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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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JAN. - APR. 194
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
JAN. - APR. 1945
(1 OF 2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0733

19

CONFIDENTIAL

N° 15.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N°14, APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section

20th April, 1945.

N° 15 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence	1
2	Meeting of the Fronte Monarchico	3
3	The "Institutional" Question seen from Florence	3
	PUBLIC OPINION	
4	President Roosevelt	6
5	P.W.B. Officials Honoured	7
6	Press Meeting	7
7	"Questo era il Fascismo"	8
8	Reading Room opens in Florence	8
9	Trieste	9
	GENERAL	
10	Subscriptions to Treasury Bonds	10
11	Inauguration of the Florentine Tram Service	10
12	The Galileo Works	10
	APPENDICES	
	APPENDIX I — Reactions to Allied Foreign Policy	I-III
	APPENDIX II — Florentine Personalities - The Democrazia del Lavoro	IV-V

5224

Note: Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502/

Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N°14, APO 512 U.S. army

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Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
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1	Congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence	1
2	Meeting of the Fronte Monarchico	3
3	The "Institutional" Question seen from Florence	3
	PUBLIC OPINION	
4	President Roosevelt	6
5	P.W.B. Officials Honoured	7
6	Press Meeting	7
7	"Questo era il Fascismo"	8
8	Reading Room opens in Florence	8
9	Trieste	9
	GENERAL	
10	Subscriptions to Treasury Bonds	10
11	Inauguration of the Florentine Tram Service	10
12	The Galileo Works	10
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	APPENDIX I — Reactions to Allied Foreign Policy	I-III
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N° 15.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S.Army

"D" Section

20th April, 1945.

N° 15 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

The Congress of the Liberation Committees of the Province of Florence provides the highest interest in this week's local political activities. In a fiery speech at one of the sessions the Socialist Mayor of Florence attacked the Prefect warning him to keep his hands off the communal administration. The resolution voted at the final session confirmed the predominantly political task of the C.L.N. as the trait d'union between the anti-Fascist forces of the country and approved a proposal of the Tuscan C.L.N. to set up a Regional Reconstruction Board which would work out plans for rebuilding and the financing thereof.

It has been suggested that there is a certain weakening of republican sentiment in Florence. Whether true or not it is undoubtedly a fact that the monarchists have been deploying their forces of late in an effort to proselytize wavering republicans. There are now three separate bodies at work trying to gain adherents, but, as in the opinion of most Florentines "monarchist" is synonymous with "fascist", they are probably finding it heavy going.

By way of Appendix there is a statement by an intellectual who makes an appeal for better understanding of the Italian case by the Allies whose apparent indifference to the political and moral rebirth of Italy is a matter of distress to thinking Italians.

0736

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

CONFIDENTIAL N° 15.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512,U.S.Army

"D" Section 20th April, 1945.

N° 15 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. Congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence.

A congress of Committees of Liberation in the Province of Florence began its sessions on Sunday April 14th in Florence in the Rotonda del Brunelleschi in Via degli Alfani. Journalists "spread" on the spectacle which the large hall filled to overflowing presented, and hailed the meeting as the perfect popular assembly representing all classes from university professors to peasants.

The congress was opened at 11 o'clock by Prof. Carlo Ragghianti, president of the C.T.L.N., who read a message which had been sent to the C.L.N. of Northern Italy. An appeal was made in the message to the spirit of concord the Committee considered conditio sine qua non for the rehabilitation of the country. Ragghianti then illustrated the activities of the Committees from September 8th and their contribution to the struggle for liberation. "We", he continued, "intend in this Congress to draw up a balance sheet to see what has been done, what can and must be done better, and what remains to be to be done through the faith and work of us all."

The next speaker was Prof. Pieraccini, socialist Mayor of Florence, who dwelt at length on communal independence, and accused the Prefect of throwing spanners into the communal machinery. As an example of prefectorial sabotage he cited the opposition of the Prefect to the constitution of an independent procurement body for foodstuffs which would have been empowered to buy up supplies wherever they could be found. The Prefect

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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*(Ed. note. It is understood that A.M.G. placed the actual veto on this scheme.)

5222

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Another speaker was the Italian ambassador-designate to Brasil, Martini, who is a Demo-Christian and head of the Deputazione Provinciale. He brought the greetings of the Deputazione to the Congress and hoped that in the common interest the parties would continue to collaborate.

The real business of the Congress then began under the direction of a platform committee composed of a communist, Santini from Empoli, an Action Party man, Corsi from Prato, a socialist, Ugnesti, from Pistoia, a Demo-Christian, Calamandrei from S. Casciano, and a liberal, Landucci from Greve. Calamandrei read out the agenda and Prof. Santoli read the report on the first item of it, which was Local Reconstruction. Discussion from the floor was brisk and was finally summed up by Regghianti. After this the meeting adjourned till Monday April 16th.

At the second session, Prof. Regghianti explained the formation of the new Reconstruction Board set up by the C.T.L.N. and comprising a Giunta of leading political and administrative representatives with executive duties, and 12 technical commissions a general secretariat and a legal office.

Following a discussion on the subject, Prof. Regghianti spoke on the "tasks and duties of the C.L.N." He proposed two alternatives to the problem of legal recognition: either the C.L.N. should be satisfied with the moral authority they now possess as the "expression of the prevailing political currents, or they should be absorbed into the state order." However, the C.L.N. had already received ample legal recognition from A.M.G. as a representative organ with consultative functions. Following the example of Florence the Comitato Centrale Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia had already developed its organization and authority to a degree which brought it recognition as the legal representative of the present Government. In any case the C.T.L.N. would continue to insist that, at least until the time of calling the Constitution, the Committees should function with precise duties within the framework of the state. Further discussion followed.

Montelatici, a member of the Florence Communist Party, then spoke on "the convocation of a Regional meeting and a National meeting of the C.L.N."

0740
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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At the concluding session a resolution was voted confirming the predominently political task of the C.L.N. as the link between the anti-fascist parties and as the expression of the country's democratic forces. The Congress also approved the proposal of the C.T.L.N. to set up a provincial reconstruction board. The board would develop plans for rebuilding and its financing and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

would entrust the actual execution of the work to Labour Co-operatives in order to eliminate private speculation.

In an interview with a P.W.B. officer Professor Mariotti of the Socialist Party said that in his opinion the object of the Congress was to amalgamate the democratic forces representing the Province of Florence. General discussions of problems of interest to the whole Province should lead to closer collaboration and unity in work. With regard to Prof. Pieraccini's criticism of the Prefect of Florence, Mariotti thought the attack was directed more against the system in force than against the Prefect himself. Prefects at the present time found themselves obliged to apply numerous regulations some of which were necessarily Fascist, others pre-Fascist and others again issued in Southern Italy after the Liberation. All of them referred to a different political situation from that at present existing in Florence, and this was the cause of the strange and somewhat unpleasant position in which Prefects were sometimes placed.

2. Meeting of the Fronte Monarchico.

A meeting of the Fronte Monarchico (see Report N° 11) was held in Florence on Saturday April 14th under the chairmanship of Signor Geddes da Filicaia, a Florentine aristocrat who is the secretary of the Fronte. Not all of those present belonged to the Fronte or even held monarchist views, but there were no "incidents". Avv. Ferri, a fervent monarchist, read the report. He maintained that the number of Monarchists in Florence was much larger than might be thought because many people lacked the courage to profess their political faith openly. He urged the necessity of a plebiscite for setting up a Constituent Assembly capable of reforming the constitution of the country. The speaker was constantly interrupted and young liberals of opposing tendencies - monarchist and republican - indulged in a heated debate as to the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the "institutional" question.

The Fronte Monarchico, it may be added en passant, meets every Saturday and the principal of freedom of the Press is rather undemocratically ignored in that no mention of their proceedings ever appears in the two Florence news-sheets - the Nazione del Popolo because of its republican bias as the organ of the C.T.L.N. and the Corriere del Mattino because of a desire

0742
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758702/

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3. The "Institutional" Question seen from Florence.

An Italian P.W.B. collaborator attempts the following

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778522

synthesis of views held by Florentines on the institutional question:

The recent speech of Togliatti immediately uncorked discussions on the "institutional" question, a subject which seemed to have been tacitly relegated to the limbo of post-liberation problems. Comments made in Florence on Togliatti's proposal of a civil regency may be summed up broadly as follows:-

There are strong republican traditions in Florence, and in general throughout Tuscany, and even the aristocracy is rooted to the old communal and libertarian institutions of the time of the Communes and the Signorie It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that after the liberation the bulk of the population fell for the republican propagenda of the Left. As is the case with peoples rich in history, the Florentines have a yellow streak which induced them to peaceful compliance, free from moral inhibitions, with whatever political force that may be dominant. Thus after the liberation the noisiest slogan was "Down with the Monarchy" and accordingly the Florentines howled in chorus.

The initial burst of enthusiasm has now given way to pessimism and the masses are becoming convinced that it is utopean to talk of a really democratic republic and that there is instead more than a possibility of a republic dominated by the parties of the Left coming into being, with consequences entailing the laicization of the state, a policy of denunciation in the international field, and a rupture of national unity. It is undenisble that the general public is suspicious of Communism and, while putting up with the intimiditory methods sometimes adopted by its exponents, is none the less very much on its guard against new social experiments. Many republicans would certainly renounce their ideology if republicanism meant the establishing of a dictatorship of the Left. Others are beginning to feel that the new republic would be anti-catholic and others again that Italy could not produce a man capable of holding the part of president.

Coinciding with this seeming weakening of republican sentiment there has been noted a certain revival of monarchist activity. There is now a section of the Partito Democratico Italiano in Florence which claims a fair number of adherents. The heads, among whom is a certain Vittorio Sorani, are notably

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763027

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Coinciding with this seeing weakening of republican sentiment there has been noted a certain revival of monarchist activity. There is now a section of the Partito Democratico Italiano in Florence which claims a fair number of adherents. The heads, among whom is a certain Vittorio Sorani, are notably inefficient. The Section is backed up by the Fronte Monarchico (see Para. 2) but as the activities of the Fronte are limited to platonic conversations in cafés, its support cannot amount to much. More energetic than these two bodies is the Movimento Monarchico which has just set up shop in Florence, but generally speaking, the Monarchists, to whatever body they may be affiliated,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748021

are chary of coming out into the open for fear of being labelled fascist.

In conclusion it may be said that Florence considers the institutional problem to be exceptionally thorny and that there are still large numbers of people who prefer the devil they know to the devil they do not and who might be induced to plump for the Monarchy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5027

0747

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

5220

PUBLIC OPINION

4. President Roosevelt.

Sympathy among the people of Florence for the death of President Roosevelt was sincere and widespread. Flags hung at half-mast from many windows and balconies; cinemas and theatres remained closed on April 13th and workers were ordered by the Camera Confederale del Lavoro to observe a minute's silence at 3 p.m. At the American Consulate in Via Tornabuoni there was a continual flow of visitors which included leading personalities of many nations. Messages of condolence were sent to the U.S.A. authorities from all the public companies and societies and political parties. At the Court of Assizes in the presence of Allied officers attached to the Courts of Justice in Tuscany, sympathy was expressed and high tributes paid by the Procuratore Generale, Comm. Volpe, by Avv. Nelli on behalf of the lawyers, and by the President of the Court, Grand'Uff. Mele on behalf of the Magistrates. Hearings were then suspended for the day. At the Court of Appeal the President, S.E. Galizia, spoke in moving terms of the universal loss sustained.

In an appreciation of popular feeling towards President Roosevelt, an Italian collaborator of P.W.B. writes: The President was the most popular of all foreign statesmen in Italy. During the Fascist period and particularly as a result of American bombing, sympathies tended towards the British. Later with Britain's somewhat rigid attitude towards Italy, and the help the United States was able to offer Italy, feelings changed. Italians turned to America as their only hope. In their eyes the President symbolized democracy, faith, civilisation and justice. Above all, his religious sense of life impressed them; they looked upon him as the great example of a moral Christian leader who could at the same time be a leader in politics and head of a Government. Italians, who by nature feel the need of friends - reliable friends - around them, looked upon Roosevelt as one of these. His last speech at Yalta gave further proof of his wide humanistic outlook.

Now, many feel bewildered. The Italian conception of politics is one of "persons". Truman is unknown, and the masses cannot conceive how he can adopt and follow the policy of Roosevelt.

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Some naturally, of Left tendencies and dyed with the Fascist slogans of "America, Capitalist and reactionary", feel that a dangerous obstacle has been removed. They are mostly among the uneducated who have swallowed large mouthfuls of Communist propaganda. Street urchins are divided into opposite camps: "Stalin versus Roosevelt"; and in Lucca, wherever the Communists chalk up

0749

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

"Long Live Stalin", the Christian Democrats immediately write "Long Live Roosevelt". A few weeks ago at the Partisan Centre in Florence, a Partisan was beaten up for reading a book on the Beveridge Plan. But although at present the masses are not convinced that Churchill is really a friend of Italy, it is probable that with the death of Roosevelt, Italians may again look towards Britain as the bulwark in the west against the "Red danger" with its threat of yet another dictatorship.

5. P.W.B. Officials Honoured.

Following close on the news of the recent conferment of honorary membership of the Tuscan Journalists Association on Mr. Albert Harari, P.W.B. Press Officer, comes the announcement that Major Sinclair Noble has been presented with an illuminated address by the Mayor of Florence in recognition of his services to that city as head of the P.W.B. Unit operating there.

The presence of General De Simone at the presentation ceremony seems to have struck a jarring note because public opinion attributes reactionary tendencies to him. This writing in fact appeared on the walls of Florence on the 16th instant: "Florence fascist, a fascist prefect - Paterno, a fascist general - De Simone." The general is Commandant of the Territorial Command of Florence (VII) and information obtained on him shows him to have belonged to the group of generals who in 1935 accepted command of Blackshirt formations in the Abyssinian war. De Simone, it appears, organized the Starace column which marched on Gondar and received promotion in the field. It also seems that when General Cubbedu reached the gates of Gondar with regular troops he was told to wait as the honour of entering the town belonged to the Blackshirts. He is also alleged to have often worn his black shirt under his uniform, and to have belonged to a group of high officers on intimate terms with Baistrocchi and Pariani.

6. Press Meeting.

The Selt-Valdarno Company, chief distributors of electric power for Tuscany, charge consumers a fixed minimum sum irrespective of whether the cost of the units consumed reaches that sum, with the result that to get their money's worth consumers needlessly use up current to the value of the minimum. It was asked of A.M.G. officials at this week's Press Meeting whether for the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Rumours of a typhoid epidemic were referred to the Public Health Officer of A.M.G., who stated that they were without foundation. Sporadic cases had, it is true, been reported but the number of deaths was low and compared favourably with past years.

The case of a group of refugees from North Africa who were not receiving their allowance was explained at the Meeting. Before the liberation of the area North African refugees received their allowance from the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and subsequently through the Ente Comunale di Assistenza (Municipal Relief Board). The E.C.A. added further names to the relief lists and these additions have to be approved by Rome before the Bank can resume payments. This approval is not yet forthcoming, hence the complaint.

In connection with rationed commodities it was stated that a distribution of salt - 200 grammes per person - was about to be made, but that nothing could be said about the sugar ration except that supplies were expected any day now.

7. "Questo era il Fascismo".

The last conference of this series which Radio Florence has been putting out was given on Saturday April 15th, the speaker being Mario Augusto Martini, Italian Ambassador-designate to Brasil. The closure was the occasion for an informal gathering of Allied and Italian personalities at which the sum of 40,000 lire, representing the fees which the various speakers would ordinarily have received, was handed over at their request to the Italian Military Command and the National Association of Partisans for relief purposes.

Generally speaking public reaction to these conferences has been favourable although the rather inconvenient time at which they were broadcast seems to have resulted in a limited audience. People who did listen in, however, are unanimous in their appreciation of the skilful way in which the various subjects were handled and praise the initiative of Radio Florence in instituting this cycle of talks.

8. Reading Room opens in Florence.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The case of a group of refugees from North Africa who were not receiving their allowance was explained at the Meeting. Before the liberation of the area North African refugees received their allowance from the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and subsequently through the Ente Comunale di Assistenza (Municipal Relief Board). The E.C.A. added further names to the relief lists and these additions have to be approved by Rome before the Bank can resume payments. This approval is not yet forthcoming, hence the complaint.

In connection with rationed commodities it was stated that a distribution of salt - 200 grammes per person - was about to be made, but that nothing could be said about the sugar ration except that supplies were expected any day now.

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8. Reading Room opens in Florence.

A Reading Room has recently been opened by P.W.B. in the Palazzo Strozzi. Its aim is to supply journalists, bankers, doctors and all professional people with a selection of British and American papers, periodicals and professional journals. Admission is by ticket only, and already 300 have been issued since the room opened on April 9th. No books are as yet available for the reference library which causes some disappointment as

0753
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

there is a considerable demand among the English-reading public of Florence for Anglo-American literature - novels and other works.

9. Trieste.

Although Trieste is not a "burning question", it is ever present in the minds of Italians whatever their particular ideology and every now and then, in the Press or at public meetings, there are guarded mentions in which chiefly the "italianità" of that city is emphasised. Until the other day however, Trieste had never been the subject of mural writings, at least in Florence. This particular effusion was in the form of typewritten verses pasted on the walls at various points in the centre of Florence and the general theme of the lyric was again the Italian nature of Trieste for which the fathers of those fighting today had given their blood in order to crown the work of their forbears during the Risorgimento.

0754
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

GENERAL

10. Subscriptions to Treasury Bonds.

It was stated in the last report that the response from the countryside to appeals to subscribe to the new bond issue had been poor. Since then the Bank of Italy has had propagandists touring the province and a certain amount of business has resulted. The chief subscribers are the industrialists and owners of large estates as among the rural masses the seed seems to have fallen on stony ground. Apart from his innate distrust of securities in general, the peasant has urgent need of liquid capital to make good his equipment, especially draught oxen, and cannot afford to tie up his money. Moreover, the return from a bond investment equivalent in amount to an investment in livestock would be infinitely lower and as a purely business proposition the bonds lack probably the only attraction for the peasant viz. that of yield.

Subscriptions in Florence City continue to be satisfactory. Bonds to the value of a further 291,364,500 lire have been sold since the last figure was reported, making a total of 775,200,000.

11. Inauguration of the Florentine Tram Service.

On April 16th after nearly nine months of forced inactivity (five months of the delay was due to the fact that no power had been allocated) the tram service of Florence was, at least partially, resumed.

Col. Michie, S.C.A.O. and other Allied and Municipal authorities were present at the inauguration ceremony which took place in the Piazza Beccaria, where four brand-new ultra-modern trams were drawn up, with their conductors and drivers lined up beside them, ready for the initial run. When those present had all mounted the cortège set off accompanied by an official escort of motor-cycle police and an unofficial one of fleets of cyclists. Their passage met with great enthusiasm from pedestrians all along the way and at one place, where they passed a kindergarten school, the diminutive members of which had certainly never seen such a sight before, there was a veritable uproar.

Soon after a further 36 wagons went into operation. The new service will help solve some of the transport problems of those whose homes are in outlying districts and constitutes a definite step along the road to normality.

12. The Galileo Works.

Before the German occupation the GALILEO works was one of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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12. The Galileo Works.

Before the German occupation the GALILEO works was one of the principal firms of Florence, employing some 5000 among workers and clerks and specialising in high precision and optical instruments. The Nazi-Fascists planned to send the machinery and the workers to the north, but the greater part of the workers decided to risk deportation and unemployment rather than comply with the enemy's plans.

Shortly before the liberation the works in Via Carlo Bini and in Via Carobbi were entered by a group of wreckers who dynamited plant and machinery and destroyed buildings by fire and explosives. Fortunately some machinery, camouflaged and hidden by the workers, was saved.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778572

After the liberation the workers, in agreement with the few managers left in Florence, and with modest financial means, started on the work of reconstruction - clearing away rubble and getting the remaining machinery into working order again.

Up to the present time 25,000 sq. metres out of the original 60,000 of floor space has been made usable again; 250 machines are in working order; 60 machines have been repaired and more are under repair; 40 other machines have been bought or loaned from other firms.

It is interesting to note that the works, which formerly produced only military instruments, are to-day adapted to civilian needs, especially industrial reconstruction, e.g. the repair or reconstruction of machinery for the Prato textile industry. Plans are also in hand for the erection of a large generating station and meanwhile the production of spectacle lenses, scientific and laboratory instruments is well ahead.

At present 700 ex-employees are working at the Galileo and it is expected that within a few months, in order to carry out the programme envisaged, the number will exceed 1000.

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Leading personalities of Florence have been asked to give their opinion on Allied foreign policy in general and on its application to Italy in particular. It is proposed to take them seriatim, and then in a final note to try to indicate the general trend of feeling. To begin the series, hereunder are set out the views of Professor Piero Calamandrei on the subject. The Professor is Rector of Florence University and a prominent member of the Action Party.

For those who, like myself, have regarded this struggle as a war not of nations, but of religion, with the best Italians on the side of the fighters for liberty, the arrival of the Allies has not proved a delusion. We felt that the Allied army was our army, and we watched the inevitable destruction of our cities and countryside with feelings of restraint, for their victories were our victories.

We cannot criticise the way the Allies have conducted the war in Italy. They have given their lives to restore to Italy the inestimable prizes of liberty, civilization and dignity. If in so doing they have had to devastate our land and cities, we understand that this is our sacrifice to be borne courageously and calmly as our dutiful part in the common sacrifice.

It cannot however be denied that Allied warfare in and occupation of Italy have given rise to complaints which underground Fascism exploits in order to poison public opinion. There are complaints, for instance, of indiscriminate bombing, of the delayed advance, the systematic shelling of villages already vacated by the enemy which patriots could have occupied without firing a shot; of lack of knowledge of local conditions on the part of A.M.G. and of co-ordination between their civil affairs offices and operating Commands; of looting and wilful destruction especially by negroes and Canadians (I myself know of several instances in villas near Florence and at Viareggio); of excessive and inconvenient requisitioning of buildings for scientific research and laboratories belonging to Florence University; of systematic and indiscriminate devastation of famous forests, e.g. the pine forests of Camaldoli and Vallombrosa; of confusion caused by counter-orders and errors of Allied authorities, for which Italians often have to suffer.

But, I must repeat, all these complaints are fostered by malicious and idle persons. The dispassionate observer knows that they are for the most part unfounded, that they are the inevitable inconveniences of war and that the good that the Allies have brought and are bringing is immeasurably greater than the material damage sustained by occupation.

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The real friends of the Allies feel, with reason, that what is most lacking, especially in the English, is a psychological and political understanding of the Italian situation. It is generally accepted that Americans have more understanding of and sympathy for Italians than the British. I personally have found nothing but cordiality, solidarity and respect among the English officers I have met. But I have noticed that many English and especially officers, treat the Italians with cold disdain and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

consider them all equally responsible for Fascism and the war, an inferior race, unworthy of freedom and incapable of governing themselves democratically. The same attitude of mind led England, in different circumstances, to support and outwardly esteem the Fascist regime, which would certainly have collapsed much sooner if it had not been taken seriously in the field of international relations. Although the English would never tolerate Fascism in England, they would not look askance at a government which guaranteed order for an "inferior" people, at any cost, even if the methods resembled those of Fascism.

Many of us are distressed that the Allies, especially the English, do not distinguish sufficiently between Fascists and non-Fascists. The unfortunate trait in the Italian character which tends to facile readjustment, makes it extremely difficult for a foreigner to understand the difference between a convinced Fascist, a turn-coat Fascist and an anti-Fascist resolved to sacrifice himself rather than give in. The apparent indifference of the Allies towards a political and moral re-birth in Italy pains and humiliates the best type of Italian. The Allies do not seem to realize the urgency and importance of epuration, or the sense of discouragement in the people when ex-gerarchi are placed in prominent positions to-day; or again the effect of Allied officers frequenting the drawing-rooms of the aristocracy, where a year ago German officers were received with equal enthusiasm, and the appointment of ladies of the Florentine nobility, who twelve months previously wore Fascist uniforms and were filled with admiration of the "republicans", as heads of the social committees.

