. He is "Preside" of the same Province.

Gino B e r g a m i . (Agriculture and Forest) Lib.

The Prof. Bergami Caputo, born at Tricase in 1903 has an important competence in Physiology and in biological Chemistry. Doctor of the University of Naples he has got an exhibition for studies by the Rockefeller Foundation and has then made some voyages in Europe and

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The Prof. Bergemi Caputo, born at Tricase in 1903 has an important competence in Physiology and in biological Chemistry. Doctor of the University of Naples he has got an exhibition for studies by the Rockefeller Foundation and has then made some voyages in Europe and North America. In a respectable manner he has renounced the succession of the Prof. Foà removed from his office at Milan because he was Hebrew. He was then Professor at Naples and in his capacity of Assessor for Public Health (Hygiene) he has particularly distinguished himself in the combat against the Dermotyphus. He is very experienced in questions concerning the physiology of labour and the alimentation.

Giulio S a n s o n e t t i (Industry, Commerce, Labour) Dem. Chris.

Advocate, peasant, born at Rome in 1888, has studied economical and social sciences and Public Law. Voluntary soldier in the War 1915-1916. He has refugeed from Rome and has performed and performs a big activity in the province of Taranto for the Democratic-Christian Party.

T.C.

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(5)

Mario P a l e r m o . (War) Communist.

Belonging to a family of important juridical traditions (his father Giovanni was one of the greatest Advocates for criminal cases at Naples) he is also an advocate and has particularly performed his abilities defending many antifascists having been accused at the Tribunal of Naples.He renounced the office of President of the Association for Mutilated of War in 1924 in sign of protest against the Fascist Government.At present he is holding the office of an Assessor of the Commune for alimentation and public administration.He is representing one of the most efficient directions of the Communist Party.

Antonio P e s e n t i. (Finance) Communist.

The other Communist Under-Secretary is Antonio Pesenti,born at Treviso in 1910.Doctor since 1931 he perfected his knowledge in Economy and Finance.in foreign countries.After having returned to Italy in 1934 he was appointed Professor of financial sciences at the University of Sassari.But immediately after this appointment he was arrested having made antifascistic propaganda and was condemned to a punishment of 24 years'prison.He was liberated in 1943 and went back to Verona succeeding in escaping the nazi-fascistic inquiries and reaching Bari after an adventurous voyage of two months'duration.

Angelo Rafiaele I e r v o l i n o .(Public Education) Dem.Christ.

He is originating in the circles of the Catholic Action where he has been President of the Male Youth.He continued to work at the Catholic Action at Naples and then participated in the Chief Commission for the Regeneration of the Democratic Christian Party. He has represented his party in the Executive Board (Giunta Esecutiva) of the Committee of Liberation.As an advocate and publicist he is very esteemed also at the other parties.

Domenico A l b e r g o (Navy) Socialist.

Born at Catania 50 years ago he is an esteemed advocate for criminal cases.He has always performed in Sicily an efficient action against the Fascism,in consequence of which he has suffered persecutions,and against the Separatism.He is a member of the Chairmanship of the Socialist Party in the liberated Italy.

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Domenica 23 Aprile 1944

ITO

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I nuovi sottosegretari

Renato Morelli

L'avvocato Morelli è uno degli elementi più in vista e più attivi del Partito Liberale, alla cui ricostituzione ha cooperato con lo slancio e la dedizione che tutti sanno. La sua opera si è svolta accanto a Benedetto Croce, anche prima della caduta del fascismo. Nato in Campobasso nel 1905, laureato in diritto e scienze sociali, da molti viaggi all'estero ha ricavato una larga esperienza della vita politica europea. Membro del Comitato di liberazione, ha partecipato attivamente ai lavori del congresso di Bari, e diffonde i principi liberali con una collaborazione assidua a giornali e riviste.

Filippo Caracciolo

Filippo Caracciolo, principe di Castagneto, nato a Napoli il 1903, entrò nel Ministero degli Esteri con regolare concorso in cui riuscì primo nel giugno '34. Percorse la carriera in America, nei Balcani, in Turchia e in Svizzera. Ha partecipato attivamente al movimento clandestino dell'Italia libera, ed è membro del centro meridionale del Partito di Azione.

Nicola Salerno

Noto avvocato napoletano, socialista, il Salerno fu nominato, nel novembre 1943, vice-commissario per la provincia di Napoli. Alla fine dello stesso anno fu chiamato alla sezione del lavoro dell'AMG, incaricato specialmente di liquidare le corporazioni fasciste della Campania.