As far as can be judged from here, the Allies and England seem to derive their policy from their lack of discrimination and preference for the rich and aristocratic classes because the latter seem to be the best guarantee of the preservation of "order".

The Allies' attitude towards the patriots, which was hostile and diffident for many months, arose from lack of understanding that the only live and healthy forces which existed and still exist, are the volunteers, inspired by ideals of liberty and social justice, and that the monarchy is dead or decaying.

The unbounded admiration and gratitude with which we Italians regarded Churchill in 1940 made the bitterness felt at his hard, almost deriding tone at the "contortions" of present-day Italian democracy groping its way towards a re-birth still more acute. England's attitude seems contradictory. We would have understood if Italy, once liberated, had been treated openly and clearly as a defeated enemy with a military government imposed. It would have been unjust, because the best Italians feel themselves to be among the victors in this war of religion, but it would have been logical. Hundreds of times, during the clandestine period, the Allies told us that Fascism, not Italy, was their enemy, and that democratic Italy would once again be a free nation, equal with

0763

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0764

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502

around the monarchy, who prepared and approved the German alliance and Italy's entry into war. Yet England seems to favour their remaining in power and prevents the triumph of the democratic forces which have regarded Britain during the war as their ideal country.

If certain English conservatives follow the principle for Italy that order is preferable to liberty they are profoundly mistaken if they think that by supporting the monarchy they will encourage order. I am firmly convinced that the only way Italy can reach a democratic and non-extremist constitution without any fresh revolutionary jolting, is by allowing the popular conviction that the monarchy is primarily responsible for Fascism to come to its logical conclusion. Any attempt to support the monarchy against the wishes of the people means anarchy and civil war. The Allies and especially the English should understand this. There can be no other order in Italy after Fascism save republican order. The attitude of the English government has sown doubt and uncertainty among the people as to whether, in fact, the Allies are not protecting Fascism. Local incidents when Allied authorities have ignored the Committees of Liberation have sometimes confirmed these feelings.

The foregoing observations do not, however, alter the fundamental conclusion that the arrival of the Allies in Italy and their stay among us have not been a delusion for those with calm judgement. In spite of the disdainful attitude of some officers, the Allies will come to see after their contact with the people that the great mass of Italians is civilized and sound, is "European" and worthy of liberty.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II N° 15

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO

Carlo MORANDI
Born: 6/3/1904 in Pallanza (Novara)

Took his degree in literature. A teacher of history and philosophy in the classical high schools (Liceo Classico), he became "Provveditore agli Studi" and is at present professor of modern and contemporary history at the University of Florence.

He has published several volumes and about 60 minor studies on the political and diplomatic history of Italy and Europe during the past three centuries. He has undertaken historical research abroad and held a series of lessons in Paris; He collaborates for principal scientific and cultural Italian reviews and for the "Revue Historique de Paris." He directed a cultural periodical, "Popoli", which was suppressed after a year (1940-41) by the Fascist Government. He is now in charge of the "Historia" collection of the Florentine publishing firm Barbera and contributes articles for various daily papers on problems of foreign policy. He is a member of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro and of the Directive Council of the Florentine Section. Within the Party he is chiefly concerned with cultural, educational and international problems.

Filippo TEDESCHI.
Born: 5/12/1904 in Rome.

Dr. Filippo Tedeschi is the proprietor of the Florentine publishing house Barbera, one of the best known Italian firms for its rich past and traditions. Instinctively and by family tradition Tedeschi was anti-fascist. Denounced by a fascist spy who had infiltrated into the firm, he was accused of defeatism and anti-fascism and of sacrilegious abuse against the person of the head of the German State." The charges were referred to the Department of Public Safety and the Political Investigation Section of the Milizia Volontaria and it was only with the help of powerful and patriotic friends that Tedeschi was able to avoid being impeached before a special Tribunal. The documents concerning this case still exist in the Rome Tribunal. From these it can be gathered that Tedeschi thought very highly of the English theory "that beyond Fascism there was in Italy the people and the King, from whom a clear statement was awaited."
Tedeschi's situation became even worse when a member of his family joined the Fascists and submitted to the German S.S. a document in which Tedeschi was described as "Badoglian", at that time a very serious accusation.

On the 8th September before Tedeschi had had news of the Armistice he convoked a meeting of the Board of his publishing house and made a speech of an extremely anti-German and patriotic character. In this he offered a sum of money to Marshal Badoglio [illegible] and confirmed the anti-German traditions of his

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intense patriotic campaign, collaborating with nearly all the political figures of the present Italian government. He also financed the clandestine paper "Rinnovamento" the organ of the Labour Party (from which the Democrazia del Lavoro originated) and made contact with the Comitato di Liberazione of Siena.

Apart from his political functions one of the chief aims that Dr. Tedeschi has in view is to make his firm a centre for the diffusion of Anglo-American literature, as he is an enthusiastic connoisseur and exponent of western culture.

Carlo CASALI
Born: 20/6/1899 at Montechiarugolo (Parma)

Doctor in economic and social sciences. Manager of an Insurance Company. Expert in economic, financial, taxation and insurance problems as well as industrial organization.

Publicist and author of works on insurance and political economy. During the Fascist Régime he directed the Social Liberal clandestine movement in Abruzzi, Molise, Puglie, Lazio, Emilia and Lombardia, which in 1943, before the coup d'état, became merged in the movement led by Bonomi and Ruini. He was nominated by the first Badoglio Government as Commissario della Confederazione dei Lavoratori del Credito e dell'Assicurazione. After September 1943 he managed to escape capture by the Nazi-Fascists. At present he is a member of the Directorate of the Democratic Labour Party and President of the Party's Regional Tuscany Committee and of its Provincial Florence Committee.

Plinio CITO
Born: 5/9/1880
Lawyer

Was amongst the founders and for a long time Secretary of the Florentine Associazione Democratico Sociale (Section of the Italian Radical Party) which had strong influence on the political and administrative life of Florence. He was first a board member and subsequently President of the Pia Casa del Lavoro and for a short time member of the Board of Governers of the Santa Maria Nuova Hospital. Citi was asked to sit for the parliamentary elections of 1921, but refused. He was never a member of the Fascist Party and had by way of reprisal his office as well as a house of his at the Lido di Camaiore burnt down. At present he is a member of the Council of Management of the Florentine Section of the Partito Democratico del Lavoro. Journalist for a time and assistant editor of the "Nuova Giornale"

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N° 14.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14 APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section

13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy	1
2	Action Party Resolution	2
3	The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration	2
	PUBLIC OPINION	
4	Comment on the Aimone Cat Savoia Case	4
	GENERAL	
5	Subscriptions to the New Bond Issue	5
6	Cloth at Political Prices	5
7	Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.C.L.	6
8	How the Richard-Ginori Factory was saved	6
9	Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated	7
10	Garbage Removal	7
11	Collection on behalf of Devastated Regions yields Good Results	7
12	Allied Police round up Florence Shoe-Blacks	8
	APPENDIX	
	The Florentine Artigianato	I-II

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy	1
2	Action Party Resolution	2
3	The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration	2
	PUBLIC OPINION	
4	Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case	4
	GENERAL	
5	Subscriptions to the New Bond Issue	5
6	Cloth at Political Prices	5
7	Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.C.L.	6
8	How the Richard-Ginori Factory was saved	6
9	Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated	7
10	Garbage Removal	7
11	Collection on behalf of Devastated Regions yields Good Results	7
12	Allied Police round up Florence Shoe-Blacks	8
	APPENDIX	
	The Florentine Artigianato	I-II

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

CONFIDENTIAL

N: 14.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14 APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section

13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

The news of President Roosevelt's death has naturally overshadowed everything. His passing has come as a great shock to Florentines of every shade of political sentiment and there is universal regret that his end should have come on what seems tp be the eve of the final collapse of Nazidom.

The Aimone di Savoia case is being widely capitalised by Republicans and even people with no particular anti-monarchy bias deplore the Duca d'Aosta's behaviour.

Subscriptions to the new bond issue in Florence City have considerably exceeded expectations, something like 500,000,000 lire of purchasing power having already been skimmed off a plethoric money market. The response from the countryside, however, leaves much to be desired and it is therefore planned to send out propaganda vans manned by Bank of Italy personnel to drum up enthusiasm among the farmers

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5213

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5021

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N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy.

Professor Calamandrei, Rector of the University of Florence and a distinguished legal scholar, has written a long article in the first number of IL PONTE, the monthly review directed by him, on the present position of the Monarchy in Italy.

In the revolution which brought about the fall of Fascism the destructive phase has been completed, but the constructive period is still awaited, and the Italian people is constrained to exist, as it were, suspended between two worlds, that of a constitution already condemned to death and that of a constitution which is desired, but not yet alive.

The act that concluded the destructive phase of the revolution was the decree law of 25th June 1944. This decree, which declares that a Constituent Assembly will be set up at some future unspecified date, indicates a complete break with the Statuto or constitution of Carlo Alberto, according to Calamandrei. It is not possible to sustain, he writes, that 20 years of Fascism merely represented 20 years of constitutional government by a minister chosen by the King, and then when he had proved a failure, dismissed.

20 years of Fascism so completely changed the functions of the Monarchy as to make it unrecognizable. Calamandrei quotes the Fascist laws which deprived the King of his power to choose and dismiss his ministers and made the succession to the throne dependent on the Fascist Grand Council. " Fascism had become the Statuto and behind it there was nothing but a constitutional void."

The decree law of 25th June 1944 was the culminating act in the process of destroying the old order of the Statuto, and Calamandrei notes that whereas the legislation of the Badoglio government looked towards a restoration of the Monarchy, within the framework of the old constitution, the legislation of governments set up after the Allied liberation has opened up the way to a renewal of the constitution to be obtained without impediment from the institutional forms of the past.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778202

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A new form of oath for ministers has been introduced by the decree, which is no longer an oath of fidelity to the King and the Statuto, but one in which they swear to exercise their function in the supreme interests of the nation.

5211

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Then why should there be a Lieutenant-General of the Realm? Calamandrei explains that the war situation, which required an ever greater participation by Italian forces, made it necessary to avoid as far as the Italian services were concerned, a too sudden break with tradition. It was to safeguard military continuity that the expedient of the Lieutenancy of the Realm was devised and the institutional truce was entered into.

This truce resulted in a provisional modus vivendi being accepted by the people's government on the one hand and the Lt. General on the other. The writer goes on to discuss the effect of the institutional truce on the conduct of the parties and maintains that each was pledged not to make use of the constitutional powers provisionally conferred upon them to alter the juridical structure of the modus vivendi they had agreed upon.

The institutional question could be discussed by the press, though Calamandrei criticises the interviews given by the Lt. General as tending to disturb the "modest reserve" that should have governed the conduct of the contracting parties. Also the fact that Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lt General and assumed his post once more at a summons from him, was a reversion, contrary to the truce, to a form of government that resembled absolute government rather than government by the people.

Calamandrei goes on to prove that the function of the Lt. General must be considered as destined to fade out naturally on the day that the Italian government is confronted with the problem of convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2. Action Party Resolution.

A resolution voted by the Action Party at the end of its first congress of sections of the Party in the province of Florence which was held in Florence on April 6th, expressed the firm intention of those present to:

a) support, with all the means at their disposal the war of liberation,

b) develop more effectively than in the past the syndical activities of the Party,

c) intensify party propaganda among the population as a whole and especially among industrial workers and peasants,

d) bring about closer collaboration between the central office of the Party and the provincial sections and sub-sections,

e) continue to collaborate closely with all parties which in concert with the Action Party were willing to bring into being a democratic and republican society in the country.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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e) continue to collaborate closely with all parties which in concert with the Action Party were willing to bring into being a democratic and republican society in the country.

3. The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration

The Delegate for Epuration in the Province of Florence, Signor Giorgio Ugolini, told a press representative recently that the legal measures regarding epuration which were being applied in territory directly under Italian jurisdiction were also valid for territory under A.M.G. administration.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

Outlining the work of the delegation, Ugolini said that its first step had been to set up committees of investigation in all large administrations for collecting information on persons whom it was proposed to subject to epuration proceedings. Many of these committees had now finished their tasks and their findings would be passed on to the competent authorities - the so-called judgment committees (commissioni giudicatrici)- for decision. The dossiers of the "epurandi" in the FF.SS., the Istituto Previdenza Sociale, the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione Infortuni Lavoro, and the Telefonica Tirrena were among those ready to be examined. Incidentally, when evidence emerged during investigations whereby a person could be indicted under ordinary criminal law precedure, the Public Prosecutor was duly informed.

Speaking of his efforts to obtain a local solution of the problem of epuration, Ugolini stated that so far he had been successful in having judgment committees sit in Florence for examining cases in the postal organization, the State Railways, the telephone company, elementary and intermediary schools, and the Credito Agrario per la Toscana (Land Credit Institut for Tuscany). A committee has also been set up to deal with local government administration.

Epuration of the professions begins with notifications by the respective associations to the Delegation. The delegation then investigates and passes on its findings to the Committee charged with the revision of professional rolls. The Delegation, it may be added en passant, has just denounced 86 lawyers to this committee and in respect of 44 has asked that they be struck off the rolls and that the remainder be barred from practising for varying periods

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5210

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PUBLIC OPINION

4. Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case.

Most of the persons approached for an opinion on this affair were in agreement in deploring the behaviour of the Duca D'Aosta and did not omit to seize the opportunity to attack the Monarchy. A few, however, obviously approved the Duca's sentiments, while lacking the courage to say so openly. They argued that the Roatta proceedings were characterized by a particularly Fascist brand of illegality i.e. political vendetta under the cloak of justice. The case for the prosecution fell through, according to them, because the accused were merely carrying out orders issued by a government which whatever its merits ore demerits was then the constitutional one.

All the persons interviewed, however, were unanimous in their condemnation of the part Mrs. Sprigg played in the matter. She had, it was thought, been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette and of the laws of hospitality, and in any case had no right to interfere in what was purely an Italian concern.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GENERAL

5. Subscription to the New Bond Issue.

The five year (1950) Treasury Bond Issue has been a success in Florence City, but the response from the province has been poor, so poor in fact, that it has been decided to send out on 16th April two vans staffed by Bank of Italy personnel on a propaganda tour. In Florence the lists were opened on the 8th April and by the 9th nearly 500,000,000 lire had been subscribed through the following channels:

Banca d'Italia	6,485,000	lire
Banca di Napoli	23,175,500	"
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	8,649,500,	"
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	2,713,500	"
Banca Commerciale Italiana	70,000,000	"
Credito Italiano	117,345,000	"
Banca di Roma	70,000,000	"
Banca d' America e d'Italia	17,437,500	"
Banca Toscana	40,029,000	"
La Fondiaria - Firenze	1,000,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche e Banchi	8,951,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche Popolari	670,500	"
Co. Finanziaria Agenti di Cambio	2,275,000	"
Cassa di Risparmio - Prestiti	67,570,000	"
R. Azienda Prestiti	5,224,000	"
Cassa di Risparmio e Prestiti	11,810,000	"
Total.	483,335,500	lire

This figure constitutes an all-time record for Florence and is all the more remarkable as there has been no previous propaganda. It is thought that another 200,000,000 lire will be collected before the lists close on the 19th May.

The chief subscribers seem to be the industrialists and the nouveaux-riches to whom the bonds appeal because of the high degree of liquidity they possess.

6. Cloth at Political Prices.

Of certain stocks of textiles which were deblocked some time ago, it was decided to earmark 20% for sale to actual workers in the Province of Florence at prices well below those prevailing in the shops. A committee composed of representatives of the C.T.L.N., the Prefecture, the C.C.L., industrialists and tradesmen was set up to study the machinery of distribution and the following plan was agreed upon. Persons wishing to

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 678027

is to be used in acquiring material and ready-made garments; 20% for hosiery and shirting and the remainder for sundry cotton articles. The benefit of the scheme is extended to evacuees, unemployed and pensioners. The actual distribution is being made from a single point and the sales are for cash. It is calculated that stocks are sufficient to supply the immediate needs of about 12,000 families or a total of 50-60,000 workers. Prices will be within the range even of the worst-paid worker: e.g. 279 to 390 lire a metre for material for men's suits and 88 to 390 lire a metre for material for women's dresses.

7. Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.C.L.

The C.C.L. of Florence recently adopted a resolution urging the taking of appropriate measures to meet the rising cost of living. The following suggestions were put forward:-

1). Adoption of a sliding scale of wages, whereby wages would be adjusted monthly on the basis of an official cost-of-living index.

2) Severe control of prices and pool deliveries. To this end joint committees of employers and employees would be set up in all Communes of the province to examine the causes tending to inflate prices. The committees would have disciplinary powers for dealing with profiteers responsible for the Black Market, turning their businesses, in extreme cases, into co-operatives run by the respective personnel.

3) Development of the consumers' co-operative movement with elimination of middlemen.

4) Energetic action in the matter of transport and electric power with a view to promoting production in all sections of the economy.

8. How the Richard-Ginori Factory was Saved.

It would indeed have been remarkable if the Richard-Ginori factory at Sesto Fiorentino, one of the largest and oldest pottery factories in Italy, had not been marked down for destruction by the retreating German forces. Such in fact, was the case, and the factory was well mined in preparation for the withdrawal. But only a few of the mines went off as the fuses of the remainder were cut in time by the personnel - no less than 422 kg. of unexploded dynamite was collected when the factory was subsequently searched for mines. As it was, 24 furnaces were seriously damaged and some machinery of the most

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785022

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

plans. the Nazi-Fascist authorities never had the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

The damage to the plant has been repaired to a large extent. Thirteen furnaces are now in operation again and something like 600 quintals of pottery, china and majolica ware per month is actually being produced.

9. Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated.

A tile factory capable of producing 1,500,000 tiles a year has been reactivated at Saline di Volterra in Pisa province by Vth Army A.M.G. Electric power has been allotted to the plant for three hours a day and enough coal is on hand to keep the kiln going. Already 40 persons are employed and output is expected to begin within a couple of months at the rate of 3,000 tiles a day made from locally procured material.

10. Garbage Removal.

Acting on the advice of A.M.G., the Commune of Florence has taken over the service of garbage removal which had hitherto been contracted out. The step does not entail a real municipalisation of the service which will instead be run with a certain measure of independence of the Commune on a basis taking into account the public interest on the one hand and commercial and industrial criteria on the other. The general management of the service has been entrusted to a committee presided over by the competent "assessor" and composed of three citizens nominated by the Giunta and of technical and administrative officers of the Commune; while from a point of view of hygiene the communal health officer will be the responsible authority. An interesting feature is introduced in connection with remuneration of the personnel who will receive periodical bonuses the size of which will depend on the volume of cash receipts and the cost of operating the service.

This quasi-participation in profits coupled with the inclusion of private citizens on the committee of management are indications of a praiseworthy attempt on the part of the communal authorities of Florence to put democratic principles into practice.

11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Regions Yields Good Results.

Highly satisfactory results have been yielded by the house-to-house drive conducted recently in Florence on behalf of the

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11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Regions Yields Good Results.

Highly satisfactory results have been yielded by the house-to-house drive conducted recently in Florence on behalf of the devastated regions. It has now been announced that up to date (8th April) Lire 6,500,000 has been collected in cash and more than 35,000 articles of clothing, including about 2000 blankets, in kind. The results of a lottery and picture exhibition in aid of the fund have yet to be added. A collection from which much is expected, is also being made in the town of Prato.

Meanwhile the clothing and blankets are being classified

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

and disinfected prior to distribution according to a plan to be made known later.

12. Allied Police Round up Florence Shoe-Blacks.

On April 9th members of the Allied Police, assisted by the Florentine civic police (Vigili urbani) invaded the main squares of the town where swarms of "shoe-shine" boys were plying their trade, and rounded them up, taking away their utensils.

Protest had been made for months past respecting these boys, who were making big money, and in some cases, carrying on other illicit activities as touts and black marketeers. Allergic to honest work (a boy of 13 jeered at the idea of a job of office window-cleaning declaring that he made an easy 1000 lire a day on the streets), these urchins were being morally wrecked, preparing for a future as idlers and wastrels, if not worse. It is hoped that this round-up will not prove a momentary and isolated public measure, but that the lads will be placed under proper discipline in schools and workshops, habituated to steady work and taught honest trades.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

APPENDIX

THE FLORENTINE ARTIGIANATO.

The term "artigianato" originally had a rather restricted meaning and referred to occupations in which the production of objets d'art or articles reflecting the folklore of a district was the main activity. In its modern or at least Italian connotation the word embraces a wide range of callings, the common feature of which, broadly speaking, is that the entrepreneur is at the same time the producer and that labour enters into costs as the largest item. In deciding whether a firm was to be classed as artisan the Fascists used as the main criterion the number of persons employed, and this resulted in the inclusion of a large number of trades and occupations than might ordinarily be regarded as followed by master craftsmen.

Hereunder Avv. Luigi Boniforti, president of the Florentine Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia, sets forth his views on some problems affecting the local artisan class.

" Florentine artisans are well known for their artistic handiwork, in particular the goldsmiths, silversmiths, copper-workers, wrought-iron workers, potters, leather workers, hand-weavers, art restorers, etc.

" In this field the artisans represent the main economic force of the province and in them are centered the hopes for a resumption of work, particularly for the export trade, and in connection with the plan for making Florence a centre for the arts and a mecca for tourists.

" Besides the typically Florentine artisans there are others of a more general character comprising wood workers, wrought iron and other metal workers, decorators and painters, plant installers, clothiers, leather and shoe manufacturers, textile workers, photographers, makers of musical instruments etc.

" The Fascist Federazione degli Artigiani classified more than 300 trades as belonging to the artigianato. Nearly 23,000 firms, employing about 80,000 people were members of this Federation and they were divided by trade as follows:-

Wood	1740 firms
Iron and Metal	1552 "
Decorators and Painters	611 "
Plant installers	104 "

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" Florentine artisans are well known for their artistic handiwork, in particular the goldsmiths, silversmiths, copper-workers, wrought-iron workers, potters, leather workers, hand-weavers, art restorers, etc.

" In this field the artisans represent the main economic force of the province and in them are centered the hopes for a resumption of work, particularly for the export trade, and in connection with the plan for making Florence a centre for the arts and a mecca for tourists.

" Besides the typically Florentine artisans there are others of a more general character comprising wood workers, wrought iron and other metal workers, decorators and painters, plant installers, clothiers, leather and shoe manufacturers, textile workers, photographers, makers of musical instruments etc.

" The Fascist Federazione degli Artigiani classified more than 300 trades as belonging to the artigianato. Nearly 23,000 firms, employing about 80,000 people were members of this Federation and they were divided by trade as follows:-

Wood	174[illegible] firms
Iron and Metal	1552 "
Decorators and Painters	611 "
Plant installers	104[illegible] "
Clothiers	6348 "
Leather and Shoemakers	2987 "
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	521 "
Pottery and Glass	155 "
Textiles and Embroidery	1527 "
Printers	210 "
Musical Instruments	20 "
Photographers	17[illegible] "
Marble and Stone	229 "
Sanitary Accessories	230 "

5207

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

House and Garden Furniture	342 firms
Food Processing (mills)	419 "
Restorers (art)	126 "
Hairdressers	1479 "
Rural Artisans [illegible]	554 "
Head Workmen for Armed Forces	19 "
Maritime Artisans (boats and ferrymen)	5 "
Sundry Trades	269 "
Transport	2285 "
Total :	22835 firms.

The distribution of these firms on a geographical basis was as follows:-

	without employees	up to 2 employees	over 2 employees
Provincial Capitals	9392	1345	507
Communes with less than 50,000 inhabitants	1928	175	27
Other Communes	8253	502	706
Totals:	19573	2022	1240

" After the Fascist Federation was dissolved the artisans of Florence formed a provincial association with an executive committee of five members nominated by the C.T.L.N. This committee is at present busy organizing the artisans and is preparing a comprehensive plan to deal with artisan problems in general.

" The artisans who have joined the new organization to date. number more than 8000. Membership is increasing daily, although transport difficulties have so far militated against the enrolment of artisnas from outlying communes.

"The new association has from the first studied the possibility of artisan products for export and has formed a group of "export artisans". It is planned to send a technical commission abroad to study foreign markets which Fascism, by its methods, had lost long before the outbreak of the present war. The setting up of a permanent artisan exhibition to be maintained in Florence is also under consideration.

" At present the artisan trades are suffering from a lack of raw materials, particularly iron, leather and skins, thread, wool, coal and coke, lignite, textiles, varnishes and glues.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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" At present the artisan trades are suffering from a lack of raw materials, particularly iron, leather and skins, thread, wool, coal and coke, lignite, textiles, varnishes and glues, chemical products, petrol, lubricating oil etc.

" Another serious problem is that of electric power, the small allocation of which is hampering efforts to set the local artigianato on its feet once more.

" Employees of artisan firms are organized in the Camera Confederale del Lavoro according to the trade they follow."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY NO. 64.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 19 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 64

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PART I - SUMMARY

1) The sudden death of President Roosevelt left the Italian people genuinely griefstricken. All newspapers were unanimous in their appreciation of the President and their regret that he should have died on the eve of victory. He was praised in particular as the man who had led the American nation to victory and who, as the outstanding champion of Democracy, would have contributed so much to the building of a sound and lasting peace. In fact both in press comment and private conversation, Italians emphasized that the loss of the President would be most seriously felt at the peace conference. The President had slowly acquired universal popularity in Italy as he had more and more come to be regarded as one of the few friends Italy possessed in the outside world. The death of the President was thus felt not only among the educated classes but also among the simple people.

2) The start of the Allied offensive in Italy and the progress of the Anglo-American armies toward Berlin have raised the spirits of the people and led the press to suggest that the end of the war is not far off. Naturally the attention of the political leaders shifts towards possible developments in the north. There is a general preoccupation as to the political consequences of the liberation of the North. Togliatti in his speech made it clear that his party was concerned to bridge the gulf between north and south, and Pietro Nenni, in an article in the AVANTI, says that the Government should resign to make way for a new government responding to the exigencies of the new situation. He also added that the duty of the government is to convoke the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible after the liberation of the North.

3) The report that French troops had crossed the Italian frontier into Piedmont which had been broadcast by Radio Paris caused a certain measure of alarm among the more nationalist minded Italians. Both in the Press and in private conversation, it is possible to detect an undercurrent of nationalism which leads Italians to regret

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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3) The report that French troops had crossed the Italian frontier into Piedmont which had been broadcast by Radio Paris caused a certain measure of alarm among the more nationalist minded Italians. Both in the Press and in private conversation, it is possible to detect an undercurrent of nationalism which leads Italians to regret that Italy is not on the same footing as France and to confuse the recent past histories of the countries. To judge from some of the articles it would seem that there are many Italians who fail to see any difference between the position of Italy and that of France. No doubt partly as a result of the memory of Mussolini's gratuitous attack on France in 1940, there is the feeling among certain Italians that France may seek her revenge by trying to annex territory. Italian public opinion also received a further blow this week as a result of the interview published in Moscow by Marshall Tito in which he claimed that Trieste and Istria desire to be Yugoslavian, and ad-

0764

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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ded that Yugoslavia "was sure this wish would be carried out". As most Italians feel very strongly on the question of Trieste and feel further that its conquest was one of the tangible achievements of the last war, they are particularly sensitive to this problem.

The report that Finocchiaro-Aprile, the leader of the Sicilian Separatists, has sent a memorandum to the governments assembled at the San Francisco Conference, inviting them to consider the interests of Sicily, has also aroused the anger of many Italians.

In addition the report that the Government of Ethiopia intends to demand the annexation of the former Italian colony of Eritrea has further served to depress the minds of those Italians who feel that Italy will emerge from this war without a friend and a prey to the appetites of all her neighbors.

4) The speech of Palmiro Togliatti at the Communist Congress and the results of this Congress have aroused renewed interest in the political situation. In Naples it is reported the speech of Togliatti was interpreted as a move to the left in view of the imminent liberation of the north and the consequent release of powerful left wing forces in support of the Communist and Socialist parties. At the end of the meeting the National Council of the Communist Party unanimously voted in favor of a resolution in which the party confirmed the policy of national unity in the struggle for the liberation of their country from the Germans and the fascists. The National Council applauded the Directorate of the party for the way in which it had contributed toward the unity of the national forces. At the same time the council noted the existence of an increasing gulf between the government and the anti-fascist mass of the workers. It also noted a deep discontent in the people not only on account of the general misery but above all because of the lack of energy in the fight against fascism. The Council pointed out there was a recrudescence of fascism which represented a threat to democracy in Italy. The situation, it added, had been rendered more serious by the progressive weakening of the organized movement of the Committee of National Liberation. With the liberation of the north where the Committees of Liberation form the core of the resistance movement against the Germans (and tomorrow will form the nucleus of the new democracy), it is pointed out that the danger of a rupture between the north and the south is accentuated. The resolution goes on to invite all the anti-fascist parties to realize these grave weaknesses and to attempt to reinforce the unity of the anti-fascist parties. The National Council confirmed the adhesion of the party to the present democratic government but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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In addition the report that the Government of Ethiopia intends to demand the annexation of the former Italian colony of Eritrea has further served to depress the minds of those Italians who feel that Italy will emerge from this war without a friend and a prey to the appetites of all her neighbors.

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The National Council then made three proposals: 1) to hasten the summoning of the Congress of the Committees of National Liberation;

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2) to hasten the consultation of the country in the administrative elections; 3) to prepare in connection with the liberation of the north a reorganization of the government which by modifying its structure, general directives and methods, would give to Italy even before the summoning of the constituent assembly, a government which would really govern and which would have the support of the people organized in the committees of liberation, the trade unions, and the large women and youth associations. After applauding the agreement with the Socialist Party, and expressing the hope that when the north was liberated it might be possible to create a single party of the working classes, the National Council hoped for a progressive improvement in the relations between the Communists and the Christian Democrats and expressed the hope that the two parties might reach a political agreement similar to that which they had already achieved in the trade unions. The National Council entrusted the directorate of the party with the task of preparing for the summoning of a national congress of the Communist Party after the complete liberation of the country. Meanwhile it set up commissions within the party to study and elaborate the proposals which the party would make to the Italian people at the time of the elections for the Constituent Assembly. Three proposals which these commissions would have to examine were agrarian reform, industrial reform and the new constitution of the state.

The Christian Democrat newspaper IL POPOLO, in an article on 10 April, replied to Togliatti's speech and in particular to the overtures which he had made to the Catholics. The writer of this article hinted that the Communists were trying to undermine the union of the Christian Democrats by making local pacts with Christian Democrats who were more to the left than some of the others. The writer admitted the existence of a left wing in a center party like the Christian Democrats. The writer also pointed out the contrast between the ideology of the Communists and the ideology of Christianity. The article defends those men of the pre-fascist regime who have assumed the responsibility of rescuing Italy from chaos by democratic methods. The article also pointed out that all classes should cooperate in order that the country might be saved. In particular the author criticized the class concept of politics held by Togliatti. The paper pointed out that although the Socialists and Communists may be strengthened in the north there will also be a strengthening of Christian Democrat forces. With regard to foreign policy, the Christian Democrats point out that although they are anxious for agreement with Yugoslavia, they believe firmly that the recognition of the Italian character of Trieste must be the premise of any such agreement.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178-021

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ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Party of Action, welcomes the speech of Togliatti and examines the points of agreement and divergency in the programmes of the two parties. The writer concludes his article by saying that although on the essential problems of national policy there is agreement between the Communists, Socialists and Actionists, this in itself is not sufficient. It is necessary that the other parties and above all the Liberals and Christian Democrats agree to the

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the same common programme. It is necessary, he adds, that that unity of anti-fascist policy which inspired the movement of resistance and constituted the political basis of the Committee of National Liberation should guide the 6 parties in the near future.

In a further article in ITALIA LIBERA, on 17 APRIL, Ugo La Malfa invites the Liberals and Christian Democrats to clarify their positions within the Committee of National Liberation. La Malfa says that this clarification is necessary in order that a common policy may be agreed upon once the north has been liberated. La Malfa points out that so long as the policy of the Committee of Liberation moves toward a more democratic condeption no real danger exists. In this way Italy will gradually build up a democratic system. When this united programme is no longer possible then greve dangers may arise as a result of the breaking up of the Committee of National Liberation.

5) Meanwhile the Communists have announced that an agreement has been signed in TURIN between Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats, and that the leaders of the three parties there will meet from time to time to examine the various problems that arise. This committee it is said will serve in particular to intensify the struggle against the Germans and fascists.

6) It has been announced that Medici-Tornaquinci, the Undersecretary for the Ministry of Occupied Territory, has just returned to Rome from a visit to northern Italy where he was in touch with the Patriots.

7) Marcello Soleri, Minister of the Treasury, male a speech in Naples during the weekend in which he outlined the government's policy for the reconstruction of Italian finances. He explained the new loan as a measure designed to prevent inflation and restore confidence. He pointed out that it was essential to restore financial stability and above all it was necessary to acquire the confidence of other nations as Italy would be dependent upon their financial assistance. At present he said Italy was bearing the expense of four armies, the German army which was ravaging the north, the fascist republican armies in the North, the Allied armies in Liberated Italy and the Italian troops in Liberated Italy. He stated that Italy had two assets, the sun and her capacity for work, and on these two assets would depend the reconstruction of the country.

8) It has been pointed out by some Italians that not sufficient has been done by America and Great Britaim to re-establish cultural con-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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3) It has been pointed out by some Italians that not sufficient has been done by America and Great Britaim to re-establish cultural contacts. It has been easier for Italian publishers to secure the copyright to Russian translations and as a result the bookshops contain more books explaining the Russian point of view than the Anglo-American one. In particular it is pointed out that so far no English books have been put on sale in the ordinary bookshops. The American books that were on sale were bought up avidly. It is suggested by Italians who are well disposed towards England and America that more should be done to enable Italians to purchase British and American newspapers, reviews and books in Italy.

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Use Court

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 64.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D. Section, Liberated Italy 19 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 64

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PART II - ANNEXES

I N D E X

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The Death of President Roosevelt	1
2	Press Reactions to the Offensive in Italy	2
	POLITICAL	
3	Togliatti's Speech, 7 April	3
4	Lecture by Prof. Salvatorelli	5
5	Dismissal of Duke of Aosta	6
	PUBLIC OPINION	
6	On Duke of Aosta's Dismissal	8
7	Russia's Denunciation of Pact with Japan	8
8	Reports of French Troops in Piemonte	9
9	The End of the War (Naples)	9
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
10	Events of the Week, Naples	10
11	Freedom of City of Naples for Lt.Col.Simson	11
12	Political Situation, Salerno	11
13	Fascist Activities, Salerno	11
14	Foreign Exchange Black Market, Rome	11
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
15	Benedetto Croce's Letter to the TIMES	12
16	Russian Propaganda in Italy	12
	CULTURAL	
17	The De Luigi Publishing House, Rome	13
18	Neapolitan Art Restoration	15

APPENDIX I Review of Economic Articles No. 10

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

PART II - ANNEXES

I N D E X

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The Death of President Roosevelt	1
2	Press Reactions to the Offensive in Italy	2
	POLITICAL	
3	Togliatti's Speech, 7 April	3
4	Lecture by Prof. Salvatorelli	5
5	Dismissal of Duke of Aosta	6
	PUBLIC OPINION	
6	On Duke of Aosta's Dismissal	8
7	Russia's Denunciation of Pact with Japan	8
8	Reports of French Troops in Piemonte	9
9	The End of the War (Naples)	9
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
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APPENDIX I Review of Economic Articles No. 10

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Explanation of reliability rating:

Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	Always reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	Possible
D	Frequently unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	A bad source	5	Improbable

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

CONFIDENTIAL No. 64

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 19 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 64

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. The Death of President Roosevelt

The Italian people are profoundly moved and dismayed by the death of President Roosevelt. All the morning papers of 13 April dedicated their editorial to this tragic event.

Carlo Sforza in an editorial in the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) writes: "Roosevelt has fallen victim to a weight and a responsibility which, after the fate of Wilson, became greater than a man's strength. What will be the political and international consequences of his death? In one sense great, because nothing is further from the truth than a predetermined conception of history; politics are made it is true by historical and economic currents, but they are made above all by men - when there are the men (which does not always happen). But in another way the death of Roosevelt will have a significance much less tragic than the fatal illness of Wilson and his death: Wilson, and Wilson alone, was the originator of the Fourteen Points, whose cause was that of war against war; once dead, his cause was delivered a death blow and the nullity of his successor Harding did the rest.

"Roosevelt - less intransigent or less prophetic, however one looks at it - crystallized his ideals in the Atlantic Charter, a noble document, but philosophic and social rather than political. This Charter represents the ideals of all Americans, from Secretary of State Stettinius, to the humblest citizen.

"The death of Roosevelt, "Commander in Chief", is the death of one who sacrifices his life in battle. The American soldiers who are fighting so valorously in Germany will regard it in this way and their heroic resolve will grow. Politically things will remain the same. In his first years as President he was adored by some and hated by others, but that time passed. He was their President, President in war, personification of his country. He will be mourned. but all Americans will say, 'It is up to us to continue his work'".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE in an editorial entitled "Mourning in the Civilized World" writes: "The news of the death of Roosevelt fills the souls of all free men with consternation and regret. One of the most gifted and esteemed men of our time has gone.... Roosevelt is the man who for more than ten years directed the destinies of an enormous populace in peace and in war...."

L'ITALIA LIBERA (Party of Action) in an editorial entitled "A Great Man", writes, "It is difficult to write anything worthy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. We can only say that he was a great, a very great man, and that thanks to him the American nation has grown to an authority and influence in the world such as never before."

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AVANTI (Socialist), in an editorial says, "The American Armies are opening the way toward the capital of the Reich. Like the humblest soldier, he died at his post of battle, at his desk, in the midst of the war to which he had dedicated all his energies, all his tenacious willpower, the intensity of his faith, and which now draws to a victorious conclusion."

L'UNITA (Communist) in an editorial entitled "Deepest Mourning" writes: "The unexpected death of Roosevelt strikes the democratic peoples of the entire world with numbness and lamentation. A great void, which will not soon be filled, has

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opened in the democratic front, since the position which Roosevelt held was such a great one that no one man will be able to replace him immediately. This void is as great in the international front of anti-Fascist struggle as in the American national picture.

LIBERA STAMPA, in an editorial entitled "The Defender of Liberty", says, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been struck down on the threshold of victory, when that war which he has wished (aveva voluta) prepared and conducted to the end, is about to terminate in the triumph ofthe Allied Armies."

IL TEMPO (Independent) in an editorial entitled "The Democrat", says, "Roosevelt is dead. The great voice which from the White House for so many years has defended the cause of humanity is suddenly silenced. Humanity will lack something from this tragic day forth; a guide, a compass, a hope in the dark hours of long and terrible trial."

L'INDIPENDENTE (official Government paper) under an eight column headline, "THE GREAT SPIRIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS AT THE HEAD OF THE VICTORIOUS ALLIED ARMIES", says, "For Italy it is a day of mourning and sorrow. A living sorrow, sincere, heartfelt, with knowledge of the gravity of the loss which the sudden death of President Roosevelt inflicts on Italy, democracy, the world".

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (14.4.45). "The news of the sudden death of Roosevelt profoundly moved the Romans. The news, which spread rapidly and was announced in the press and on the radio, aroused a unanimous and sincere distress in Rome... The city was immediately full of flags at half-mast.... Public meetings and activities were cancelled including the meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Viminal. Schools will be closed for two days and work suspended for five minutes at the time of the funeral. It can be said that the whole life of the city in every sphere of activity shared the calamity which has struck this great friendly nation.".

2. Press Reactions to the Offensive in Italy

All the papers gave the greatest prominence to the Allied offensive in Italy as also to the march of the Anglo-Americans towards Berlin. Various editors underline the probable political developments of the Italian situation in connection with military events.

AVANTI (Socialist) writes, The Italian front on the move again. Lugo, Rosignano and Cotignola liberated by the 8th Army. Heroic bearing of the Italian troops who are advancing south west of Alfonsine. The Elbe has been reached. Cobourg occupied. The headlines of the other papers are similar.

In an editorial in AVANTI by Pietro Nenni, entitled "New Phase", after having said that the Italian offensive will have a relatively quick development, he says that it is to be hoped that Bologna, Milan, Turin, will be liberated by the people. In any case, writes Nenni, "only when the last shot has been fired can politics resume their place." After having said that the working classes in the north will repudiate any form of civil war which would be damaging to the national good, Nenni says: "That which the people will want... is a democratic policy which will face with energy the problems which remain unsolved or were only half solved in Salerno and Rome. The government has too irrevocable tasks, the first to resign to make way

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502/

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE in an article signed "Erasmo" says that in Northern Italy concrete problems will take precedence over political ones...The first thing they expect is a quick return to normal life, which does not merely mean the end of bombardments and reprisals, but an immediate resumption of work and reconstruction and the liquidation of the obscure political and moral situation, the outcome of two years of the Social Republic."

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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P O L I T I C A L

3. Togliatti's Speech at the National Assembly of the Communist Party

On 7 April, Palmiro Togliatti, head of the Italian Communist Party, delivered an important speech to the Second National Assembly of the Party which was held in Rome. The meeting was on invitation and none but members of the Party were admitted. The Communist paper L'UNITA' reported the speech in full, while all the Roman press published summaries.

The following are the principal points covered by Togliatti:

He stressed the importance of the present moment when the agricultural regions of the South and the industrial regions of the North are on the point of being re-united and when the populations of the two regions will join together in a movement to build up a new Italy.

The secret of the victory of the Allied Nations lies in their having been united and it was this principle of unity which led the first National Assembly of the Communist Party in Naples, to adopt a policy of national union and to thrust aside all party considerations. "Our policy still calls for war against the invaders and against Fascism in the national field; in the international field, for the renunciation of useless recriminations and claims, which might lead us to be suspected of planning to continue the nationalistic policy of Fascism; and for recognition of the unity of the three great democratic powers as being the basis on which the war is being fought. Let no one even remotely think of gambling on eventual dissension among the great powers."

The principal points of the Party's internal policy are:

1. The ruthless destruction of Fascism, with no possibility of compromise with the old regime which was responsible for the advent of Fascism.

2. A policy of national solidarity in the economic field.

After warning Italians not to be over-critical, he praised the men who by fighting and working, have proved themselves worthy of democracy, and reproved those generals who expressed misgivings as to the possibility of creating an efficient Italian army. The people enthusiastically answered the call to arms, while in the North during those hard winter months patriots intensified their struggle in spite of being urged, and then ordered, to demobilize and return to their homes. The patriots thus showed that "if left to themselves, they will accomplish their duty to their country better than were they to be under tutelage." He praised the war effort of the Italian people, to which the Communist Party, with its inititative, has made a decisive contribution by placing itself in the front rank of Italian political life as a great national political party through which the working classes are making their bid to become the core around which all the national forces of democracy will gather.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758272/

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While clearing the Government of responsibility, he attributed the stagnation and lack of enthusiasm in solving certain serious problems to (1) the persistence among the ruling classes of the defects of the old parliamentarism, (2) the survival of Fascism due to inertia in destroying it, (3) obstructionism on the part of Fascist profiteers, and (4) a renewed activity on the part of the small privileged groups who were responsible for the success of Fascism. For those reasons a rift has developed between the more advanced and energetic elements, on which one must rely for the reconstruction of Italy and the Government. The structure of the state has only been partly opurated. "Although accepting this state of affairs, we insist upon the necessity of epuration because the negative elements in the Italian political situation have discredited the country in the eyes of the world". He warned of the danger of a clash between a democratic and progressive North and a Central-South in which anti-democratic currents similar to those of pre-Fascist days are discernible.

0809

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785702

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

There are three tendencies in Italy:

1. The tendency to foment party quarrels in order to bring about disorders (as in Greece) leading to armed conflicts between the organized forces of the Front of Liberty on one side, and on the other, Allied troops and the forces of the police and of the army under the control of reactionary elements. The ultimate purpose of those who share this tendency is to defer all elections, to prolong Allied occupation, to impede the development of democracy and finally to set up a reactionary regime of the Fascist type. There are among these men some who are honest democrats but who are being misled by elements who have far-reaching ties with many and diverse groups of individuals, ranging all the way from out-and-out Trotskyists to reactionary monarchist generals. The Sicilian separatist movement is to be considered as an example of this first tendency.

2. A conservative tendency, which, with other and different means, seeks to disrupt the united front against Fascism and to eliminate the Committee of National Liberation on the grounds that now that the state has resumed its normal functions, its usefulness has come to an end. As in the preceding case, it also seeks to delay and defer all consultations of the will of the people.

3. The democratic tendency which has the defects of not being united and of not having a clear-cut programme.

In a review of the various political parties, Togliatti said that the Liberal Party was torn by internal dissentions between democratic and anti-democratic elements, due to the fact that the party had welcomed members from the old ruling classes who even though not erstwhile members of the Fascist party, had always shown a reactionary attitude. An analogous situation exists in the Democracy of Labour Party which in seeking to increase its membership has taken on men who represent the old groups. As to the Christian Democrats, Togliatti referred to his party's policy which had sought to form a bloc composed of the three mass parties. The policy has not been a failure because, in addition to the close collaboration existing with the Christian Democrats in the syndical field, in various provinces political pacts, properly speaking, have been concluded with that party. He deplored the difficulties created by the conservative and reactionary wing of the Christian Democratic party, and by the Church. As to the latter he contrasted the tolerant attitude of the Communists who admitted the faithful to membership in the party, with that of certain priests who have been known to refuse absolution to Communists. He warned such intolerant churchmen, and said that the heads of the Catholic Church would do well to reflect on the advisibility of letting loose a religious struggle in Italy. The Communist Party will continue to seek an understanding with the Christian Democrats and will remain in contact with its progressive elements.

He mentioned the affinity of interests with the Republican Party, and said that far from objecting to the Party of Action, the Communists looked upon it with favour and substantially shared many of its views. However, he criticized the contrast which sometimes arose between the Party's words and its deeds, saying that in the practical field it had made concrete collaboration impossible. As to the Socialists, the political pact with them was still in vigor in spite of their refusal to participate in the Government, and the unity of action of the Communists and Socialists is unimpaired.

0810

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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The two dangers which threaten the anti-Fascist front are anti-Communism, which seeks to destroy liberty and democracy with which Communism is today identified in Europe, and nationalism which by following the same trail of violence blazed by Fascism, may well precipitate serious problems such as that of Trieste. The latter, as well as all others between Italy and Yugoslavia, must be approached and discussed in a spirit of friendship which Italians must nourish for the new democratic Yugoslavia.

The immediate objectives of the Communist Party are:

1. The convening of a congress of the Committee of National Liberation, in which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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all Committees throughout Liberated Italy will participate.

2. The rapid preparation of the administrative elections. While supporting the formation of the Advisory Assembly, the Party opposes its being substituted for the Constituent Assembly, which must be elected by the people.

Changes in the composition of the Government are necessary, and the two parties, now with the opposition, will have to re-enter the Government; but such changes are not advisable until the whole of Italy has been liberated. In any case, more than a mere reshuffling of the cabinet will be necessary: a new spirit will have to be infused in the Government.

Togliatti said that the registered membership of the Communist Party had risen in Northern Italy from 60,000 to 100,000 and in liberated territory varied between 5% of the population in two of the regions, and 1% in one of the regions in the South. The number of women registered members has increased from 20,024 on December 31st 1944 to 40,191 on February 28th 1945.

4. Lecture by Prof. Luigi Salvatorelli on "The Big Three and the International Organisation for Peace"

On 7 April 1945, Prof. Luigi Salvatorelli, the well known historian and journalist, delivered a short lecture at the "Ritrovo" on the above subject. The meeting was a non-political one, and the audience consisted of about one hundred intellectuals. The meeting was sponsored by the "Circolo di Cultura Politica". Prof. Salvatorelli was director of the Turin newspaper "Stampa" in pre-Fascist days. At present he is director of the weekly "La Nuova Europa". He is a good speaker and his address lasted for about half an hour.

Prof. Salvatorelli said that the aim of an International Peace Organisation is the maintenance of peace for as long a period of time as possible. Another war in Europe in the not too distant future would mean the crucifixion of Europe.