Nicola Lombardo

Deputato della Calabria per due legislature, il Lombardo fece parte del gruppo parlamentare socialista-riformista, e fu sottosegretario ai LL. PP. nel primo ministero Bonomi. Attualmente è il capo della Democrazia del Lavoro nella provincia di Catanzaro.

Adolfo Cilento

Una delle maggiori figure del foro di Salerno, il nuovo sotto-

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Adolfo Cilento

Una delle maggiori figure del foro di Salerno, il nuovo sottosegretario ai LL. PP. proviene dalla schiera degli amici di Giovanni Amendola. Appartiene alla Democrazia del Lavoro, che rappresenta come presidente del Comitato provinciale di Salerno. E' preside della provincia stesso.

Gino Bergami

Il prof. Bergami Caputo, nato a Tricase nel 1903, è una vera competenza in fisiologia e chimica biologica. Laureatosi nella nostra Università, vinse una borsa di studio della Rockfeller Foundation, e compì poi altri viaggi in Europa e nel Nord America. Non volle, nobilmente, occupare la cattedra del prof. Foà, allontanato da Milano perchè ebreo. Ha poi avuto la cattedra di Napoli, e, quale assessore per l'igiene si è particolarmente distinto nella lotta contro il dermotifo. E' assai versato nelle questioni relative alla fisiologia del lavoro e all'alimentazione.

Giulio Sansonetti

Avvocato, agricoltore, nato a Roma nel 1888, cultore di scienze economiche e sociali e di diritto pubblico. Volontario nella guerra 1915-18. Profugo da Roma, ha svolto e svolge grande attività nella provincia di Taranto per il partito democratico cristiano.

Mario Palermo

Appartenente a una famiglia di grandi tradizioni giuridiche (il padre, Giovanni, fu tra i maggiori penalisti napoletani), e avvocato egli stesso, Mario Palermo spiegò particolarmente le sue doti di difensore, patrocinando numerosi antifascisti innanzi al Tribunale di Napoli. Presidente dell'Associazione Mutilati di Guerra, se ne dimise nel '24 in segno di protesta contro il regime fascista. E' attualmente assessore del Comune per l'annona e il corso pubblico. Rappre-

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PERSONALITIES IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

(From PWB)

ACTION PARTY

Alberto Tarchi

A journalist and very intelligent, well-known anti-fascist who has been living out of Italy for some time. He was director of Nenni's paper "Avanti" until 1926.
He spoke at a public meeting held at Politeama Theater, Naples, to commemorate Giovanni Amendola.
Spoke at political mass meeting held at the Galleria Umberto in Naples on March 13, 1944 as a representative of the Action Party.
He has spoken at student and political meetings at various times.
His attitude toward the formation for new government has been decidedly against any government sponsored by Badoglio, cooperating with Sforza.

Giorgio Amendola

Age about 35. Tall, slender, rather sickly looking but friendly and courteous. Answers questions freely and without hesitation, although at first he appears diffident. Seems to know a great deal about Italian political life and gives the impression he enjoys talking.
Dec. 1941. Appointed leader of the Party of Action in So. Italy.
Jan. 27, 1944. Appointed secretary to the Junta Executive at the Bari Congress.

Count Gaetano Manicardi

Commander of Orsoni. Is one of the escapees of the Ponza Concentration Italians in Rome. Where he used his hearing on sections to organize resistance against the fascist government. One of the leaders of the Action Party in Rome.
He was a close collaborator with the Allies at the time of the Salerno landings. Scions of a Romagnol family is Piedmont, which has long been connected with the house of Savoy. He used the name of Guido in public, as his children are at the present in Piedmont. He is a fervent republican. Speaks excellent French and English.

Giorgio Pio Galli

Born in 1913. Magistrate at the Bari Tribunal. Imprisoned for anti-fascist activities in 1943, together with one of founders of the Liberal Socialist move out in Italia in 1942. Secretary of the Party of Action in Bari and the Committee of National Liberation in Bari since Sept. 1943. Resigned his post as magistrate in March 1944.
Secretary of the Bari Congress. Is interested in the organization of labor.

Tarchiani

One of the most prominent of the exiles. Lived for 30 years

Rome.

His attitude toward the formation for new government has been decidely against any government proposed by a coalition representing with efforts.

Prince Ruspoli

Age about 30. Tall, slender, rather sickly looking but friendly and courteous. Answers questions freely and without hesitation, although at first he appears diffident. Seems to know a great deal about Italian political life and gives the impression he enjoys talking.
Sept. 1943. Appointed leader of the Party of Action in Rome, Italy.
Jan. 27, 1944. Appointed secretary to the Rome executive at the Bari Congress.