The Big Three possess all the military and economic power necessary for the establishment of such an organisation. But the first and foremost prerequisite is that they agree among themselves. The way to such an agreement has already been paved. Salvatorelli looks upon "spheres of influence" as very dangerous. He said that at Teheran an agreement had been reached regarding "spheres of influence". He cited the case of Greece, where England intervened and Russia remained aloof, and the case of Rumania where Russia occupied the country and changed the government while England kept her hands off. But as American public opinion is definitely against the theory of "spheres of influence", at Yalta defined and clear cut spheres of influence were abandoned in favour of co-ordinated control by the Big Three. Spheres of influence lead to wars, as is illustrated by the accord of 25 August 1939 between Russia and Germany. They are fatal for small countries which are component parts of the "spheres", for they are doomed in the course of time to lose their autonomy.

Important steps will be taken at San Francisco towards organizing the collaboration of the Big Three to minimize the danger of disagreements arising among them.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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Important steps will be taken at San Francisco towards organizing the collaboration of the Big Three to minimize the danger of disagreements arising among them.

The Security Council which is to be set up at San Francisco will be the most important instrument for the maintenance of the peace. Eventually all nations will have to be given parity if peace is to endure, but for the present it would be idle to expect that the predominant Big Three can grant the small powers a state of parity with themselves. How, for example, could San Marino be expected to have as much to say as Russia? The preponderance of influence of the big powers over the small powers is both right and inevitable. Eventually however, the small powers will be accorded proportional representation in the International Organization, not perhaps as single nations, but as groups or federations of nations. The most urgent problem for the smaller nations is to seek to come to agreements among themselves on such political, economic, social and even spiritual interests as they have in common. It is very likely that a European Federation would result from such agreements, and eventually attain as such, parity with the Big Three of which it would become a fourth member.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5. Dismissal of the Duke of Aosta as Admiral of the Fleet

The Duke of Aosta was dismissed as Admiral of the Fleet as a result of a careless remark made by him to Mrs. Sylvia Sprigge, correspondent of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, during the course of a dinner at Taranto, and repeated by her upon her return to Rome.

Mrs. Sprigge was recently the guest for a week of the Italian Navy at Taranto; one evening, while seated next to the Duke, the conversation turned upon the Roatta trial. During the conversation, according to Mrs. Sprigge's story, the Duke said, speaking of the judges,"I would shoot them all"..... ! After a moment of surprise, Mrs. Sprigge is supposed to have replied, "But can you do that?" - a remark which caused some of the guests to smile.

After her return to Rome, for several days Mrs. Sprigge repeated the remark at various social gatherings. At one of these, Mrs. Sprigge is reliably quoted as saying she believed that a correspondent of AVANTI (Socialist paper violently critical of the Navy) or Ricotti, a member of the Commission for the Epuration of the Navy, was present. However this may be, AVANTI proceeded to publish an article stating that the Duke, in the presence of a foreign correspondent, had used "criminal expressions" with regard to the judges of the Roatta trial. The next day the paper published a letter from Mrs. Sprigge, which tended to confirm the article but in which she said, in an attempt to clear herself, that unless she had been so authorized by the Duke, she would herself never have publicised the remark. Moroni, President of the Court which tried Roatta, next demanded of the Government an explanation or retraction of the remark attributed to the Duke. On the following day, the Matter was taken up at a Cabinet meeting (not attended by the Communist Minister Togliatti), at which De Courten, the Minister of the Navy, reported that the Duke had not spoken of "shooting the judges of the Court, but of "eliminating the Special Courts", which he did not believe were for the best interests of the country. As a result, the Cabinet decided upon the Duke's dismissal.

A well-informed and reliable Italian source commented as follows on the incident:

The disciplinary measure taken with regard to the Duke is surprisingly severe, when one considers that it was based on a remark made privately and which was unquestionably subsequently garbled. The Duke's remark cannot be compared, as some newspapers are attempting to do, with the article published in the press by General Azzi, in which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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The incident has been characteristically exploited and magnified by the anti-monarchist press to which it offered an opportunity for injurious attacks on the House of Savoy. It is an example of the increasingly current habit in Italy of attacking any prominent individual who ventures, even in private, to express opinions or criticisms which are distasteful.

Confidential

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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There are unconfirmed rumors in circulation that the Luogotenente has in addition sentenced the Duke to six months' imprisonment in a fortress ("Fortezza"). Even were this to be true, the measure has no political significance. The Duke's expression of opinion on the Special Courts was a refledtion on the Luogotenente, who signed the decree constituting them. The sentence would therefore amount to nothing more than a measure of internal family discipline, as to which the House of Savoy has always had very strict, not to say autocratic ideas.

The opinion is general that the Duke's remark was ill-advised, and that he should have been more guarded in his conversation with Mrs. Sprigge. The latter is severely criticized for repeating all over Rome a remark which was obviously not made for publication, which was made to her while she was the guest of the Navy, and which she wittingly or unwittingly warped and exaggerated in the telling. Her letter to the AVANTI is also held against her as it tended to confirm an article which was in itself misleading and which was obviously published with a political end in view.

A well-placed and highly reliable source informed a PWB officer of a conversation with His Excellency De Courten, the Minister of the Navy, on the Aosta incident.

De Courten said that the conversation on the Roatta trial should never have taken place, because all political discussions are formally banned in the Navy. According to De Courten, the Duke actually said that he would "eliminate tutti" (i.e. "eliminate them all"). The remark however was made while expressing the opinion that the ordinary Courts were adequate for trials such as that of Roatta, and that the Special Courts were therefore superfluous. Mrs. Sprigge misunderstood the remark, thinking that it applied to the defendents, and that the Duke used the word "eliminare" to mean "do away with" or "shoot." She then asked the Duke if he meant the "defendents", and upon his replying "No, the judges," concluded that the Duke wanted to shoot the judges. The Minister denied the rumor that the Duke had been the object of any disciplinary measure other than his dismissal.

Two other usually well-informed sources were interviewed by a PWB officer. One of them, a member of the aristocracy, attached but little political significance to the dismissal of the Duke, who is a weak character and rather given to making careless remarks. The other, a naval officer, said that he had spoken of the matter to General Cadorna, son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies during the last war

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Two other usually well-informed sources were interviewed by a PWB officer. One of them, a member of the aristocracy, attached but little political significance to the dismissal of the Duke, who is a weak character and rather given to making careless remarks. The other, a naval officer, said that he had spoken of the matter to General Cadorna, son of the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies during the last war. The general has been active in organizing assistance for the Partisans in the North. He was quoted as saying that "the Duke's dismissal could be turned to good account if he would join in helping the Patriots in the Val D'Aosta". The naval officer, without expressing any regret at the Duke's dismissal as Admiral, added that by following Cadorna's suggestion he would gain credit for himself and for the monarchy.

According to a member of the Duke's household, the Duke has retired to his mother's estate at Capo di Monte for "an indefinite stay."

CONFIDENTIAL

5200

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78-0817

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P U B L I C O P I N I O N

6. The Duke of Aosta's Dismissal

Some people regard the Duke of Aosta's punishment as just, others a farce. The following are some ofthe opinions expressed:

A Banker, age 50: "The incident is connected with the institutional question. It shows that there is internal dissention among the various branches of the Royal family. The monarchy is trying to save the Fascist top men, but it knows its own end is near. We do not trust the Luogotenente and the Savoys."

An Engineer, age 51: "If the utterances attributed to the Duke are true, they show him to be stupid, and the action taken against him is a just one."

A Government Employee, age 45: "It was very imprudent of the Duke to have expressed himself in such vigorous terms, but I find it humiliating for a member of the House of Savoy to have acted this way."

A Bookseller, age 48: "It is all a comedy meant to show that the Luogotenente has authority, energy and impartiality, especially the latter, in disciplining a member of his own family. But no one is convinced."

A Publisher, age 42: "This is a manoeuvre by the Savoys to regain their lost prestige. They have sacrificed Aosta because they found it opportune, nor should one overlook the fact that there is dissension between the house of Savoy and that of Aosta. The Savoys are capable of any betrayal. Haven't they betrayed the country?"

A Sculptor, age 38: "I approve the action taken against Aosta. I don't like his private life; he never was worthy of his rank. He deserves what has happened to him because he was a Fascist. As for Umberto, I have no use for him, but at least, for a long time he refused to be a Fascist. When the Fascist uniform was offered to him he refused it, saying: "Io non sono un carbonaio".

7. Russia's Denunciation of Pact with Japan

Russia's denunciation of the non-aggression pact with Japan has been enthusiastically received by Roman public opinion. It is generally believed that Russia will ultimately join in the war against Japan. Quite a few people who were interviwed by a PWB officer expressed the fear lest Russia become too powerful. The following are some of the opinions expressed:

A Lawyer, age 52: "Italian public opinion is very much interested in the question. It is an important step towards the re-establishment of world order. I am a militant member of the Action Party, but I am not anxious with regard to Russia's gaining too much influence. I think Russia will declare war against Japan in the very near future."

A Banker, age 50: "This is a very clever manoeuvre on the part of Russia, intended to check a dangerous American expansion in Asia. I do not think that it will lead to a large scale conflict with Japan, although there will be some minor clashes. The significance of Russia's action lies more in the threat to Japan, which will propably force the latter to make important concessions to Russia. When Japan finally surren-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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A Government Employee, age 45: "Russia will declare war on Japan. The decision was taken long ago in agreement with Churchill and Roosevelt. Russia's plans are imperialistic; Stalin wants to realise the dream of Peter the Great, and also blot out the defeat suffered at the hands of the Japanese. It seems obvious that Russia intends to extend her hegemony not only over the whole of Europe but also over a large part of Asia. It is disturbing that a nation should become so powerful. It will be a problem for England and America. It seems that Russia will rule the destinies of the world."

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758202/

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A Publisher, age 42: "That is what we expected and foresaw after Yalta. It gives the lie to the Nazi propaganda that there is dissention among the Allies. I feel sure that Russia will be at war with Japan before the San Francisco Conference opens. Russia's action will also prove that Communism of today is not that of 1918-19. People are no longer afraid of it."

8. Reports of French Troops in Piemonte (FS Section Report, 10.4.45)

Considerable consternation has been caused among Northerners and those with families and friends in Northern Italy by the recent reports in the press of an advance by French troops into Piemonte. At times wildest rumours were current, i.e. that the French would completely occupy the Western Po Valley, and one even went so far as to specify that Moroccan troops were already on their way there. There is also a general feeling that as revenge for the "stab in the back" by Italy in 1940, France will occupy the Val d'Aosta for industrial and principally strategic reasons. Pessimists are already seeing in this possibility, which they take almost as a certainty, the seeds of a further struggle between France and Italy. Such alarms and excursions are probably merely the reflection of the general state of mind as regards France of many Italians who were and are still sincerely ashamed of the Italian attack on a defeated France.

9. The End of the War (Public Opinion, Naples)

The opinions of various people have been collected as to their reactions to the hoped-for end of the war. The people approached belong to different social classes and political tendencies: the substance of the replies is as follows:

A leading Journalist, belonging to no political party, said that THE day will not be one of rejoicing for the Italian people, for whom it will not stand as the day of victory, but only as the beginning of the real reconstruction of the Fatherland. Italians understand better than they do now the extent of their tragedy and will begin to worry seriously as to how they are going to be ruled. That day will mark the beginning of deep social strife, since the labouring classes appear determined to achieve economic independence, while the wealthy classes seem equally firm in their intention not to forsake any of their privileges.

A Woman of the People, who like the majority of the Neapolitan working classes, is in a sorry economic position, hopes that from that day the Allies will start sending supplies to unfortunate Italy and will no longer advance the pretext that shipping must be reserved for war purposes rather than to feed the civilian population. This is the only means for vanquishing the Black Market which at present is throttling the Italian people.

A Wealthy Lawyer. He dreads the day when the Allies finally leave Italy, because from that day it will be easy for the Left Parties, (perhaps even with the support of the majority of the people) in some way or another to seize power. He added a more personal note: apparently he dreads that day also, because he is not popular with the majority of the local peasantry since, in 1942, with the assistance of the Fascist Podestà (mayor) he had evicted from his land the families of a number of peasants who had refused to pay him higher rents.

A Student belonging to a bourgeois family is of the opinion that peace day will be the best day in human history, and that in spite of past and present suffering, people will be mad with joy. On that day there will be great pro-Allied demonstrations by the masses of the people. When the war is over the questions of Italy's frontiers

0820
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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A Trader considers that peace day will certainly not automatically improve Italy's economic position, but it will be the prelude to the reopening of free trade with foreign countries and therefore also with America, which is a basic condition for the return of normal economic conditions in Italy. For this trader, therefore, the day which matters is not that of peace but that of the resumption of trade with the U.S.

A Workman in the ILVA Factory, Socialist, said that peace day and the consequent liberation of Northern Italy, will mean for the working classes the problem of action

CONFIDENTIAL

0821

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778562

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for securing political power. Only with a Left Wing Government in power will it be possible to start real reconstruction based on democracy and greater social justice.

Official Political Parties intend on that day to stage a great people's demonstration in honour of the Allied Armed Forces; they wish thus to show that the Italian people are really alongside the Allies in the Anti-Fascist-Nazi field.

The Fascists will seek every means for organising various acts of sabotage to show the Italians, the Allies and the whole world that, in spite of the Allied victory Fascism is not dead that it is in fact fully alive and determined to carry on the fight even if underground.

L O C A L C O N D I T I O N S

10. Events of the Week - Naples.

The outstanding events which have been most discussed in local circles during the week are the following:

The statement by the Yugoslav Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Gavrilovich, concerning his Government's views on the question of Italy's frontier with Yugoslavia. The statement and its imperialist tone regarding Venezia Giulia have been commented upon very critically. The assertion that the existence there of 700,000 Yugoslavs and only 200,000 Italians is not, Neapolitans say, supported by statistics, and in any case if it is a fact that the population of certain zones is predominantly Yugoslav, it is also a fact that other zones are entirely inhabitated by Italians and that the city of Trieste is included in one such zone. The statement contains the implicit admission that any solution concerning Venezia Giulia adopted without previously consulting the population in a strictly democratic manner, would undoubtedly be unfair and a source of future controversy.

Benedetto Croce's letter to the "Times" concerning the failure to invite Italy to the San Francisco Conference, has been favourably received, and is regarded as an outspoken clarification by the great philosopher of Italy's position in the international field.

The meeting of the secretaries of the six official political parties to discuss the general political situation, has been followed with considerable interest. The resolution adopted by the meeting is regarded, not only as a political "status quo" until the liberation of Northern Italy, but also as an expression of the anxiety of all political parties as to what may happen on the liberation of the North. In this connection, the undertaking given by the six parties to summon a Congress of Provincial Committees of Liberation when Northern Italy is liberated, has been interpreted locally as a first door opened to the political and Partisan forces of Northern Italy to enable them to join, without undue commotion, in the political life of Liberated Italy. This Congress had been suggested long ago by the Naples Liberation Committee.

Togliatti's speech at the meeting of the National Council of the Communist Party is interpreted as an indication that his Party intends turning still more to the Left. This turn is explained by the approaching liberation of Northern Italy [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502

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Togliatti's speech at the meeting of the National Council of the Communist Party is interpreted as an indication that his Party intends turning still more to the Left. This turn is explained by the approaching liberation of Northern Italy where it is believed that very important Left Wing forces will be found. These forces will probably demand a more intransigent anti-Fascist policy and one more decided in the social and democratic sense. Underlying Togliatti's speech is the anxiety as to what will happen on the liberation of the North. It is to this anxiety that Neapolitans attribute Togliatti's attitude to two important questions: the institutional problem (abolition of the lieutenancy and introduction of a civil regency) and the Catholic Church (separation ofthe political responsibility of the lower clergy and the Catholic masses from that of the high clergy). This attitude on the latter question has caused a lively reaction among Neapolitan Catholics who stress the fact that the Church can never show a favourable attitude towards Communism.

0823

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758202/

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Another item of interest was the meeting of the National Union of War Victims which was held on 8 April in a Naples theatre, and was attended by over 2000 people of every social category and political tendencies. The outstanding fact which emerged from the discussion was that a vast number of Naples victims are still living in the most precarious and pitiful conditions.

11. The Freedom of the City of Naples for Lt.Col.Simson

At the meeting of the Giunta of the Naples Municipality on 9 April, the proposal was unanimously voted to present the freedom of the City to Lt.Col. Simson, the Zone Commissioner, who has been called to fill another important post. The presentation will be made on 14 April. (A-1)

12. Political Situation, Salerno

A Salerno informer reports that the local section of the Socialist Party is passing through a crisis. One of the leading members states that he intends withdrawing from the Party and from politics generally, because "it is not possible to withstand the constant pressure from workers who are asking for better living conditions" and "because of the 'bad faith' of many of the local leaders of the Socialist Party". (B-2)

13. Fascist Activities, Salerno

The Italian Police have succeeded in locating two groups of Fascist enthusiasts. The first group is made up of about a dozen old fascists, some of them "squadristi", and they are being watched by the police who are giving them "rope". The second group is made up of young students, about a dozen of them, who were constantly meeting for the avowed purpose of improving their dancing. The Carabinieri have put a stop to their activities. (B-2).

14. Foreign Exchange Black Market, Rome

From a reasonably reliable Italian source, the following are the current "quotations" of foreign currencies in the Rome black market:

Pound sterling	(gold)	9600 lire
" "	(paper)	1000 "
" "	(occupation)	700 "
Blue seal dollar		

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Pound sterling (gold)	9600 lire
" " (paper)	1000 "
" " (occupation)	700 "
Blue seal dollar	395 "
Yellow seal dollar	250
French franc	1.70

The French franc gained 30 points. The explanation offered for the rise in price was that a French regulation allows the importation into France of only very limited quantities of Italian lire.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Moreover numbers of Frenchmen in Italy, by more or less orthodox methods, have accumulated considerable sums in lires, which they are anxious to convert into French notes for importation into France.

The rate of exchange is more favorable in Rome where a French franc is worth 1.70 lire than in France where it is worth 2 lire. Accordingly there has been an increase of the demand for French francs on the Rome Market.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

15. Benedetto Croce's Letter to the TIMES.

Commenting on Benedetto Croce's letter to the London TIMES concerning Italy's attendance at the San Francisco conference, the Naples daily IL GIORNALE in its issue of 8 April writes as follows:

"We are aware that there is a victor's law; we do not wish to ignore or disavow it. But when the victor has taken up arms and crowned himself with oak-leaves in the name of Freedom, or rather of freedoms, he has imposed upon himself certain limits, and has given history and the future certain sacred undertakings. First among these is to respect the wishes of peoples freely and democratically expressed."

The Naples daily RISORGIMENTO in its issue of 7 April, in a leader headed "Il voto di un popolo" (The Hope of a Nation), comments on the following extract from Benedetto Croce's letter:

> "'...The only means for guarding against the dangers of the future is to strengthen international solidarity, to be persuaded that, nowadays, no country can disinterest itself of the fate of other countries, since its own fate is involved in the fate of the others.
>
> "'When Italy asks the Allies to be admitted to the San Francisco conference, she is not asking in her own interest alone, she is upholding, together with her own interest, also the fate of Europe and of the world. She is not asking as a mendicant but is speaking once again for the benefit of all...'"

"These words (Croce's), which are the outcome of the sound deductions of the historian, the penetrating inductions of the thinker, the proud call of the Italian, are the expression of the hope of an entire nation, of a very old civilization, whose achievements cannot

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16. Russian Propaganda in Italy (F.S.Section Report 10.4.45)

A civilian contact who browses a good deal around Rome book-stalls and bookshops has commented on the vast quantities of books and pam-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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phlets on sale which put the Communist theories and points of view before the public in a form easily digestible by the man in the street. Information on the new Russia, her culture, her literature and resources is being put within easy reach of all. The "Associazione Italiana per la Relazioni Culturali con l'U.S.S.R." (Via Lucrezio Caro 57) is also very active and is beginning a new course in the Russian language.

Source comments that it is far more difficult to find such information presented so well on U.S. or Great Britain and as far as is known, little has been done so far to further the exchange of cultural information between Italy and the Western democracies. Source also remarks on the limited publicity given to such information as was provided recently by Stephen King-Hall on his return from Russia. A few passages only from King-Hall's article in LA NUOVA EUROPA, were reproduced in IL QUOTIDIANO for 5 April. It would be interesting, it is commented, for Italians to hear more of the background to such comments by King-Hall as: "The vast undertaking of Peter the Great continues victoriously with the help of modern technique."

CULTURAL

17. The De Luigi Publishing House, Rome

The "Casa Editrice De Luigi" is one of the three most active publishing houses in Rome. The founder of the "Casa" is Donatello De Luigi who is an intelligent and active man. He prepared his programme, and even his catalogue, during the German occupation, with the result that his firm was prepared to start functioning immediately after the arrival of the Allies. The director of the "Casa", Dott. Brignone, was interviewed on April 9 by a PWB officer to whom he gave the following information:

The firm is interested in three fields of activity: literature, science, and general culture. The firm proposes: 1) to republish books which are considered milestones in the history of literature and which have today disappeared from circulation in Italy; 2) to launch and aid new Italian authors; and 3) to familiarize the Italian reading public with English, French and Russian literature. In the fields of science and general culture, the objective is to bring the Italian public, which has been living in a vaccum, up to date with respedt to the progress achieved abroad in all fields and more especially in the field of politics. (The 20th Century Collection).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The firm's editor has planned a form of book which will be practical, attractive and inexpensive. For the "Universale" collection, the book will be elongated in form which will result in an economy of paper and a reduction in the number of pages.

The collection of foreign books is a prominent item on the programme. Translations have been the object of great attention and care. The collection will consist of works free of author's rights

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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(i.e. works whose authors have been dead for more than 50 years or which were published prior to 31 August, 1921, and not translated within the following 10 Years), and works whose author's rights have been acquired by Italian publishing concerns with which financial arrangements have been made.

Foreign Novelists

Published

D.H. Lawrence	"L'Amante di Lady Chatterly"

On the point of publication

E. M. Forster	"Passaggio all'India"
A. Nevierov	"Tashkent città dell'abbondanza"

"La Pleiade"

Published

J.E.Davies	"Missione a Mosca"

On the point of publication

C. Sforza	"Costruttori e distruttori"

Masterpieces of the Past

G. Ruffini	"Il Dottor Antonio"
G. De Maupassant	"Un Colpo di stato"
O. Wilde	"Il delitto di Lord Arturo Saville"
Stendhal	"Lamiel"

Books of the Day

Curatola	"La morte ha bussato tre volte"
C. Strasser	"Hitler segreto"
E.M. Remarque	"Al Ovest niente di nuovo"
M. Eisenstein	"L'Internata no. 6"
L. Felletti	"Soldati senz'armi"
W.E.Hart	"I generali di Hitler"

De Luigi has formed a partnership with Dott. Zampardi which under the name of "De Luigi and Zampardi" will produce musical publications. This venture seems likely to succeed because the Casa Ricordi in the north, which is the only firm of the kind in Italy, formerly received all its musical [illegible] from Germany. The new publishing firm will therefore find a favorable market for its publications. Dott. Zampardi says that he does not fear competition, for a business of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Foreign Novelists

Published

D.H. Lawrence	"L'Amante di Lady Chatterly"

On the point of publication

E. M. Forster	"Passaggio all'India"
A. Nevierov	"Tashkent città dell'abbondanza"

"La Pleiade"

Published

J.E.Davies	"Missione a Mosca"

On the point of publication

C. Sforza	"Costruttori e distruttori"

Masterpieces of the Past

G. Ruffini	"Il Dottor Antonio"
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De Luigi expressed his opinion of the effect on Rome publishing houses of the liberation of the North. He believes that at first the Roman publishers will impose their production on the north at their own prices. It will take the northern publishers at least 5 months

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

to reorganize. Unlike the Roman firms which even under German occupation could prepare their programmes, those in the north suffered much more from Nazi oppression. In addition, they will have to solve the material problem of repairing the damage to their plants and equipment. Lastly, they will have to readapt themselves to the requirements of a new public. During the first few months the North will be a good parket for Roman firms. There will then ensue a period of active competition which will finally lead to a stabilization of prices. This competition need only be feared by such publishers as improvised a business in order to realize quick profits.

18. Neapolitan Art Restoration

Similarly to the initiative already taken in Rome, a group of Neapolitan art lovers has formed an association for the purpose of promoting the restoration of local monuments damaged by the war.

The Association will cooperate with the State in such work, necessarily limited for the time being to a few important restorations, by stimulating and coordinating private initiative in that respect. It will therefore promote and collect subscriptions, submit proposals and plans and in some cases even carry out some repairs.

Among the already considerable number of well-known people who are joining the Association, are Senator Benedetto Croce who has accepted to be Honorary Chairman, and Conte Riccardo Filangieri, a well-known archaeologist, who has been appointed chairman. (A-2)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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APPENDIX 1 NO. 54

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 10

WEEK ENDING APRIL 18,1945

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RECONSTRUCTION NEWS _ (From the Italian Press)

Electricity - ("Il Globo" April 15)

The big power station at Vigliena has been entirely reactivate. It has a capacity of 70 million Kw per year.

Shipping - ("Il Secolo XX" April 13)

A shipyard at Portoferraio has already raised and repaired four ships that had been damaged and sunk. Another six ships are being repaired. The shipyard itself has been rehabilitated through the cooperative efforts of the workers. Liberated Italian shipyards have begun construction of 50 motor vessels of from 200 to 600 tons each, to be completed this Summer. The necessary motors are to be imported with the assistance of AC. In all, 150 small shipyards employing some 5000 workers have resumed work.

Ports - ("Il Secolo XX" April 12)

The estimated cost of rebuilding the harbor of Messina is 1 billion lire. The Government is soon expected to allocate an amount sufficient to begin the work.

("Il Globo" April 13) 100 million lire have been allocated to begin the reconstruction of the harbors of Pescara and Ortona.

Glass - ("Il Secolo XX" April 13)

Italy's biggest glass factory, Saint Gobain, of Pisa, badly damaged during the fighting, has rebuilt one furnace with a capacity of 80-90,000 sqm monthly. However, the necessary raw materials cannot yet be obtained. The Vietri sul Mare glass factory of the "Vetreria Meccanica" of Naples has been fully rehabilitated and could produce from 130 to 140000 sqm a month if the necessary raw materials were available.

Transportation - ("Il Secolo XX" April 11)

As of April 6th twice-a-week bus service Rome-Florence has been Inaugurated.

(Secolo XX" April 17) - 35 commercial transport planes capable of carrying 50 passengers and 10 tons of goods, may be sold by the U.S.A. to Italy. The prices would be about 3,800,000 dollars.

Cement - ("Secolo XX" April 12)

In the course of April, Guidonia Cement Factory (near

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Shipping - ("Il Secolo XX" April 13)

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Cement - ("Secolo XX" April 12)

In the course of April, Guidonia Cement Factory (near Rome) is to start production again with an output of 1500 tons a month.

Lignite - ("Secolo XX" April 12)

After two years of idleness, the Dunarcbba mines, near Terni, have resumed operations.

Industry - ("Il Globo" April 13)

Thus far the Government has allocated 3 billion lire to aid industrial reconstruction.

5196

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APPENDIX I NO. 6½

("Il Secolo XX" April 17) - A summary on the recovery of Italian Industries has been made by this newspaper. It points out that while in June 1944 the production of electric power in Liberated Italy was 90 million Kwh, in March 1945 it was 140 million. Iron and steel plants which were entirely inactive in June 1944, are now producing 1/10 pre-war output. The percentage of rehabilitation in other fields is as follows: Agricultural machinery 20% pre-war; ship building 21%; carpentery 34%; railroad repairing 33%; machine tools 50%; machinery: unrequisitioned plants 15%, (requisitioned plants 60%); cement 70%.

Imports - ("Il Secolo XX" April 14)

The Argentine Government have put 100,000 tons of wheat at the disposal of the Italian Government.

Wheat and Oil Collections - ("Il Globo" April 13)

The final result of the Granai del Popolo (compulsory collection of wheat) has been 11,3 million quintals.

As of April 7, 432,000 quintals of olive oil have been turned over to the official collection stations. Final results are estimated to reach 500,000 quintals.

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'D' Section Italy (Occ).

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUATERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT No. I4 APO 5I2

21 APR 1945

SUPPLEMENT TO
SPECIAL REPORT ON FASCIST PRESS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY
DATED 4 FEB 45.

CONTENTS

I. METHOD

I. Sources . . . . . Page I
2. Paragraph Numbers . . . . . " I

II. GENERAL

5. Newsprint Supply I
7. Personnel II
7 bis. Non-Territorial Newspapers I

III. REVIEW BY CENTRES

8. ALESSANDRIA 2
Il Popolo di Alessandria
Idea Sociale

IO. BOLOGNA 2
L'Avvenire d'Italia
Il Resto del Carlino
Settimane

II bis. CASALE. 3
Il Popolo di Casale

I3. CREMONA 3
Regime Fascista
Crociata Italica

I6. GENOVA 3
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile

I8. MILANO 4
La Settimana de 'l' Italia'
Il Corriere della Sera

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Settimane

11 bis. CASALE. 3
Il Popolo di Casale

13. CREMONA 3
Regime Fascista
Crociata Italica

16. GENOVA 3
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile

18. MILANO 4
La Settimana de 'l' Italia'
Il Corriere della Sera
Il Secolo-La Sera della Domenica
Sera
Repubblica Fascista
Italia e Popolo 5
Il Lavoro
Corriere di Roma
Barbagianni

5184

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONTENTS (continued)

18. MILANO (continued) . . . . . Page 5
Avanguardia
L'Orizzonte
La Vittoria 6
Le Forze Civile 7
Segnale Radio

18 bis. MODENA 7
Gazzette dell'Emilia 8
Settimanale dell'Emilia
Valanga Repubblicana 8

21. TORINO 8
Gazzetta del Popolo
Illustrazione del Popolo
La Stampa
La Riscossa 9

22. TRIESTE 9
Il Piccolo
Le Ultime Notizie
Italia Repubblicana

22 bis. UDINE . . . . . IO
Il Popolo del Friuli
La Vita Cattolica
La Voce di Furlania

23. VENEZIA . . . . . IO
IL Gazzettino

APPENDEX: INDEX OF NEWSPAPERS COVERING BITH REPORT AND SUPPLEMENT.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SECRET

I. METHOD.

1. Sources. As distinct from the information in the original report, that contained in the present Supplement has been derived mainly from examination of actual copies of the newspapers concerned. Such items are distinguished by having the title of the newspaper typed in capitals (e.g. CUORI D'ACCIAIO). The date of the copies examined (varying in number from one to twenty odd) is given in brackets in each case.

No attempt has been made to analyse these papers , except to indicate those most outspokenly Fascist in tone. Instead attention has been devoted to checking and bringing up to date addresses, editors, printers; to indicating briefly the make up of each paper; and to listing the signatures of writers contributing articles.

A few items have been taken from News Digests and fromthe Occupied Italy reports of "D" Section, PWB, for FEB and MAR45. These are indicated in the same way as in the original report.

In addition, several items are included which have not yet been included in the Occupied Italy Reports, obtained by interrogation of persons who have recently crossed the lines. These are indicated by initials followed by a date: the latter shows when the informant left the areas concerned.

2. Paragraph Numbers. The present Supplement is not intended to be used independently ,but only in conjunction with the original Report. Accordingly' the original scheme of para numbering has been retained: e.g. Para 7 deals with Personnel in both Report and Supplement, and para 16 with GENOVA. Where no new information has come to light the para has simply been omitted (e.g. para 9 BERGAMO does not appear in the Supplement). In a few cases new paras have had to be inserted: these are numberedby adding 'bis' to the number of the preceeding para (e.g. II bis: CASALE.).

II. GENERAL.

5. Newsprint supply . "L'Illustrée, I5 MAR 45: Northern Italy is teeming with clandestine newspapers ....'La Sforza'... issues 5,000 copies. . . .

Today the Fascist press is printed on the poorest paper and its circulation is constantly reducing owing to lack of paper. On the contrary 'La Sforza' appears with four pages." (ND IO MAR 45)

7. Personnel. "Popolo e Libertà', BELLINZONA, I5 Mar 45,reports from the Italian frontier: The Garzanti publishing firm', formerly under the management of the Commissioner Ugo MANUNTA, who is now head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Labour, has now been socialised". ND IO MARS 45

7.bis. Non-Territorial Newspapers.

(a). Papers of Fascist military formations:

0840

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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7.bis. Non-Territorial Newspapers.

(a). Papers of Fascist military formations:

"Libera Stampa, LUGANO, I3 MAR 45, reports from CHIASSO: In a recent number of the periodical of the 'Aldo Resega' Black brigade Umberto PASELLA published a retrospective study of the Fascist Corporations . . . "

"'Provincia di Como', 4 MAR 45: The Press Department ofthe IIth Black Brigade 'Cesare Rodini' reports:' ' ' the newspaper adds the following comment . . . "

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(b) Special Propaganda Sheets:
CUORI D'ACCIAIO; Come si Difende un Popolo.
I sheet, 26 by 4I cms. No date, address, editor's name, etc.
Photographs illustrating German defences on the Eastern Front, the German human torpedo, etc. Anti-Allied caroon.
Only one long article:'A German Soldier speaks to his Italian Comrades'; sub-title 'Germany will Win, and with er Italy too'.

L'ECO DELLA MONTAGNA. Imitation partisan sheet.
I sheet, 24 by 34 cms. 'DEC 44. N° 2.
Title flanked by two sides of a medal: obverse shows John Bull crowning a partisan with a laurel wreath: reverse John Bull kicking the same partisan in the pants.
Contents: 'John Amery speaks to the Italians.' 'Comments on the Spaech of John AMERY.' 'MILAN Chronicle' (MUSSOLINI's visit to the city). 'In Praise of Partisan Week' (satirical). 'ROOSEVELT Admits that the Atlantic Charter never Existed.' 'Partisans: Are You fighting for the English?' etc. etc.

III. REVIEW BY CENTERS.

8. ALESSANDRIA.

"Red propaganda does not yet appear publicly in the press(although some papers, such as the local weeklies 'Il Popolo di Alessandria' . . . have a directly Communist flavour) . . . "
(Chaplain from the Fascist 'Italia' Div; IO MAR 45)

"DNB (for Europe), 8 MAR 45, reports from MILAN: A workers' newspaper called 'Idea Sociale' has appeared in ALESSANDRIA." (ND IO MAR 45)

IO. BOLOGNA.

L'AVVENIRE D'ITALIA. Daily. Via D'Azeglio 55 (Tel 2I664)
Printing and Administration: S.LAZZARO DI SAVENA (Tel 2I665).
Editor: Gino SANVIDO.
I sheet 42 by 60 cms.
Strong Catholic colour: War news (mostly without comment); religious news; local news. This paper printed the whole of the Pope's SEP 44 message.
Signatures: P. TOMMASI ALFONSI O.P.; A.R.; Cifra; Domenico ALPI; d.c.f.

IL RESTO DEL CARLINO. Daily. Via Beccari 2 (Tel 26I28, 338I0, 338I8, 338I9).
I sheet, 43 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Giorgio PINI; Vice; Armando ZAMBONI. Il Viandante; O.R.; Sac. Angelo SCARPELLINI; Cesare SIMULA. (SEP 44)

SETTIMANA. Illustrato del 'Resto del Carlino'. I944.
Editor: Giorgio PINI.

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L'ECO DELLA MONTAGNA. Imitation partisan sheet.
I sheet, 24 by 34 cms. 'DEC 44. N° 2.
Title flanked by two sides of a medal: obverse shows John Bull crowning a partisan with a laurel wreath: reverse John Bull kicking the same partisan in the pants.
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SETTIMANA. Illustrato del 'Resto del Carlino'. I944.
Editor: Giorgio PINI.
Printed at 'Il Resto del Carlino' Printing Works.
I6 pages (illustrated), 28 by 4I cms. Lire 3.
Signatures: Giorgio PINI; Guido STACCHINI; A;M. PERELLINI; Dario ZANASI; Ludovico ZAMBONI; Tristano; Rinaldo TEMPO; Renato ALBANESE; Tau; Daniele D'ANZA; Lindoro; GIOVANNI BERTI; Adriano ROLLA; Guiseppe LORETA; OSVALDI CAMPASSI; Anna Maria CORTESE. (SEP 44)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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II bis. CASALE.
"Red propaganda does not yet appear publicly in the press (although some papers, such as the local weeklies . . . . 'Il Popolo di Casale', have a distinctly Communist Flavour) . . . ."
(Complain from the Fascist 'Italia' Div: IO MAR 45)

I3. CREMONA.
RÉGIME FASCISTA. Piazza Costanzo Ciano (Tel I5.74: I5. 75: 23.I3).
Editor. Mario MANGANI.
Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing CO.
I sheet, 42by 58 cms.
Signatures: Alcide AIMI. Igino E.LA TREA: Luigi LORONI: (JAN 45).

"'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers ('La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista') for neglecting the hard realities of war and encouragihg the 'rebels'?""
(OIR 39: 20 MAR 45)

CROCIATA ITALICA. Fascist Catholic weekly. I944.
Via Balbo I (Tel I5.74: I5.75: 23.I3 - as for 'Régime Fascista').
Editor (Direttore Responsabile) Don Tullio CALCAGNO (this priest was excommunicated on or about 24 MAR 45).
Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing Co. (as for 'Régime Fascista').
4 pages , 42 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Don Tullio CALCAGNO: Don Ludovico BOZZINI: Sac. Antonio BRUZZESI: Capitano SS Rodolfo Viliani: Capitano Crescenzio FRANCIOSI: Ten. Cappellano P: Lino CORBETTI: Igino E. LA TREA: Framer: Feliciano BIANCHI: Padre l'ERIMITA: Giulio CELLETTI: Carlaleopolda MARNUNI. Laura GIOVANNETTI: Umberto CUBILLA': Jacopo FUINI: Gulio Cesare PADOAN: Giuseppe FOSSATI: Orsini Andrea ORSINI: E. CASTIGLIONE: Lo Scagnozzetto: Berto EMI: ISa CALCAMENI: Carla G. BAMBINI: F. PAUER PERETTI: Filiberto NAVONE. (JAN 45)

I6. GENOVA.
"Newspapers at Genova. - The principal dailies are:-
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile.
There is a large distribution of dailies printed in other towns, such as the 'Régime Fascista' and Corriere della Sera'."
(OIR 37: PWB FLORENCE 25 JAN 45)

I8. MILANO.
LA SETTIMANA DE 'L'ITALIA'. Via Tadino 23 (Tel 265. 708 - 9: 25.095).
Director: Natal Mario LUGARA.
4 pages, 42 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Carlo LOVERA DI CASTIGLIONE: Gildo LUSIGNANI: Artifix: 4 occhi: Ubaldo Pellegrino: M. MOLINARI: Valtorta: V.C. (Jan 45)

IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA. Via Solferino 28. (Tel 65.94I: 66.786: 66.695). Director: Ermanno AMICUCCI.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

RÉGIME FASCISTA. Piazza Costanzo Ciano (Tel 15.74; 15. 75; 23.13).
Editor, Mario MANGANI.
Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing CO.
I sheet, 42by 58 cms.
Signatures: Aldide AIMI; Igino E.LA TRTA; Luigi LORONI; (JAN 45).

"'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers ('La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista') for neglecting the hard realities of war and encouragihg the 'rebels'?""
(OIR 39; 20 MAR 45)

CROCIATA ITALICA. Fascist Catholic weekly. 1944.
Via Balbo I (Tel 15.74; 15.75; 23.13 - as for 'Régime Fascista').
Editor (Direttore Responsabile) Don Tullio CALCAGNO (this priest was excommunicated on or about 24 MAR 45).
Printed by 'Cremona Nuova' Publishing Co. (as for 'Régime Fascista').
4 pages , 42 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Don Tullio CALCAGNO; Don Ludovico BOZZINI; Sac. Antonio BRUZZESI; Capitano SS Rodolfo Viliani; Capitano Crescenzio FRANCIOSI; Ten. Cappellano P; Lino CORBETTI; Igino E. LA TRTA; Framer; Feliciano BIANCHI; [illegible] l' ERIMITA; Giulio CELLETTI; Carlaleopolda MARNUNI, Laura GIOVANETTI; Umberto CUBILLA'; Jacopo FUINI; Gulio Cesare PADOAN; Giuseppe FOSSATI; Orsini Andrea ORSINI; E. CASTIGLIONE; Lo Scagnozzetto; Berto EMI; ISa CALCAMENI; Carla G. BAMBINI; F. PAUER PERETTI; Filiberto NAVONE. (JAN 45)

16. GENOVA.
"Newspapers at Genova. - The principal dailies are:-
Il Secolo
Il Corriere Mercantile.
There is a large distribution of dailies printed in other towns, such as the 'Régime Fascista' and Corriere della Sera'."
(OIR 37; PWB FLORENCE 25 JAN 45)

18. MILANO.
LA SETTIMANA DE 'L'ITALIA'. Via Tadino 23 (Tel 265. 708 - 9; 25.095).
Director: Natal Mario LUGARA.
4 pages, 42 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Carlo LOVERA DI CASTIGLIONE; Gildo LUSIGNANI; Artifix; 4 occhi; Ubaldo Pellegrino; M. MOLINARI; Valtorta; V.C. (Jan 45)

IL CORRIERE DELLA SERA. Via Solferino 28. (Tel 65.941; 66.786; 66.695). Director: Ermanno AMICUCCI.
Printed at 'Corriere della Sera ' Printing works.
I sheet, 43 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Landa FERRETTI; Gino DAMERINI; Luigi ROTHSA; V. Rolando RICCI; Emilio RADIUS; Giovanni COMISSO; C.E.BASILE; Franco ABBIATI; Ernesto GLAESER; P.GENTIZON; Goffredo COPPOLA; Luigi CUCCO; Errorre; Augusto [illegible]; Giulio BATTAGLINI; Massimo LELLJ; Giuseppe VILLAROEL; Index. (SEP 44; FEB-MAR 45)

5192

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

IL SECOLO, LA SERA DELLA DOMENICA. Via Senato 39 (Tel. 70,030; 70.210; 270.041). Press: Via Settala 22.
12 pages (Illustrated), 30 by 42 cms.
Signatures: O.G. Perantonino BERTE; Carlo Maria PENSA; Oreste GREGORIO; Renzo CODARA; Ulderico TEGANI; SPETIA JUNIOR; RAS; Giorgio PECORINO; Renzo SACCHETTI; Giuseppe SERRA; Augusto DONAUDY; Enrico MOROVICH; Giro; Zen; Don Rodrigo. (APR 44)

"'Sera', MILAN, 6 MAR 45, Rodolfo MAZZUCCONI writes ((stronly Fascist article on international relations))". (ND 17 MAR 45)

"'Regime Fascista', CREMONA, 24 JAN 45: On the First anniversary of the foundation of the daily 'Repubblica Fascista' the Duce, with the Minister of Popular Culture, received the Director, Enzo PEZZATO, the Vice-Director, Giulio DE BENEDETTI, the Chief Editor, Sebastiano CABRINO, sub-Editors DE DEO CECCARELLI, Achille PATITUCCI, DEL PRATO, Franco RANGONI, the linotype operator Franco PESELLA, the compositor Angelo PAVESI and the drivers Virgilio CANTONI and Leonardo SAVARE', representing the editing and printing sides of the staff..."

"'Repubblica Fascista', MILAN, 7 MAR 45, Enzo PEZZATO, under the heading 'Faith in Victory', comments thus on Mussolini's speech."
(ND 16 MAR 45)

"((of the foundation of the new National Socialist Group))...'La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista' took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minds, and, approving of the newly formed party, asked for more open discussion on the policy of the Social Republic. 'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war and encouraging the 'rebels'.
(OIR 39; 20 MAR 45)

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"The sobering effects of German defeats has produced strange developments in the political situation of the Fascist party..."

The birth of the ((National Socialist)) Group - not called a party - has been followed by the publication of its newspaper, 'Italia e Popolo'. It is supposed that the accentuation of its 'Socialist' trend is meant to attract elements from the clandestine parties, and officially the group is labelled 'Republican and anti-reactionary'.

...'La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista' took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minds and, approving of the newly formed party, asked for more open discussion of the policy of the Social Republic. 'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178822

"'Regime Fascista', CREMONA, 24 JAN 45: On the First anniversary of the foundation of the daily 'Repubblica Fascista' the Duce, with the Minister of Popular Culture, received the Director, Enzo PEZZATO, the Vice-Director, Giulio DE BENEDETTI, the Chief Editor, Sebastiano CA-BRINO, sub-Editors DE DEO CECCARELLI, Achille PATITUCCI, DEL PRATO, Franco RANGONI, the linotype operator Franco PESELLA, the compositor Angelo PAVESI and the drivers Virgilio CANTONI and Leonardo SAVARE', representing the editing and printing sides of the staff..."

"'Repubblica Fascista', MILAN, 7 MAR 45, Enzo PEZZATO, under the heading 'Faith in Victory', comments thus on Mussolini's speech."
(ND 16 MAR 45)

"((of the foundation of the new National Socialist Group))...'La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista' took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minds, and, approving of the newly formed party, asked for more open discussion on the policy of the Social Republic. 'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war and encouraging the 'rebels'. (OIR 39; 20 MAR 45)

"The sobering effects of German defeats has produced strange developments in the political situation of the Fascist party..."

The birth of the ((National Socialist)) Group - not called a party - has been followed by the publication of its newspaper, 'Italia e Popolo'. It is supposed that the accentuation of its 'Socialist' trend is meant to attract elements from the clandestine parties, and officially the group is labelled 'Republican and anti-reactionary'.

...'La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista' took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minds and, approving of the newly formed party, asked for more open discussion of the policy of the Social Republic. 'Regime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war and encouraging the 'rebels'. The 'Stampa' replied, and its editor, Concetto PETTINATO, was deferred to the Commission of Discipline and replaced as editor by Ffancesco SCANDONE, former editor of 'Il Popolo di Roma', and no great journalist. (OIR 39; 20 MAR 45)

"'Corriere della Sera' MILAN, 25 FEB 45; Today appears the new political daily newspaper of the Italian workers, 'IL LAVORO'

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

 SECRET

Its aims are to collaborate with the organs of the government in order to put into effect a social policy- along the main lines laid down by MUSSOLINI - more and more in accord with the interests of the working classes and the nation in arms. Thefirst number contains a message from the Minister of Labour to the new paper and contains columns dealing with all the main problems of labour. The paper is edited ('Dirige') by Comrade Gian Gino PELLEGRINI, The editor of the Genoese edition of the same paper. . . "
(ND I6 MAR 45)

"'[illegible] e Libertà, BELLINZONA, 7 MAR 45, reports from the Italian frontier: The editor of the Fascist 'Lvoro', recently transferred from GENOA to MILAN, is Gian Gino PELLEGRINI, nick-named 'Giopell', Formerly on the staff of the 'Corriere della Sera', and notorious among MILAN journalists for his boundless ignorance and blunders. On July 25th, I943, he was among the first to throw away his first Fascist and Squadrist badges, but when the Fascists returned he remembered his [illegible] Party membership again and offered his services to Ugo MANUNTA, who had just been appointed editor of Corriere della Sera, and who used him as his 'bravo'. PELLIGRINI'S activities then consisted of denouncing his anti-Fascist colleagues to the Republican Federation and sending their photographs , supplied by the editorial secretary, Andrea MARCHIORI, to the 'Muti' Legion. Just before he was appointed editor of 'Lavoro' he was the 'Corriere della Sera' special correspondent with the Black Brigades during their Mopping up operations. In this capacity he wrote basely defamatory articles on the partisans.
(ND IO MAR 45)

"'Crociata Italica', CREMONA, I5 JAN 45: The fifth number of the 'Corriere di Roma'.- No:3 ((sic)) of the 'Corriere di Roma has appeared, containing amusing sketches taken from 'Cantachiaro', the Rome humorous paper, and many bitter political satires. ((Subjects treated: The IOO parties in southern Italy: the Black Market: Badoglio, the Luogotenente: immorality in Rome, etc)). The 'Corriere di Roma' is on sale at all news-agents at the price of Lire I"

"There are many Fascist newspapers: 'Brigata Nera', Repubblica Fascista', Crociata Italica'. 'Barbagianni' a humorous paper aimed against the Allies is very popular. A common theme of Fascist propaganda is the slowness of the Allied advance in spite of their great superiority of arms and equipment, interpreted as military inferiorrity or complete callousness as to the fate of N.Italy.
Paper stocks are ample. The Johnson Printing - works in Corso Porta Nuova is working, as well as two other smaller ones."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 502

...e Libertà, BELLINZONA, 7 MAR 45, reports from the Italian frontier: The editor of the Fascist 'Lvoro', recently transferred from GENOA to MILAN, is Gian Gino PELLEGRINI, nick-named 'Giopell', Formerly on the staff of the 'Corriere della Sera', and notorious among MILAN journalists for his boundless ignorance and blunders. On July 25th, 1943, he was among the first to throw away his first Fascist and Squadrist badges, but when the Fascists returned he remembered his [illegible] Party membership again and offered his services to Ugo MANUNTA, who had just been appointed editor of Corriere della Sera, and who used him as his 'bravo'. PELLIGRINI'S activities then consisted of denouncing his anti-Fascist colleagues to the Republican Federation and sending their photographs, supplied by the editorial secretary, Andrea MARCHIORI, to the 'Muti' Legion. Just before he was appointed editor of 'Lavoro' he was the 'Corriere della Sera' special correspondent with the Black Brigades during their Mopping up operations. In this capacity he wrote basely defamatory articles on the partisans.