Count Alessandro Casati

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

Michele Cifarelli

Born in 1913. Magistrate at the Bari tribunal. Imprisoned for anti-Fascist activities in 1943, together with one of founders of the Liberal Socialist Party in Puglia in 1942. Secretary of the Party of Action in Bari and the Committee of National Liberation in Bari since Sept. 1943. Resigned this post as magistrate in March 1944.
Secretary of the Bari Congress. Is interested in the organization of labor.

Tarchiani

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

Guido Calogero

Appointed rector of Rome Univ. by Badoglio, election confirmed by Univ. senate, Feb. 1944. Held the chair of History of the Church in the Univ. of Naples. Formerly professor of Ancient History at Univ. of Catania. Author of many critical and historical works, including a study of the Risorgimento. Has collaborated on the "Critica" since 1931. Has a son a prisoner of war in Egypt. Is profoundly pro-Allied. One of the few scholastic figures of importance in this part of Italy. Never had the party badge.

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PAGES MISSING IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN CONSTITUTION 1/2/46 (3)

MONARCHIST ACTION PARTY

Aurelio Peretti — one of the leading members of the Monarchist Action Party.

SOCIALIST

Pietro Palermo
Avv. di Napoli

Leader of strong socialist party at Bari, in the Mezzogiorno. Said to incline towards the Socialists. Has appointed the Communists as his allies. Criticised as a man of irregular life and equivocal character (by the Minister of Interior)

Augusto Varasi-Sutto — Leader of General Directorate of National Council of Socialist Party. About 30 years old. Secretary of Socialist Party, Bari. Editor of "Avanti" in Bari. Good worker

Avv. Giorgio Amendola — Former Socialist deputy for Salerno. In collaboration with Nenni and Pietro Nenni, Leader of Socialist Party in Salerno. Appointed prefect of Naples by C.L.N. in co-operation at Salerno (Sig. Nino Pallidoro, who offered his on behalf of Neapolitan particulars of [illegible] allowed to conspiracy which has been against party discipline, was criticised at Salerno by the Action Party and the question of the right for parties to exclusively favouring his own party.
Amendola has been greatly contested by Liberal operations, and this with his long nose have made him an easy victim for the Salerno Independists.

CHRISTIAN PARTY

Fermanti

Paolo Pedrazzi — Christian. He mixed with the young Christian. Carried various tasks of Instructor in Italy for Resistance activities. Carried against the Nazis during Resistance war and with the partisans during the Spanish Civil War. Was in Russia in 1939 [illegible] Ministerial to a Parliamentary Commission. Spoke and so long hours of Instructor by giving for Resistance activities in Spain after the revolution, but [illegible] to Spain in 1939. Arrest for the Allied during the Resistance and Spanish revolution. Resistance leader on the Spanish revolution and party leader of the party in Spain. Until the arrival of Togliatti the Communist spirit in the Socialist party in Liberated Italy. Is now in Italy, where he has been sent to assure the immediate from their tutor.

Angelo Lorenzetto — member of general directorate of national council of socialist party. about 50 years old. secretary of socialist party, Sard. editor of "avanti" in Sard. good worker

Rev. Carlo Cardini — former socialist deputy for Cosenza. in outspoken anti-fascist and twice imprisoned. leader of socialist party in Cosenza. appointed prefect of Cosenza by U.S. in 1943. visited at Cosenza Lt. Gen. Philipson, who offered him on behalf of Angelo Grottanelli of Justice or Labor. Cardini's acceptance would have been against party discipline. was criticized at Cosenza by the action party, and for further of the right for negotiation and aggressively remaining his own party.
Cardini has weak eyes protected by tinted spectacles, and this with his long nose have made him an easy victim for the Cosenza impersonists.

Christian Party

Fracassi

Paolo Pecorelli — [illegible]. [illegible] with the young [illegible]. served various terms of imprisonment in Italy for partisan activities. served against the Spanish during Spanish war and with the republicans during the Spanish civil war. [illegible] in France in 1939 received "[illegible]" to a Russian [illegible]. Condemned to long term of imprisonment by Vichy for partisan activities in Paris after the armistice, but escaped to escape in hiding. Served for the Allied Int. in the Resistance and Italian campaigns. Communist worker on the Giunta Executive and deputy leader of the party in Rome. Until the arrival of Togliatti he serving spirit in the communist party in liberated Italy.
He was in Italy, where he has been used to arrange the evacuees from their target.