(ND IO MAR 45)

"'Crociata Italica', CREMONA, I5 JAN 45: The fifth number of the 'Corriere di Roma'.- No:3 ((sic)) of the 'Corriere di Roma' has appeared, containing amusing sketches taken from 'Cantachiaro', the Rome humorous paper, and many bitter political satires. ((Subjects treated: The I00 parties in southern Italy: the Black Market: Badoglio, the Luogotenente: immorality in Rome, etc)). The 'Corriere di Roma' is on sale at all news-agents at the price of Lire I"

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Paper stocks are ample. The Johnson Printing - works in Corso Porta Nuova is working, as well as two other smaller ones."

T.L.: left MILAN 28 FEB 45)

AVANGUARDIA. Full of propaganda for the SS, articles by German war correspondents, anti Allied and anti-Jewish propaganda. 4 pages. 4I by 58 cms. Numerous drawings, cartoons, etc. Signatures: Capitano SS Giocondo PROTTI: Italo TONCELLI: Herbert REINECKER, SS War Correspondent: Walter Buhrow, SS War Correspondent: Aldo Missaglia: Momo.

5191

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

SECRET

L'ORIZZONTE, Topical Weekly. 1945. Via CarloAlberto 15 (Tel 152.855)

Editors: (Mario DUCCI.
(Francesco MONARCHI (Direttore Responsabile).
Published by Press Bureau of the X MAS Flotilla.
Strongly anti-Allied in tone (Bolshevist menace: perfidious Albion: judeo-plutocratic America).
8 pages, 43 by 59 cms. Lire 5.
Signatures: Ugo MANUNTA: G.F. MARTELLONI: Opicib: Marcello ZANFAGNA: G[illegible]nnaldo GENTA: t:v: (Lieut?) Mario DUCCI: Enzo GIUDICI: Luigi MORONI: Francesco GALANTE: Edmondo CIONE: Fausto TOMMEI: Gorni KRAMER: Mario FERRETTI: Donna Tina: Bruno SPAMPANATO: Don T.: Ario: Wilhelm KOPPEN.
Cartoons by: Bazzi: Ciso. FEB 45)

LA VITTORIA, Official Organ of the Association of War Wounded.
1926. Monthly? Motto: 'Honour and Sacrifice'.
Address: Casa Madre dei Mutilati, Sede Nord, MILANO.
Director: M.O. Carlo BORSANI. Editor: Gino FUMAGALLI.
Printed by RIZZOLI & C. 100% Fascist.
12 pages, 27 by 36 cms (illustrated).
Signatures: Carlo BORSANI: Gino FUMAGALLI. Piero LEONI: C.D.: E.P[illegible]'Undul nell'aligi.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SECRET

LE FORZE CIVILI. Newspaper of the Civil Service ('Pubblici Impiegati'). Weekly 1934. Via Tiziano 16 (Offices of the 'Associazione Generale Dipendenti da Pubbliche Amministrazione).
Director: Franco MANCUSO. Editor: Aldo RACITI.
Publishers: S.A.M.E. Via Settale 22.
Motto: 'R I S O R G E R E'. Strongly Fascist tone. 4 pages, 42 by 59 cm.
Signatures: Franco MANCUSO; Aldo RACITI; Francesco CICCHETTI; Augusto CONSOLINI; Augusto ZULLANI; PIESSE; Diego GIORGETTI; Mario GALANTI; Enrico ACCOLLA; Carlo DE MARTINO; Gregorio ZACCO. (Dec. 44)

SEGNALE RADIO, Weekly of E.I.A.R. 1944. Corso Sempione (Tel:98.13.41) Director: Cesare RIVELLI. Editor: Gustavo TRAGLIA. Printed by RIZZOLO & C. Strongly neo-Fascist and anti-Allied:
24 pages (illustrated), 25 by 32 cms. Lire 5.
Signatures: Cesare RIVELLI; Gustave TRAGLIA; Antonio PUGLIESE; MITRA; Giovane TONELLI; Eugenio LIBANI; KRIMER; Alceo ERCOLANI; Umberto BRUZZESE; Vincenzo RIVELLI; Arturo PROFILI; Carmelo PUGLIONISI; Arnaldo CAPPELLINI; Enzo MOR; Aldo MISSAGLIA; Mamma; Edy; Ellepi; L.L.; Lina PORETTO; Dario PACCINO; L'Insabbiato; Ambo; Leo FORESI; Jolanda ALBERGANTE; Angiolo BIANCOTTI; Mario GHILARDI; Rin; Gis. (Dec. 44)

18 bis; MODENA

GAZZETTA DELL'EMILIA. Daily. 1859. Via G. Falloppia 45. (Tel. 20.44; 35.48). Diredtor: Vittore QUEREL. Printed by 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' Printing Co. Ltd.
The date line gives not only the Fascist year (XXIII) but also 'Second Year of the Republic'. Strongly Fascist in tone. 1 sheet, 39 by 42.
Signature: Filippo MUZJ. (Feb. 45).

SETTIMANALE DELL EMILIA. All details as for 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia'; Director: Carlo TEODORO. (MAR. 45).

"Only the Fascist daily 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' - which has been edited by Vittore QUEREL since Feb. 44 - is published at MODENA. Previously Dr. Carlo CACCIARI was the Editor of this newspaper". (Confidential source/ DEC 44).

"The daily papers appearing in MODENA are: "Gazzetta dell'Emilia' and 'Valanga Repubblicana'.

The Gazzetta dell'Emilia' has its offices in Via Falloppia; the Editor is Luciano LODI. The 'Valanga Repubblican' is published in the same offices.

Due to the shortage of newsprint few copies of these papers are printed, and copies are sometimes sold for as much as Lire 20."
(PWB FLORENCE; 25 FEB. 45).

"'Le Gazzette dell'Emilia' is printed at MODENA

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Enrico ACCOLLA; Carlo DE MARTINO; Gregorio ZACCO. (Dec. 44)

SEGNALE RADIO, Weekly of E.I.A.R. 1944. Corso Sempione (Tel:98.13.41) Director: Cesare RIVELLI. Editor: Gustavo TRAGLIA. Printed by RIZZOLO & C. Strongly neo-Fascist and anti-Allied.
24 pages (illustrated), 25 by 32 cms. Lire 5.
Signatures: Cesare RIVELLI; Gustave TRAGLIA; Antonio PUGLIESE; MITRA; Giovane TONELLI; Eugenio LIBANI; KRIMER; Alceo ERCOLANI; Umberto BRUZZESE; Vincenzo RIVELLI; Arturo PROFILI; Carmelo PUGLIONISI; Arnaldo CAPPELLINI; Enzo MOR; Aldo MISSAGLIA; Mamma; Edy; Ellepi; L.L.; Lina PORETTO; Dario PACCINO; L'Insabbiato; Ambo; Leo FORESI; Jolanda ALBERGANTE; Angiolo BIANCOTTI; Mario GHILARDI; Rin; Gis. (Dec. 44)

18 bis; MODENA
GAZZETTA DELL'EMILIA. Daily. 1859. Via G. Falloppia 45. (Tel. 20.44; 36.48). Diredtor: Vittore QUEREL. Printed by 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' Printing Co. Ltd.
The date line gives not only the Fascist year (XXIII) but also 'Second Year of the Republic'. Strongly Fascist in tone. 1 sheet, 39 by 42. Signature: Filippo MUZJ. (Feb. 45).

SETTIMANALE DELL EMILIA. All details as for 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia'; Sept. Director: Carlo TEODORO. (MAR. 45).

"Only the Fascist daily 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia' - which has been edited by Vittore QUEREL since Feb. 44 - is published at MODENA. Previously Dr. Carlo CACCIARI was the Editor of this newspaper". (Confidential source/ DEC 44).

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Due to the shortage of newsprint few copies of these papers are printed, and copies are sometimes sold for as much as Lire 20."
(PWB FLORENCE; 25 FEB. 45).

"'La Gazzetta dell'Emilia' is printed at MODENA at the printing works of Manzoni Co. Ltd. in Via Falloppia; the editor ('Direttore") is Vittore QUEREL who writes the Fascist political leaders. The subjects treated are: the rise of numerous political parties in S. Italy (over 30 parties mentioned); the high cost of living and in general the hard lot of the working-classes". (L.G.; 14 MAR 45.)

"The 'Valanga Repubblicana' is the weekly of the Fascist Federation. The editor ('direttore") is a certain BOCCHI. This paper is so hard up for subject matter that it fills up with all sorts of photographs. The price of these papers is Lire 1." (L.G. 14 MAR 45.)

5190

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

((For 'Valanga Repubblicana, see also above under 'Gazzette dell 'Emilia'))

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"There are several presses capbable of printing newspapers, such as: 'Gazzetta dell'Emilia 'Press
Soc. Tipografica Paolo Toschi
Cooperativa Tipografica
Tipografia Immacolata Concezione
Tipografia Bloudi
Tipografia Riberti & Rossi." (Confidential Source: Dec 44)

2I. TORINO

GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO. Corso Vadocco (Tel 40.443 - 447: 53.92I - 924). Durector: Ezio Maria Gray. Co-Director: Ather CAPELLI. Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN Publishing Co.).
I sheet, 43 by 58 cms.
Signatures: Ezio Maria Gray: Eugenio CALVANO: Ignazio SCURTO: Renato MAJOLO: Raffaello FINIANI: Alfredo COLOMBO: Novello NOVELLI: Indagator: Cap. Crescenzio FRANCIOSI: Vito DAMASCELLI: Cipriano GIACCHETTI: Pi: Alca: Alceo TONI.

ILLUSTRAZIONE DEL POPOLO. (weekly supplement to 'Gazzetta del Popolo'). I926. Corso Valdoco 2 Director: Cipriano GIACCHETTA.
Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN publishing Co Ltd).
8 pages (2 in colour), 30 by 40 cms. Front page: full page war photo. Back page: Coloured cartoons. (mainly anti-Allied).
Signatures: Cipriano GIACCHETTA: Salvatore GATTO: G.C. PAUDICE: SABRA: FIDELIO: CIP: Mario CARANO'LI: R.GOTTI: A. VALDATI: Ignazio SCURTO: LELIO: F.O: Lino VITTINI: EURALIO: Cesare FRANCO: Silvio CIACOTTA: RENATA . GLAUCO MO: E.ROVERI: E.M.: L.d'O.

LA STAMPA. Via Roma - Via Bertola (Galleria de 'La Stampa). Tel 40.943 - 949). Director: Concetto PETTINATO.
Publishers: 'La Stampa' Co Ltd. I sheet 43 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Vittore QUERCI: Nino BERRANCA: Franco BE AGAZIO: BETA: Emanule BATTISTELLI: Alessandro DI STEFANI: E.B.: G.Z.RONATO: A. DELLA CORTE: Marco RAMPERTI: Bruno STAMPANATO: Nina ROMANOWSKY: Ceconomicus: Armando BELLIS: PINO BARTOLI: Paolo [illegible] G.Z.O.: Giuseppe SOLARO: P.A.G.: D.EUSEBI.

"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, I MAR 45: The Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party has issued the following statement: 'Because of the nature of certain articles recently published in the 'Stampa' of TURIN over the signature of Concetto PETTINATO, and because of the nature of certain other articles published by the same newspaper, of which PETTINATO is the editor ('Direttore Responsabile'), I have directed the Discipline Committee of the Fascist Republican Party

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Cooperativa Tipografica
Tipografia Immacolata Concezione
Tipografia Bloudi
Tipografia Riberti & Rossi." (Confidential Source: Dec 44)

21. TORINO

GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO. Corso Vadocco (Tel 40.443 - 447: 53.921 - 924). Director: Ezio Maria Gray. Co-Director: Ather CAPELLI. Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN Publishing Co.).
1 sheet, 43 by 56 cms.
Signatures: Ezio Maria Gray: Eugenio CALVANO: Ignazio SCURTO: Renato MAJOLO: [illegible] FIMIANI: Alfredo COLOMBO: Novello NOVELLI: Indagator: Cap. Crescenzio FRANCIOSI: Vito DAMASCELLI: Cipriano GIACCHETTI: Pi: Alca: Alceo TONI.

ILLUSTRAZIONE DEL POPOLO. (weekly supplement to 'Gazzetta del Popolo'). 1928. Corso Valdoco 2 Director: Cipriano GIACCHETTA. Publishers: S.E.T. (TURIN publishing Co Ltd).
8 pages (2 in colour), 30 by 40 cms. Front page: full page war photo. Back page: Coloured cartoons. (mainly anti-Allied).
Signatures: Cipriano GIACCHETTA: Salvatore GATTO: G.C. PAUDICE: SABRA: FIDELIO: CIP: Mario CARABO'LI: R.GOTTI: A. VALDATI: Ignazio SCURTO: LILIO: F.O: Lino VETTORI: EURALIO: Cesare FRANCO: Silvio CIACOTTA: RENATA . GLAUCO MO: D.ROVERI: D.M.: L.d'O.

LA STAMPA. Via Roma - Via Bertola (Galleria de 'La Stampa'). Tel 40.943 - 949). Director: Concetto PETTINATO.
Publishers: 'La Stampa' Co Ltd. 1 sheet 43 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Vittore [illegible]: Nino [illegible]: Franco DE AGAZIO: BETA: Emanule BATTISTELLI: Alessandro DE STEFANI: E.B.: G.Z.RONATO: A. DELLA CORTE: Marco RAFFERTI: Bruno STAMPANATO: Nina ROMANOWSKY: Ceconomicus: Armando [illegible]: PINO BARTOLI: Paolo [illegible] G.Z.O.: Giuseppe SOLARO: P.A.G.: D.EUSEBI.

"'Corriere della Sera', MILAN, 1 MAR 45: The Secretary of the Fascist Republican Party has issued the following statement: 'Because of the nature of certain articles recently published in the 'Stampa' of TURIN over the signature of Concetto PETTINATO, and because of the nature of certain other articles published by the same newspaper, of which PETTINATO is the editor ('Direttore Responsabile'), I have directed the Discipline Committee of the Fascist Republican Party to examine the case of the Party member Concetto PETTINATO, especially as regards his attitude and his assertions tending to place him 'above parties' and to appeal to a hypothetical understanding among Italians 'above foreign bayonets'.""

"'Il Popolo del Friuli', UDINE, 3 MAR 45: The Minister of Popular Culture announces that Concetto PETTINATO has been replaced as editor ('direttore') of the 'Stampa' of TURIN by the journalist Francesco SCARFIONE, who edited the 'Popolo di Roma' until the city was occupied by the [illegible]."

0854
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

"The sobering effects of German Defeats has produced strange de-velopments in the political situation of the Fascist party . . . . . 'La Stampa' and 'Repubblica Fascista took up the attitude that there should be better concord between parties and minds and, approving of the newly-formed ((National Socialist))party, asked for more open discussion on the policy of the Social Republic. 'Régime Fascista' (of FARINACCI) furiously attacked the two papers for neglecting the hard reality of war and encouraging the 'rebels'. The 'Stampa' replied , and its editor , Concetto PETTINATO, was deferred to the Commission of Discipline and replaced as editor by Frabcesco SCANDAONE, former editor of 'Il Popolo di Roma' and no great journalist. (OIR 39. 20 MAR 45)

LA RISCOSSA, Fascist Worker's Weekly. 1942. Via E.Muti IO. (Tel 53.747. 44.539). Director: Lorenzo TEALDY.
Publishers: 'La Stampa' Printing Works.
I sheet, 42 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Nino BARRANCA. Mario BODO. J.t.. XXX. Corrado MARCHIARO. osse. [illegible] Mo . Mamma. quello che turno.

22. TRIESTE.
IL PICCOLO. Via Silvio Pellico 8. (Tel 94854. 91273. 7853. 93851). Director : Rodolfo MAUCCI.
Printed at Triestino Printing Works.
I sheet 29 by 43 cms.

LE ULTIME NOTIZIE, il piccolo delle Ore Diciotto.
All details as for 'Il Piccolo'.

ITALIA REPUBBLICANA, Organ of the Fascist Repubblican Delegations of Venezia Giulia. Bi-weekly? 1944
Corso Littorio 3. (Tel 5133 [illegible])
Editor: Bruno SAMBI. Co-Editor (Codirettore Responsabile): Umberto MARTINO.
Published by Stabilimento Tipografico Triestino.
4 pages, 33 by 48 cms.
Signatures: Stania RUINAS. Gipieffe. Framer. Ape. M.ARICO'. Ivo BEZZI. Tomaso CARTO SIO. Dori Gigolotti. L'Osservatore. Giuliano. (FEB 45)

22 bis. UDINE.
IL POPOLO DEL FRIULI. Daily. 1931. Via Carducci 7. xx
Director: Federico VALENTINIS. Motto: 'Col Duce a per il Duce. Published at 'Il Popolo del Friuli' Printing and Publishing Works. I sheet (Sundays 4 pages), 29 by 42 cms. Signatures: Guglielmo HAENSCH. Giuseppe BIASSUTTI. Donatello d'ORAZIO. E.S.. Luigi GARZONI. T. (FEB - MAR 45)

xx Address changed on 2 MAR to Via S. Francesco Ig.

I. [illegible] CATTOLICO. Weekly. 1922. Catholic Action. Via Treppo 1. Director: Mons. Vittorio TONELLI.
Publishers: Arti Grafiche Friulane.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

di Roma' and no great journalist.

LA RIBOSSA. Fascist Worker's Weekly. 1942. Via E.Muti 10. (Tel 53.747- 44.539). Director: Lorenzo TEALDY.
Publishers: 'La Stampa' Printing Works.
I sheet, 42 by 59 cms.
Signatures: Nino BARRANCA- Mario BODO- J.t.- XXX- Corrado [illegible]-IARO- esse-G[illegible] Mo - Mamma- quello che turno.

22. TRIESTE.
IL PICCOLO. Via Silvio Pellico 8- (Tel 94854- 91273- 7853- 93851). Director : Rodolfo MAUCCI.
Printed at Triestino Printing Works.
I sheet 29 by 43 cms.

LE ULTIME NOTIZIE, il piccolo delle Ore Diciotto.
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ITALIA REPUBBLICANA, Organ of the Fascist Republican Delegations of Venezia Giulia. Bi-weekly? 1944
Corso Littorio 3. (Tel [illegible])
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22 bis. UDINE.
IL POPOLO DEL FRIULI. Daily. 1931. Via Carducci 7. xx
Director: Federico VALENTINIS. Motto: 'Col Duce a per il Duce. Published at 'Il Popolo del Friuli' Printing and Publishing Works. I sheet (Sundays 4 pages), 29 by 42 cms. Signatures: Guglielmo HAENSCH- Giuseppe BIASSUTTI- Donatello d'ORAZIO- E.S.- Luigi GARZONI- T. (FEB - MAR 45)

xx Address changed on [illegible]AR to Via S. Francesco 1g.

[illegible] CATTOLICO. Weekly. 1922. Catholic Action. Via Treppo 1. Director: Mons. Vittorio TONELLI.
Publishers: Arti Grafiche Friulane.
I sheet, 35 by 50 cms.
Signatures/ Luigi [illegible]- Giop- G.Kalan. (FEB 45)

LA VOCE DI FRIULANIA. Fortnightly of the Defence of the Country. 1944. Via Tomadini 6. Director: [illegible] DAVASSORI. Printed at Miani Printing Works .

5188

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SECRET

8 pages (illustrated), 25 by 35 cms. Lire 3
SIGNATURES : Ermes CAVASSORI: Dino MENICHINI : Tituto LALELE: Lu scrinz: Domenico DE ROSA: Duilio: M:BROZZI: Lucio SPERI: Giuseppe COSTANTINI: Emme.

23. VENEZIA.
IL GAZZETTINO. Palazzo Gritti, Calle Acque 5016 (Tel 28250: 26251 - 5). Offices at BELLUNO, PADOVA, ROVIGO, TRENTO, TREVISO, VERONA, VICENZA, UDINE, and Gorizia. Director: Dott. Guido BARONI.
Printed at 'Il Gazzettino' Printing Works. I sheet, 42 by 59 cms. (Feb 45)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5021

APPENDIX: INDEX OF NEWSPAPERS COVERING BOTH REPORT AND SUPPLEMENT.

TITLE	PAGE REPORT	PAGE SUPPLEMENT
Ambrosiana	8,10	
Arcobaleno	2	
Arena	13	
Assalto	3	
Avanguardia	11	5
Avvenire d'Italia	3	2
Azione Coloniale	16	
Barbagianni	3	5
Bergamo Repubblicano	4	
Brescia Repubblicana	13	
Brianza Repubblicana	13	5
Brigata Nera	1	
Cacciatore Italiano	12	
Camicia Nera	2,3,8,9 10, 13.	3,4
Corriere della Sera	2	
Corriere di Alessandria	11	5
Corriere di Roma (MILAN)	14	
Corriere Emiliano	7	3
Corriere Mercantile	6	
Corriere Padana-Corriere di Lunedì	6,14	3,6
Crociata Italica		2
Cuore d'Acciaio	10	
Dottrina Fascista	2	
Dramma		2
Eco della Montagna	3	
Eco di Bergamo		
Fascio	13	
Fiaccola	12	
Film	2	
Forze Civili		7
Gazzetta del Lago Maggiore	10	
Gazzettta dell'Emilia		7
Gazzetta dello Sport	2, 9	
Gazzetta del Popolo	3,15	8
Gazzetta di Venezia	16	
Gazzettino	13,16	10
Gerarchia	10	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Arcobaleno	2		
Arena	13		
Assalto	3		
Avanguardia	11		5
Avvenire d'Italia	3		2
Azione Coloniale	16		
Barbagianni			5
Bergamo Repubblicano	3		
Brescia Repubblicana	4		
Brianza Repubblicana	13		
Brigata Nera	13		5
Cacciatore Italiano	I		
Camicia Nera	12		
Corriere della Sera	2,3,8,9 10, 13.		3,4
Corriere di Alessandria	2		
Corriere di Roma (MILAN)	11		5
Corriere Emiliano	14		
Corriere Mercantile	7		3
Corriere Padana-Corriere di Lunedì	6		
Crociata Italica	6,14		3,6
Cuore d'Acciaio			2
Dottrina Fascista	10		
Dramma	2		
Eco della Montagna			2
Eco di Bergamo	3		
Fascio	i3		
Fiaccola	12		
Film	2		
Forze Civili			7
Gazzetta del Lago Maggiore	10		
Gazzettta dell'Emilia			7
Gazzetta dello Sport	2, 9		
Gazzetta del Popolo	3,15		8
Gazzetta di Venezia	16		
Gazzettino	13,16		10
Gerarchia	10		
Giornale di Genova	7		
Grande Prove Ippiche	2		

5188

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

TITLE	PAGE (REPORT)	PAGE (SUPPLEMENT)
Marcia Rivoluzionaria	5,13	
Mare Nostra	10	
Mitra	12	
Moschetto	12	
Moto	2	
Motociclismo	2	
Nuovo Cittadino	7	
Nuovo Stato	7	
Ordine	5	
Orizzonte		5
Piccolo	2,15	9
Panorama	11	
Piccolo della Sera	15	
Piccolo-Gazzette	2	
Pomeriggio	3,10	
Popolo del Friuli		9
Popolo di Brescia	4	
Popolo di Alessandria	2- 3	2
Popolo di Casale		3
Popolo di Lecco	5	
Popolo di Lombardia	11	
Popolo d'Italia	2, 9	
Popolo di Trieste	14	
Primi Piani	2	
Provincia di Como	5	
Rassegna di Politica Internazionale	11	
Régime Fascista	5	3,4
Repubblica Fascista	10, 11	4,5
Repubblica Sociale	12	
Resto del Carlino	2- 4	2
Riscossa		9
Rivista Illustrata del Popolo Italiana	11	
Secolo XIX	7	3
Secolo-Sera	9	4
Segnale Radio		7
Sera	2, 12	4
Settimana		2
Settimana Religiosa	16	
Settimana d'Italia	8	4
Settimana dell'Emilia		7
Sole	9	
Stampa	3, 12	8

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Moto
Motociclismo 2
2

Nuovo Cittadino 7
Nuovo Stato 7

Ordine 5
Orizzonte 5

Piccolo 2,15 9
Panorama 11
Piccolo della Sera 15
Piccolo-Gazzette 2
Pomeriggio 3,10
Popolo del Friuli 9
Popolo di Brescia 4
Popolo di Alessandria 2- 3 2
Popolo di Casale 3
Popolo di Lecco 5
Popolo di Lombardia 11
Popolo d'Italia 2, 9
Popolo di Trieste 14
Primi Piani 2
Provincia di Como 5

Rassegna di Politica Internazionale 11
Régime Fascista 5 3,4
Repubblica Fascista 10, 11 4,5
Repubblica Sociale 12
Resto del Carlino 2- 4 2
Riscossa 9
Rivista Illustrata del Popolo Italiana 11

Secolo XIX 7 3
Secolo-Sera 9 4
Segnale Radio 7
Sera 2, 12 4
Settimana 2
Settimana Religiosa 16
Settimana d'Italia 8 4
Settimana dell'Emilia 7
Sole 9
Stampa 3, 12 8
Sveglia 13

Tempo di Mussolini 11
Tempo Sportivo 2

Ultime notizie 15 9

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

TITLE	PAGE Report	PAGE SUPPLEMENT
Valanga Repubblicana		7,8
Vedetta d'Italia	7	
Vedetta Fascista	14	
Veneto	12,14	
XX Dicembre	6	
Vita Cattolica		9
Vita Italiana	3	
Vittoria		6
Voce di Bergamo	3	
Voce di Furlania		9
Voce di Mantova	7	
Voce Repubblicana	12	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 S-021

Vita Cattolica	9
Vita Italiana	3
Vittoria	6
Voce di Bergamo	3
Voce di Furlania	9
Voce di Mantova	7
Voce Repubblicana	12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

-3 APR 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

N° I2

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° I4, APO 512 U.S. Army.

"D" Section

30th March 1945

N° I2 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1.	The Convention of the Socialist Party of [illegible] Province	1.
2.	Appointment of New Executive Committee of the Socialist Federation	2.
	ECONOMIC	
3.	The Plight of the Pensioner.	3.
4.	Report on the Industrial Situation in the Province of Florence.	3.
5.	Reconstruction Examples.	6.
	PROPAGANDA	
6.	"Appeal to Dignity" by the Rector of the Florence University.	8.
7.	"Il Ponte". A new Magazine to appear in Florence.	8.
8.	Italian Army Welfare.	9.
	PUBLIC OPINION	
9.	Press Meeting.	10.
10.	Repercussions of the Manetti-Roberts scandal	10.
11.	Reactions to Allied Military Operations in the West.	12.
	GENERAL	
12.	The Associazione Cristiana Lavoratori Italiani in Florence.	13.
13.	Florentines find a good use for Swastika Flags.	13.
14.	"Keep to the Left".	14.
	[illegible] Encounter.	14.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1.	The Convention of the Socialist Party of [illegible] Province	1.
2.	Appointment of New Executive Committee of the Socialist Federation	2.
	ECONOMIC	
3.	The Plight of the Pensioner.	3.
4.	Report on the Industrial Situation in the Province of Florence.	3.
5.	Reconstruction Examples.	6.
	PROPAGANDA	
6.	"Appeal to Dignity" by the Rector of the Florence University.	9.
7.	"Il Ponte". A new Magazine to appear in Florence.	9.
8.	Italian Army Welfare.	9.
	PUBLIC OPINION	
9.	Press Meeting.	10.
10.	Repercussions of the Manetti-Roberts scandal	10.
11.	Reactions to Allied Military Operations in the West.	12.
	GENERAL	
12.	The Associazione Cristiana Lavoratori Italiani in Florence.	13.
13.	Florentines find a good use for Swastika Flags.	13.
14.	"Keep to the Left".	14.
15.	Unpleasant Encounter.	14.
	APPENDICES	
I	The Political and Economic Situation in Pisa and the Province.	I-X
II	Florentine Personalities - The Action Party.	XI-XII

3393

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-027

CONFIDENTIAL

N° 12.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S.Army

"D" Section

30th March, 1945.

N° 12 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE.

SUMMARY

The big military events in the West, which are considered by the temperamental Italian as the prelude to the Cease Fire, have overshadowed what little of local happenings there is worth recording. On the political side there was the Provincial Convention of the Socialist Party which ended with the voting of a rather jejune resolution. By way of returning a compliment the Communists sent a delegation to attend the sessions.

Conditions in the Province of Florence from the industrial standpoint are the subject of a statement by the Employers' Federation. The picture drawn is gloomy and even after the rather tendentious pessimism pervading the statement has been discounted it is clear that unless the province receives help to start the wheels of industry going once more the hopes of a speedy recovery are slender indeed.

Public opinion, always touchy where epuration is concerned, has been roused by the case of the vice-mayor of Florence who, in his private capacity as a lawyer, has taken up the defence of a prominent personality involved in the Manetti-Roberts medicinals scandal.

A local branch of the A.C.L.I. (Associazione Cristiana Lavoratori Italiana) has been founded with the ostensible aim of applying Catholic sociological principles to labour problems. The Association, which has close relations with Azione Cattolica, professes to be non-political.

A fairly comprehensive report on the political and economic

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778-021

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit Nº 14, APO 512 U.S.Army

"D" Section 30th March, 1945.

Nº 12 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE.

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A fairly comprehensive report on the political and economic situation in Pisa is added by way of appendix.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. I5th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° I4, APO 5I2 U.S. Army.

"D" Section 30th March I945

N° I2 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE.

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1. The Convention of the Socialist Party of the Florentine Province.

On I8th March there took place at the Socialist Party headquarters in Via San Gallo, the first Socialist Convention of the province of Florence. There were present the Socialist Mayors of Florence (Prof. Pieraccini), of Vecchio (Prof. Boccaletti) of Scarperia (Dr. Diani), of Montespertoli (Verdiani), of Fiesoli (Casini), of Greve (Stechi), as well as numerius communal assessors, trades-union and co-operative leaders and representatives of youth sections. The Directive Council of the Florentine Federation was fully present while there were representatives of the Federations of Arezzo, Siena, Pisa, Lucca and Apuania and of the Sections at Porretta, S. Croce sull' Arno, San Giovanni Valdarno and Montevarchi. The Congress was presided over by Jaurès Busoni, a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

Matteo Matteotti, a son of the great Socialist leader, read a long report on the political situation in which he traced the party's policy in detail throughout the last months. After some discussion an Order of the Day was voted which approved the Socialist Party's attitude during the crisis provoked by Roatta's escape. It called for the re-establishment of the Socialist International and exhorted Socialists to work in even closer collaboration with their Communist companions to avoid differences of a tactical nature and by common action to achieve the union of all Italian workers.

The next question examined by the Convention was that of local administration. A report was read by Prof. Bruni, one of the local communal assessors of Florence. After a discussion of this topic, another Order of the Day was approved. In this it was pointed out that the whole of social life "was controlled and often impeded by the powers of the Prefects" and that it was, therefore, necessary for the Socialist Party to start a press campaign to convince public opinion of the urgency of reforming as soon as possible the decree of 4th April I944 until such time as the Constituent Assembly could reform the law in the sense of the most ample self-government with the possible abolition of the Prefect and the institution of a local governing body. The resolution further advocated that the remuneration of mayors and communal assessors should be such as to facilitate the adequate fulfilment

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502/

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Another report on the work of the Committees of Liberation was made by Foscolo Lombardi, a representative of the Socialist

0869
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

Party on the C.T.L.N. and Secretary of the Socialist Provincial Federation.

The Arezzo Delegation described the situation of their C.L.N. as critical since it had been dissolved and was not allowed to work, while the Lucca Delegation declared that their C.L.N. was held in the highest consideration and often met in the presence of the Allied Provincial Commissioner. The convention passed a vote of sympathy for and solidarity with the Arezzo C.L.N.

Questions regarding the co-operative movement were discussed and a resolution voted which urged all members of the C.G.I.L. to give support to the co-operative movement and asked the parties of the C.L.N. and particularly the Communist party to fuse into a single organization all the existing consumers' co-operatives of production, so that the proletariat would by these means the more speedily achieve its own emancipation.

The convention was closed with a speech by the Mayor of Florence, Prof Pieraccini, who warned his hearers that the means for achieving the victory of the workers could only be the class struggle and expressed the hope that the Socialist and Communist parties would be able to effect a fusion.

2. <u>The appointment of a new Executive Committee of the Socialist Federation</u>.

On March 15th according to the MASSA DEL POPOLO (20/3/45) the Directive Council of the Socialist Federation of Florence province met together and elected the following persons members of the Executive Committee of the Federation:-

Ricciotti Bioudi, Jaurès Busoni, Rag. Dino Del Poggetto, Giovanni Ignesti, Foscolo Lombardi, Dr. Giovanni Pieraccini, Giuseppe Puglioli, Bruno Bertoletti (representing the Youth Federation), and Laura Griffa (for the Woman's Movement).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The convention was closed with a speech by the Mayor of Florence, Prof Pieraccini, who warned his hearers that the means for achieving the victory of the workers could only be the class struggle and expressed the hope that the Socialist and Communist parties would be able to effect a fusion.

2. The appointment of a new Executive Committee of the Socialist Federation.

On March 19th according to the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO (20/3/45) the Directive Council of the Socialist Federation of Florence province met together and elected the following persons members of the Executive Committee of the Federation:-

Ricciotti Bioudi, Laurea Busoni, Rag. Dino Del Poggetto, Giovanni Ignesti, Foscolo Lorbardi, Dr. Giovanni Pieraccini, Giuseppe Puglioli, Bruno Bertoletti (representing the Youth Federation), and Laura Griffa (for the Woman's Movement).

5184

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178-027

ECONOMIC.

3. The Plight of the Pensioner.

In the issue of LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of March 21st, a pensioner writes of the enormous difficulties of his class in keeping alive during these times. Their position, he says, is undoubtedly worse than that of the state employee, who is usually considered the person whose difficulties are greatest at the present moment. The writer, he declares, is an ex-employeeof the state in the 6th grade who was retired with the highest possible pension. Notwithstanding the high grade and the maximum pension, his pension is only now 2025 lire a month, the same as it was two or three years ago. He is relatively lucky as he has only a wife to support, but with 67 lire a day, whatever economy he practises, he cannot make both ends meet. He suggests that by going on a vegetarian diet it might be possible to pay for the requisite food, but a catalogue of prices shows how difficult this is, with a bunch of salad from 5 to 6 lire, a little bunch of celery at 20 lire, a cabbage at 20 to 30 lire and spinach at 24 lire the kilo. Fruit offers no solution, since apples cost 80 lire a kilo, oranges 70, dried figs I30 to I60 the kilo.

"We have", he continues, "given up wine which costs 80 to I20 lire the flask; we have almost entirely given up meat and fruit, yet to constrict our daily expenses within the narrow space of 67 lire we shall have to give up living...We always hoped that the cost of life would diminish or that the state would remember its faithful servants of yore and would at least safeguard us against dying of starvation, but the cost of living continues to soar in a terrifying manner and the state seems to have forgotten us. Now famine stares us in the face and if we fall ill we have not the wherewithal to pay for a doctor."

The pensioner declares that the state must not consent to allowing those who have served it well to die of want. He suggests a rise in the pension, the furnishing free or at least at a low cost of clothes and shoes and the granting of a double ration of bread, pasta, oil and sugar as being the remedies to which the state should have recourse in discharging its duty of preserving pensioners from indigence.

4. Report on the Industrial Situation in the Province of Florence.

The following statement was made by the Unione Commerciale Industriale - (Employers' Association of the Province of Florence)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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"We have", he continues, "given up wine which costs 80 to 120 lire the flask; we have almost entirely given up meat and fruit, yet to constrict our daily expenses within the narrow space of 67 lire we shall have to give up living...We always hoped that the cost of life would diminish or that the state would remember its faithful servants of yore and would at least safeguard us against dying of starvation, but the cost of living continues to soar in a terrifying manner and the state seems to have forgotten us. Now famine stares us in the face and if we fall ill we have not the wherewithal to pay for a doctor."

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4. Report on the Industrial Situation in the Province of Florence.

The following statement was made by the Unione Commerciale Industriale - (Employers' Association of the Province of Florence).

In order to give a clear picture of the present situation of industry in the province of Florence it must be borne in mind that the largest part of the industry is carried out by medium and small industries and by a very large number of artisan businesses.

War conditions brought about considerable expansion of important plants and of labour in large industries, particularly those directly concerned with the war effort; while medium and small industries, which generally speaking, were and still are,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502

directly connected with large industries, were also extended in equipment and in numbers employed, as production was stepped up.

The categories of importance up to July I943, may be summarized as follows.-

Total number of industries represented	4,811
Total number of employees .	179,920

Mechanical Industry : situated for the most part in Florence city, comprising a total of 423 establishments employing I6,596 workers.

Woollen Industry: situated exclusively in the Comuni del Mandamento di Prato, with 456 firms and I3460 employees.

Glass Industry: situated for the most part in Empoli, employing 2616 workers in factories and a large number who work at home, particularly at covering wine flasks.

Hat Industry: situated chiefly round Signa, with 320 firms and about 2000 workers, as well as an enormous number of women who work at home plaiting straw and other materials.

Mens' ready-made clothes Industry: situated chiefly in the Communes of Florence and Empoli, with 28I firms and 6374 employees and a large number who work at home.

Chemical Industrialists: a group of some importance with firms in different parts of the province, some of which have national importance, e.g. Dinamite Nobel; Societh Toscana Azoto di Figline Valdarno; also a large group of industrialists producing chemical manures and sulphuric acids. This category has 232 firms and 6361 employees.

Other principal categories are:-

Food,	569 firms;	3300 employees
Building	628 "	4778 "
Mines	II0 "	I696 "
Wood	306	2437 "
Textiles	156	2550 "
Transport	487	3110 "
Leather (shoe-making tanning)	I85	3396 "
Printing	I72	4925 "

Out of this total which directly or indirectly worked for

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/
0874

Total number of industries represented 4,811
Total number of employees 779,920

Mechanical Industry: situated for the most part in Florence city, comprising a total of 423 establishments employing I6,596 workers.

Woollen Industry: situated exclusively in the Comuni del Mandamento di Prato, with 456 firms and I3460 employees.

Glass Industry: situated for the most part in Empoli, employing 2826 workers in factories and a large number who work at home, particularly at covering wine flasks.

Hat Industry: situated chiefly round Signa, with 320 firms and about 2000 workers, as well as an enormous number of women who work at home plaiting straw and other materials.

Mens' Ready-Made clothes Industry: situated chiefly in the Communes of Florence and Empoli, with 281 firms and 6374 employees and a large number who work at home.

Chemical Industrialists: a group of some importance with firms in different parts of the province, some of which have national importance, e.g. Dinamite Nobel; Società Toscana Azoto di Figline Valdarno; also a large group of industrialists producing chemical manures and sulphuric acids. This category has 232 firms and 6361 employees.

Other principal categories are:-

Food,	569	firms;	3300 employees
Building	628	"	4778 "
Mines	110	"	I696 "
Wood	866		2437 "
Textiles	186		2550 "
Transport	487		3110 "
Leather (shoe-making tanning)	I85		3396 "
Printing	I72		4925 "

Out of this total which directly or indirectly worked for the war effort, the large industries, as a result of bombing and destruction carried out by the Germans, can be considered almost entirely paralysed: e.g. Officina Galileo, transferred almost completely to North Italy; Società Cipriani e Baccani, seriously damaged by bombing and transportation of machinery; Dinamite Nobel, almost completely destroyed; Società Pignone, considerably damaged; Società Toscana Azoto, seriously damaged.

The same applies to a large number of wool factories around Prato, some of which were completely wiped out either by bombing or sabotage by the German army.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 678522

With regard to medium and small industr[illegible] estimate a reduction of 80% in their output [illegible] safe to [illegible] electric power and transport are available + [illegible] case [illegible] bility of their starting production again e[illegible] possi- [illegible] reduced rate.

One of the chief problems is the employment of the working-class masses who are at present out of work owing to the fact that the factories and firms lack vital necessities to start production again.

One of the first which should be started is the building industry: cement, lime and brick factories should begin production especially as these depend on electric power and transport. Here is the keystone of the whole industrial situation: the re-opening of power stations and the concession of a reasonable number of motor vehicles.

It will be necessary to dismiss a large number of workers, particularly those employed in mechanical industry from firms where there is no hope of future employment. These workers, mostly builders' labourers and farm-hands, should return to their original occupation. War destruction in the province is so enormous that there seems no doubt of the impossibility of employing them again.

These facts may be summarized as follows:-

1) As the large industries, generally speaking, can no longer be counted on for employment, 25,000 workers will be placed on the labour market.

2) 80% of output capacity of medium and small industries can still be utilised with the prospect of work continuing and reduction in the number of dismissals.

3) There is a need for the Allied Military Authorities to lift the restrictions which hamper individual effort on the part of the industrialists, who are mostly eager to repair war damage and ready to devote their energies to starting factories and firms again.

The chief points of friction between industrialists and Allied Military control are:-

1) Excessive strictness in giving permits to circulate beyond 10 km. (A...G. states that permission to go more than 10 km. South of Florence has been freely granted since last November) which prevents industrialists from visiting their own establishments in the province and making the necessary contacts with Government Allied offices in Florence.

2) Difficulty in obtaining [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778202

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2) Difficulty in obtaining permits for free circulation of motor vehicles saved by industrial firms, or requisitioning of these vehicles by the Allies.

3) Requisitioning of establishments by troops, which prevents repairs of the establishments and the starting of production

4) Requisitioning of machinery by troops stationed in the establishments.

There have been some serious cases in other provinces which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

are causing anxiety to industrialists in Florence province, lest they should be repeated here.

It has been said on good authority that the machinery of the Società Lodo Fides of Leghorn which was nearly all usable, was taken away from the firm by American troops and used to fill in holes on roads made by bombing.

Although such sporadic cases cannot be regarded as typical of what is happening in Florence province, they nevertheless give rise to uneasiness and discouragement at a time when industrial directors look forward to work of reconstruction freed from all other anxieties.

In brief, the industrialists of Florence province only ask the Allied authorities to be freed from restrictions so that they may give proof of their ability to recuperate - an ability typical of the Italian temperament, which enables them to overcome material difficulties in a way that is hard for the northern or Anglosaxon mind used to working to a carefully drawn-up plan, with an abundance of available materials, believe possible.

The industrialists are firmly convinced that as the front withdraws, Tuscany will soon come under the Italian government and the trappings of war will disappear. But they hope that in the meantime the Allied authorities will facilitate individual effort. The industrialists are greatly interested in the proposals of Italian government authorities and politicians in their regard.

N. B. The following figures show the subdivision of the 4800 industrial firms in the province with the average number of employees:-

Firms employing up to			10 workers	3479
" "	"	"	11-25 "	676
" "	"	"	26-50 "	277
" "	"	"	51-100 "	186
" "	"	"	101-250 "	140
" "	over	250		42
			Total	4,800

5. Reconstruction Examples. Etruria.(Società Anonima)Compiobbi, Florence.

The Company, founded about 30 years ago, is to-day managed by the founders' sons, Carlo Martelli (President) and Martino Martelli (Manager) who are also the majority shareholders. The normal yearly output produced by some 150 workers, was:

Sulphuric acid 200,000 qls.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785702

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Sulphuric acid	200,000 qls.
Copper sulphate	100,000 "
Phosphate fertilizer	100,000 "
Iron sulphate	60,000 "

By far the largest part was sold to farmers. Some of the copper sulphate was exported. Nearby industry (chiefly Prato) bought limited quantities of sulphuric acid and iron sulphate. The plant is located 10 km. from Florence, has its own rail-road site and covers about 15,000 sq. metres.

Under German occupation production had to continue almost to the last moment. This accounts for the fact that only little

5166

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

equipment (40 motors, 5 pumps) could be hidden, but also that less damage was done than if the Germans had had more time.

As it was, within the period of one working day, pratically one third of the plant, if not more, was destroyed by demolition-mines. All the five furnaces (for smelting pyrites) were totally destroyed; likewise the battery of 5 large special pumps and other equipment in the machine shop. The plant's two boilers, 4 chimneys, its large copper furnace, rock-grinding mill, refrigerating units, leaden vats, 30 HP. generator, ventilators, etc. were also completely destroyed. Walls, ceilings and roofs had in part caved in.

In addition the Germans dismantled and carried off two (of six) large leaden vats, each weighing about 50 tons; with hatchets and bayonets they slashed large holes into the sides of the other four. They set fire to the copper sulphate section. They carried off 4 automobiles.

Immediately upon liberation the job of reconstruction was started. The management, despite good wages (200 lire per day) and some food distribution, never succeeded in finding more than 70 workers. The chief reasons, allegedly, are lack of transportation; more favourable working conditions with the Allies; possibilities of earning more by dealing on the Black Market.

About one third of the damage has already been repaired, all with salvaged material. Orders for new machinery and for all parts of the damaged equipment have been given, mainly to Florence industries (especially to Pignone). Reserves of refractory bricks and of some machines will further facilitate reconstruction. Provided the ordered machinery will be delivered as promised, and provided also. that raw material and electircity will be available, the Company expects to be able to produce:-

Sulphuric acid - by the end of March;
Fertilizers - by the end of April
Copper sulphate- by the end of Spetember.

The supply of raw materials (though large stocks are still on hand) depends chiefly on:-

Pyrites - resumption of mining in Grosseto district, depending on the availability of electric power; also rail transport to the plant.

Rock phosphates - shipping, chiefly from Tunisia, port facilities at Leghorn, and rail transport to the plant.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763502

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Copper - resumption of imports from South Africe, the U.S.A. and other countries; shipping facilities as above.

Electricity - about 60 kw are needed to operate the plant.

The management has shown great initiative and energy in carrying out reconstruction. Their chief regret is that due to the shortage of labour the work has not progressed faster. Total damage is estimated to amount to about 20 million lire (current prices). About one third of this amount has already been spent in reconstruction. Florence Banks are advancing the necessary funds at 7 1/2% and 8% interest A...G. has given every encouragement, but so far there has been no need to call upon it

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 718502

for material aid. A small part of the plant, including a storage building, is occupied by an Allied Military Motor Unit, which does not interfere with reconstruction nor with the anticipated resumption of production.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

PROPAGANDA

6. "Appeal to Dignity" by the Rector of Florence University.

On March 23rd, the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO (Florence) published a stirring article by the Rector of Florence University, Professor Piero Calamandrei, entitled "Appello alla Dignità", relative to the drive at present being made in aid of the devastated regions of Italy.