Prof. Eugenio Reale (not related to ex-minister of Interior) — born 1905, Naples. 1924. belonged to the socialist party. 1929. joined the communist party in exile. 1931. arrested and sentenced to 10 yrs. imprisonment. 1934. released after serving 2½ years. 1937. appointed leader of the Neapolitan communist party. 1939. [illegible] in France with P.C.I. 1940. was arrested and spent 2 years in a military prison and concentration camp near Toulouse. Thereafter a year in a "[illegible]" in Italy. Released after the signing of the armistice. Reappointed leader of the Neapolitan communist party, a position he continues to hold (Dec. 1943)

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~~MEMBERS CONTACTED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT~~ ~~12/3/88~~ (2)

Christian Democrat party

Dr. Alcide De-Gasperi — Ex-Premier. Elderly, respected personality in Italy. Fairly well to do.
Leader and President of the Christian Democrat party.
He does not belong to the group of big landowners in Sicily, who look on the Christian Democrats with distrust, as a primary plank in their party platform is to break up the big estates.
He was a deputy in Parliament before the Fascists.

√ Avv. Guido Sodiro — Member of Rome

Minister of War under Nitti and previously Minister of Justice. Leader of the Sturzo's Partito Popolare which he represented in Parliament.
A prominent figure in Neapolitan social and political life.
Never a member of the Fascist party.
Administrator of various charitable organizations.
Made a moving and effective speech at the Vatican.
The best-known figure of the Christian Democrat party in liberated Italy.

Liberal party

Avv. Vittorio Scialoja — Formerly professor of International Law at Naples University, now holds the chair in administrative law at Naples.
An authority on institutional and administrative law.
Mentioned in connection with the Ministry of Grace and Justice.
Member of the Liberal party.

Benedetto Croce — Deputy Leader of the Liberal party.
Close friend of Croce.
His father is one of the directors of the Bank of Naples.
Lawyer for the Bank of Naples.

Vittorio Scialoja — Professor of Roman Law at University of Naples.
Author of various important treatises on Roman law and Greco-Egyptian papyri.
Leader of the Liberal party in Naples.
Represents the Liberal party on the Junta Executiva.
Nominated after the Bari Congress (Jan. 28-29)
Head of Naples Committee for Naples area.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Vv. Ernlio Pohico' Prasso di Napoli	Minister of war under Nitti and previously minister of justice. Member of Don Sturzo's Partito Popolare which he represented in Parliament. A prominent figure in Neapolitan social and political life. Former a member of the Fascist party. Administrator of various charitable organizations. Made a moving and effective speech at the last congress. The best-known figure of the Christian Democrat party in liberated Italy.

Liberal party

Vv. Ugo Forti	Formerly professor of international law at Naples University, now holds the chair in administrative law at Milan. An authority on institutional and administrative law. Imprisoned in connection with the ministry of grace and justice. Member of the liberal party.
Ugo de Carolis	Deputy leader of the liberal party. Close friend of Croce. His father is one of the directors of the Bank of Naples. Lawyer for the Bank of Naples.
Vincenzo Arangio-Ruiz	Professor of Roman law at University of Naples. Author of various important treatises on Roman law and Greco-Egyptian papyri. Leader of the liberal party in Naples. Represents the liberal party on the Giunta Esecutiva. Nominated after the last congress (Jan. 1944) Head of Purge Committee for Naples area.

Labor party

Vv. Giuseppe Saragat	Former deputy for the Socialists, his native province is Turin. Has a deep scar over the left eye. Is a original leader and is typical of the southern Italian Riformisti. 29.10.32 become member of Fascist party. 23.4.34 become member of Fascist syndicate. In October 1943, leader of the Naples branch of the Psicomunisti Nenni and in January of this year became leader of this party in liberated Italy. Represents his party on the Giunta Esecutiva.

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NAMES MENTIONED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

~~4/3/88~~

(1)

Dr. Leopoldo Piccardi	served in the artillery in the Great War. Formerly a high ranking civil servant. Ex-Badoglio Minister of Commerce and Industry. Was resigned as Minister of Labor as reported by Radio Fascista (Dec. 6, 1943) Was been removed from the office of State Counsellor by the fascist authorities. Feb. 1944)
Probably party of action	

F.N.
Ministers without portofolios.

De Nicola
Croce
Sforza

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P.M.
Ministers without portfolios.

P. Nicole
Group
Chairman

2349