The writer declares that an appeal to "generosity" is not enough: this is not a matter of charity but of national dignity and civic conscience. He dwells on the spontaneous generosity of the poor, comparing it with their liberality 40 years ago at the time of the Messina earthquake, and on their solidarity and fraternity in suffering, which is only now being discovered by the new "poor" who have lost their former ease and plenty.

It is, however, chiefly to the rich that his appeal is addressed - "since wealth by its fatal heredity is the enemy of generosity"- to those who sit gossiping in drawing-rooms, grumbling that the war drags on too long and the Allies don't do enough for Italy, to the idlers over bridge tables, exchanging confidences over black market prices - gatherings, the writer points out, which have not been tolerated in Allied countries, and especially England. "This sloth and idleness ,is", he adds,"the real menace threatening Italy: this is the treachery which might leave the Allies hesitant..." The article concludes with a warning that should these privileged people not respond to the appeal it would mean that they"voluntarily exile themselves from the Italy of to-morrow, from that part of our divisions now back in the lines, and from the partisans who have never ceased to be there."

7. "Il Ponte": A new Magazine to appear in Florence.

A new monthly magazine is about to appear in Florence, edited by Professor Calamandrei, Rector of Florence University and Dr. Branca., leading Christian Democrat personality.

The Editors in a prospectus have set out their aims, which as the title, "Il Ponte" -"The Bridge", suggests, are to reconstruct alongside the material bridges in course of rebuilding, the moral unity and integrity of man, and re-establish the continuity between past and future over which Italy may pass to resume collaboration in the progress and work of the world.

The magazine represents no party or school. It will appear in numbers of 80 pages each, at the beginning of each month. Publishers: Le Monnier. Editorial address: Il Ponte, Via San Gallo 33, Florence.

8. Italian Army Welfare.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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The CORRIERE DEL MATTINO of 20/3/45 reports that an officer of P.W.B. 8th Army, requested P.W.B. in Florence to secure books for the men of the Italian Cremona Division; In less than 24 hours after an appeal had been made to the various publishers in Florence, more than 1000 volumes were put at the disposal of P.W.B. for the Italian troops.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788502/

PUBLIC OPINION

9. Press Meeting.

A.M.G. officers answered a wide range of questions at the usual press meeting held in Florence. These included the following:-

Accidents: The procedure to be followed by civilians unfortunate enough to be run down by Allied drivers was outlined.

Jam: In reply to a complaint about the quality of the jam at present on sale it was stated that the issue in question was of pre-liberation manufacture and that little or no sugar had been used in the making.

Disinfectants: Large quantities of a special disinfectant for the washing of vegetables will shortly be available in Florence.

Shoes: Although permission to manufacture a type of utility shoe was granted, A.M.G. did not approve the price - 2,500/3,000 - suggested by the group asking for the permit.

10. Repercussions of the Manetti-Roberts scandal.

On Saturday 20th January, the Nazione del Popolo published a fairly detailed account of enquiries being made by the police authorities in what promised to be one of the greatest local scandals since the fall of Fascism - the finding of large quantities of medicinals belonging to the Manetti-Roberts company, which appeared to have been stored away in hiding in the various localities, among others the private abode of Dr. Giuseppe Orzalesi, the President of the company.

In the same paper 23rd January, there appeared a letter from Avv. Adone Zoli, who is the lawyer retained by the Manetti-Roberts company, and also the Vice-Sindaco of Florence, stating that many of the allegations made in the newspapers' account of the proceedings against Orzalesi and others would be found to be inaccurate and that a true interpretation of the facts would reveal that there had been no illegitimate hiding of the medicinals.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778027

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Zoli's letter was followed up on 28th January (in the supplement to the Nazione del Popolo produced by the Action Party) with a comment on the desirability of a lawyer, who is also vice-mayor, and therefore, represents not only his clients but the public's interests, making an open plea for a client in the press before the case reaches the tribunal. The comment questions the compatibility of the lawyer's party spirit with the exercise of a high public office.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 678027

There is no doubt that Zoli's letter roused a certain animosity in Florence since the most violent opinions were frequently expressed with regard to the protagonists in the Manetti-Roberts case. It appears that following the comment by the Action Party in the Nazione del Popolo, Zoli offered his resignation from the office of Vice-Sindaco. The resignation was not accepted, because it is said to have provoked a crisis in the C.T.L.N. where the Christian Democrat Party took a firm stand in backing Zoli.

On March 25th a sheet entitled LA LANTERNA (which declared in a sub-title that it would throw light upon all obscure movements which are perpetrated to the damage of the people) was found stuck to the walls in various parts of the town. It had previously been circulated by hand. After giving an account of the scandal of the hidden medicinals and mentioning that 300 millions worth were hidden by "these wild beasts in the semblance of humans, with at their head the well-known squadrista 'rzalesi" and that they are now imprisoned, it states that efforts are being made to impede the regular course of justice. If justice is not done by the authorities, states the manifesto, the people will take matters into their own hands. Then follows some words of admonition to Zoli which may be summarized as follows:- "The people are not enthusiastic about your eager defence of the squadrist Orzalesi. They would have seen you with pleasure amongst his accusers. They say you have received a cool million for the defence of Orzalesi, but of course we don't believe it. You may say you offered your resignation to the C.L.N. and it was refused. But it was refused only to avoid a rupture in the C.L.N. because your party made it known that it would retire from the C.L.N. if your resignation were accepted. Had your resignation been presented to the people, it would have been enthusiastically accepted. Now the people thinks that since you have not resigned from the office of Vice-Mayor you should at least give up the defence of assassins, if only to dissipate doubts that your political influence might in some manner impede the regular course of justice. Take courage, Avvocato, make a decision, because Florentines do not forget and merely await an awakening of your Christian Democrat conscience. The Editors."

It is not known by whom this attack on Zoli is being made. In some quarters it is believed to be the work of Communists

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It is not known by whom this attack on Zoli is being made. In some quarters it is believed to be the work of Communists, in others of members of the Party of Action. A number of Christian Democrats, while considering the manifesto as clearly libellous and nothing more than a political manoeuvre, regret that Zoli has undertaken the defence of Orzalesi. Zoli has a reputation for scrupulous honesty, but is said not to be popular in some quarters because he is considered reactionary and in others because his fees are thought to be too low.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 502 1

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

The whole dispute is yet another example of the unfortunate effects of public discussion and of accusations as to criminal offences before the courts have had a chance to weigh the evidence according to law.

11. Reactions to the Military Operations of the Allies in the West.

An Italian P.W.B. collaborator supplies the following account:

The population of Florence since the liberation of the city no longer takes a passion to interest in front-line news. The people know that the war is still being fought and that not so far away, but they are no longer present in spirit as they were, for example, when the Allies were advancing on Florence. There is an almost total lack of interest, even greater than that which is displayed about Italian internal politics.

Nevertheless in some circles (among the better educated classes) the Allied advances in the West are emphasized with pleasure. By now everyone is certain that an Allied victory is only a matter of time, though in the past months it was feared that it might be carried off by the Russians following their spectacular advances. Not a few were afraid that the Anglo-Americans, after having for years borne the burden of the war, would find victory snatched by Russian arms, with the political consequences which would derive from this fact. It was felt that if the Russians had been able to encounter their allies on the Rhine the effect on the post-war settlement of Europe might have been disastrous. Naturally this is the opinion of anti-Communists. There are those who ask themselves how it is to be explained that the rapid advance in the West has no counterpart on the Italian front. Many people are convinced that the Allied pause is part of a strategic plan for it could not be otherwise explained.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GENERAL

12. The Associazione Cristiana Lavoratori Italiani (ACLI) in Florence.

ACLI is an association of Italian workers both manual and intellectual which seeks to apply the principles of Catholic sociology to labour problems. They had special recognition from Pope Pius XII on the occasion of their first National Convention in Rome on March 12th, when their delegates received a special allocution from the Pontiff. In practice their aims are to seek to raise the moral and cultural level of the workers by means of conferences, meetings etc. and at the same time to assist them with their problems and in their troubles. ACLI wants in short to furnish to the C.G.I.L. a throng of workers who are conscious of their duties as well as of their rights.

In Florence a local ACLI is by way of being organized. The first steps towards its constitution were taken at the Convention of Christian Workers which took place on February 18th with a conference by Prof. Giorgio La Pira, a teacher at Florence University and a Catholic speaker of great talent. Pending the definite establishment of the Association the Cardinal of Florence has approved a provisory Council which is presided over by Prof. La Pira. There are two vice-presidents, Avv. Raffaele Torricelli for the men and Dott. Cosetta Ameldi for the women. Another member of the Council is Renato Cappugi, an expert in trade-union matters who represents the Christian Democrat Party on the Camera Confederale del Lavoro of Florence. Other members of the Council are the local presidents of four branches of Catholic Action (men, women, boys and girls). In order to attract members for the new association a series of four conferences was held from March 14-17 on the history and social significance of trade unionism with a report by Cappugi on the Naples Convention of the C.G.I.L.

13. Florentines find a good use for Swastika Flags.

Swastika flags - symbol of Nazi tyranny and oppression - are now, states the F.R.O., A.M.G. 5th Army, being used for the benefit of Florentine orphan children.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787502

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The flags, confiscated by 5th Army, A.M.G., are being made into dresses for children in the Hospital Meyer and Orphanage in Florence by a committee of Florentine women.

Anyone who was in Florence in pre-war days, and on such occasions as the Hitler visit, and remembers the scarlet eruption which used to break out all over the city whenever the Nazis and Fascists got together for mutual congratulations and celebrations, knows how abundant will be the source of material.

5178

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

14. "Keep to the Left".

It is no longer left to Florentines to say on which side of the road they shall walk. A.M.G. has on the request of Italians themselves decided for them. As from March 28th pedestrians must use the left side-walk except along the boulevards; and there is no escape from the regulation by walking in the road because that also is forbidden. Nor may pedestrians cross the road except at special points and they may not congregate on the pavements.

Public reaction will be reported later. Meanwhile it may be remembered that identical regulations were once issued by the Fascists but remained a dead letter in face of the passive resistance of the walking public. These regulations have been issued once again at the express request of Italian journalists who in view of the great number of accidents in Florence asked on more than one occasion during the weekly press conference of the City Commissioner to have the regulations re-applied. This was done following a meeting of the Florence Command and the British and American Provost Marshals and after consultation with the Legal Section of A.M.G.

15. Unpleasant Encounter.

Returning from a party about midnight of the 25th, a British lieutenant accompanied by an Italian lady had to slow down his jeep on approaching a level crossing. Suddenly three Alpini emerged from the shadows and brandishing sticks directed a stream of abuse at the signorina. The officer accelerated and the incident ended there, but it is interesting to speculate on what might have happened if the couple had been on foot instead of in a car.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

APPENDIX I

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN PISA AND THE PROVINCE

Two P.W.B. officers visited Pisa on 20.3.45 and 26.3.45 and spoke with the Provincial Commissioner, the Prefect, the Capo Gabinetto of the Prefecture, the director of the Cassa di Risparmio, the President of C.L.N. and various members of the Committee, the secretaries of the Camera del Lavoro and the editor of the Corriere dell'Arno. The following report is based on these conversations.

1. The Political Situation.

This seems to be quiet on the whole. According to the secretary of the Committee of Liberation there have been two or three incidents in small provincial towns in which Fascists were assaulted following the Roatta case.

The Prefect gave an account of an incident of a certain gravity which occurred in Cascina about mid-December. The Communists had accused the parish priest of refusing burial to one of their number in the cemetery. According to the priest he had merely refused burial in that part of the cemetery reserved for those of the Catholic faith (the Prefect said it was customary now to have this division in Italian cemeteries). Thereupon the Communist mayor of the place ordered two Communist guards of the Commune to apprehend the priest. This was done and the cleric was brought before the mayor who insulted him, threatened him and then released him. It was also reported that shots had been fired at the priest's house. As a result of this high-handed action the mayor and the two guards were imprisoned for 20 days and then released pending trial. The Prefect has appointed another mayor to the Commune after consulting the C.L.N. This second mayor is also a Communist but the Prefect believes him to be a man of more even temper than his predecessor. There have been a few other examples of undemocratic behaviour on the part of newly emerged politicians. In two places, Fauglia and Crespina, the C.L.Ns had to be dissolved owing to their tyrannical attitude to the local agriculturalists. They were reconstituted with a change of personnel.

The Chief of the Prefect's Secretariat (Capo Gabinetto) stated that when the Prefect took over he found that in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

di Risparmio, the President of C.L.N. and various members of the Committee, the secretaries of the Camera del Lavoro and the editor of the Corriere dell'Arno. The following report is based on these conversations.

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The Chief of the Prefect's Secretariat (Capo Gabinetto) stated that when the Prefect took over he found that in the majority of Giunte Comunali in the province there was a great preponderance of Socialists and Communists. These Giunte were self-elected. Since February there has been a tendency toward more proportional representation as a result of a circular sent to the Communes by the Prefect recommending that they reorganize themselves and take in members of other parties as well as the Socialist and Communist.

5177

0896

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502/

Apart from the above-mentioned incidents and a certain amount of agitation (about mid-October) for speedier epuration the general atmosphere has been calm. Party activity has been curtailed owing to restrictions imposed by Allied authorities in forward areas. According to the Provincial Commissioner the Communist party gives the impression of being the best organized and most energetic. The other parties show a lack of initiative. The Communists do not in the opinion of the Commissioner represent more than a minority of the population at the present time. He thought that the Christian Democrats would prove more numerous than the Communists in an election. An estimate of the strength of the different parties themselves was obtained from the Questura. The list was made up last November but it is thought by the compilers that conditions have not changed much since.

	Estimated Number of Party Members	
	City of Pisa	Province
Communists	6,000	10,000
Christian Democrats	5,000	10,000
Liberals	700	8,000
Action Party	300	3,000
Socialists	150	4,000
Republicans	500	1,500
Labour Democrats	70	1,000

The Committee of Liberation is composed as follows:-

President	-	Avv. Tozzi	Party of Action
Vice-President	-	Prof. Ing. Giovanozzi	Christian Democrat
Secretary	-	Dott. Guidi	Communist
		Prof. D'Andrea	Action Party
		Prof. Toniolo	Christian Democrat
		Dott. Monasterio	Communist
		Ing. Ciaramelli	Labour Democrat
		Dott. Piccioli	Labour Democrat
		Prof. Tongiorgi	Republican
		Sig. Antongiovanni	Republican
		Avv. Ardito	Liberal
		Prof. Iannacone	Liberal
		Dott. Balestri	Socialist
		Sig. Geretti	Socialist

The Provincial Commissioner stated that the Committee of Liberation had shown a tendency at first to take matters into their own hands and to dictate to the Prefect S.E. Ettore Perugo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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The Provincial Commissioner stated that the Committee of Liberation had shown a tendency at first to take matters into their own hands and to dictate to the Prefect S.E. Ettore Peruzzo. The Commissioner had been firm with the Committee and they had not given any trouble. He thought that Avv. Tozzi, the President, was a sound man who had considerable influence upon the Committee and who was easy to deal with.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

Relations between the Committee and the Allied authorities were stated by the Provincial Commissioner to be good. Some members of the Committee however, in particular the Communist Dott. Monasterio, complained that they had not received the consideration they expected and instanced the ban on a party paper and on political meetings and the withholding of circulation permits. The Committee has however, been informed that if they desire party papers they can apply for these and further that political meetings can be held if application is made through the Questura.

The Provincial Commissioner lifted the ban on meetings two months ago but the Pisa C.L.N. have not since that time made any application to hold one. In the southern part of the province meetings have taken place.

Relations between the Committee and the Prefect were admitted on all sides to be good. It may be worth mentioning here that the Prefect is a career man who had risen to the rank of Vice-Prefect before Bonomi nominated him as Prefect of Pisa. He was retired by the Republican Fascist government, according to his account, for refusing to go north. He made a good impression on the P.W.B. officer who talked to him as he seemed sincerely anxious to hold the balance impartially between all the political parties and to take advice if he considered it good without allowing himself to be dictated to. He spoke very highly of the Mayor of Pisa, Sig. Bargagna, a Communist, whom he declared to be honest, capable and politically temperate.

The problem of epuration in the province was first handled by A.M.G. immediately after liberation. In addition to suspending a certain number of fascists the Provincial Commissioner set up an informal committee of investigation into the activities of many others. The results of these investigations have now been handed over to the three delegates of the High Commissioner for epuration who have lately been appointed in the province. These are two magistrates, Avv Sorbi and Prof. del Carpo, and Ing. Venturelli. In talking to a P.W.B. officer about epuration the President of the Committee of Liberation made some complaints as to the way it was being carried out but on being pressed to give examples of deficiencies in the work, he cited cases which had occurred in other provinces and in the end admitted that there was much more to criticize with regard to epuration on a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502

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5176

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2. Food.

The food situation according to the Provincial Commissioner varies in different parts of the province. In the northern part a good deal of grain was lost in the Arno valley last Autumn due to the fighting and later to the presence of mines. Many cattle were also removed north of the river. South of the Arno there was a good harvest but lack of transportation made it difficult to even out the shortages. On the other hand the northern part of the province was much better off for vegetables which were beginning to increase in number. There was a certain amount of meat to be had - pork and lamb at 400 lire the kilo, and beef. Chicken cost 600 lire the kilo. Fish had been obtained from Grosseto. Eggs were at 44 lire each.

In the view of the C.L.N. food was not now too scarce but prices were very high. They cited the following:-

Fish	700 lire per kilo Black Market. 400 Lire controlled price
Beef	750 lire per kilo

The Prefect cited the following controlled prices of commodities for the month of March:-

Rabbit	260 lire the kilo
Eggs	23 lire
Pecorino cheese	300 lire the kilo

Wine is available in fair quantities. The price is not controlled but averages about 50 lire the flask. Moreover, a good supply of dried fruits from southern Italy has eased the food situation and the influx of spring vegetables should, in the Prefect's view, make for a considerable improvement. To take one example, in the last week, the price of cauliflower had been reduced from 20 to 13 lire the kilo.

The announced distribution of pasta (550 gr. per week) had been made during March in two issues one of which, owing to lack of electricity for activating the pasta factories, was an issue of flour. The white pasta (which the population had not seen or tasted for many years) was welcomed in all households with the utmost enthusiasm, said the Prefect. On the whole, he declared the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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3. Public Utilities and Reconstruction.

About 60% of the city of Pisa, or about 7,000 houses, have been destroyed (3,000) or badly damaged (4,000). Among the other towns of the Province, Pontedera suffered the most - with about 80% of all its buildings destroyed. To repair the Province's

0902

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

essential roads, bridges and public services is expected to take a year.

The importance of the city of Pisa, aside from being one of the oldest centres of Italian culture, has been as a centre of communications for Tuscany. To the north was the railroad to Genoa and Milan; to the south, to Rome; on the west, Pisa was linked to the sea by the Arno, and had close at hand the large sea-port of Leghorn; to the east ran the railway direct to Bologne and to Florence. The war has destroyed all that.

Transportation is, in fact, the most urgent provincial reconstruction problem. More than 100 bridges have been blown up; 388 km. of roads badly torn up. Most of the railroad lines have been partially rebuilt, but they serve military traffic almost exclusively. Road transportation is in a sorry state. Not only are bridges lacking and roads in poor repair, but while the provincial transportation pool boasts some 520 trucks, only about 125 of them are said to be capable of actually functioning. The others are laid up for such chronic difficulties as lack of tires, broken-down batteries and other currently irreplaceable parts. Military trucks had to be used repeatedly to furnish the most essential civilian transport services, especially for moving grain.

In November, 1944, a record flood coincided with the failure of pumping stations and the blocking of drainage canals; the city was inundated and surrounding lands were flooded. Fortunately, the city's cesspit sewage system held up, and there was little typhoid. Emergency food was distributed by Army "ducks" (5 tons of biscuits) when the local bakeries were drowned out. By now, even the land has all been drained again through the combined efforts of A.M.G. and local bodies. Since a few weeks ago the water main in the city (damaged by the retreating Germans) has been working again.

Some electricity is available for essential offices and mills and a little is left over for olive oil pressing. Electric light is however still generally lacking throughout the town. Both the Committee of Liberation and the Prefect informed a P.W.B. officer that the population feel very strongly on this subject and in view of the position in Florence and Lucca, believe that they are being unfairly treated. Members of the Committee

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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5178

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

According to Avv. Marco Nuti, Director of the Cassa di Risparmio the job of reconstructing and rehabilitating the Province is too big for any one group, governmental, provincial or private. In recognition of this fact a Provincial Reconstruction Committee (Comitato Provinciale per la Ricostruzione) was established on February 1st, 1945, with the following members:-

Dello Sbarba,	Commissar of the Pisa Cassa di Risparmio, Chairman of the Committee
Italo Bargagna,	Sindaco of Pisa
Albo Fascetti,	President of the Deputazione Provinciale of the Province
Eugenio Mellen,	Industrialist, President of Industriale Tessuti
Giovanni Gironetti,	Chief Engineer of Prov. Public Works Dept.

Other representatives of Agriculture, Commerce, Labour and Industry are still to be included.

In its first (and thus far only) meeting, the reconstruction needs of the City and Province were established in order to enable the Committee to coordinate all reconstruction activities and give priority to the most urgent requirements. As regards the rebuilding of houses in the City of Pisa, the Committee is to see to it that all work will conform to the over-all reconstruction plan (piano regolatore) already drawn up. In reconstructing railroad terminals and other public services, the Committee will likewise be charged to watch that the best interests of the whole community have been taken into account. The consensus of the first meeting is reported to have been that the rehabilitation of transportation should have top priority, with electric power a close second. In this connection, it was agreed that first aid must come from the Allies.

Avv. Marco Nuti, expressed a feeling of discouragement, thought to be general among business men, that under present conditions there is little opportunity for private initiative to express itself; and that as a result, reconstruction is proceeding at a much slower pace than might be possible. In business circles the Allies are blamed for this state of affairs. The neighbouring provinces of Lucca and Florence, for instance, have not only suffered much less damage than Pisa, but are said to have received much more Allied help

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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A feeling of discouragement is also to be discerned, according to the President of the C.L.N. among the population owing to the hardships they have suffered and to bad living conditions. The great destruction of houses has brought about much doubling up of families with consequent overcrowding. The reconstruction of houses, he added, could not be proceeded with owing to the lack of raw materials and even if these were

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

available the transport did not exist to carry them to the factories to be processed.

It would,however, not be true to say that no reconstruction is going on or that, such as it is, it has not helped to raise the spirit of the population. The Prefect cited the example of the bridge across the Arno built by the Genio Civile about two months ago for pedestrians. By linking the two parts of the city on each side of the river it filled a great need and gave immense satisfaction to citizens. The Commune was now making a proposal to A.M.G. for building a temporary road bridge at the cost of 300,000 lire while the projects for rebuilding the permanent bridges have already been approved. Furthermore the Provincial Commissioner has authorized the running of a steam tram-service to Cascina. This will be very important for bringing in market produce to Pisa. The Prefect believed this service could be begun on April 2nd.

As an example of private initiative at work, the agreement of the Savings Banks to grant short-term credit to farmers may be mentioned. Ordinarily, these banks make only long-term loans (especially mortgage loans). At present they grant 5-year loans for the purchase of farm animals, at 5½ to 6%, which is said to be at or below cost. The cost of making loans is today inordinately high, because of taxes, special guarantee funds, and other rules and regulations which are supposed to be ripe for reform. As a final example of reconstruction there should be mentioned the repair work of the priceless frescoes of Orcagna and Benozzo Gozzoli in the Campo Santo which has been undertaken under A.M.G. supervision.

4. Education.

The schooling of children is going on almost normally in spite of the lack of school buildings. The Provincial Commissioner gave the following figures from a report he had received: (the figures of students attending refer to the standard of school attendance before the German occupation).

Type of School	Open	Not Open	Students attending
Elementary	249	5	87 per cent
Asilo (for children up to 7 years old)	80	10	31 " "

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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Type of School	Open	Not Open	Students attending
Elementary	249	5	87 per cent
Asilo (for children up to 7 years old)	80	10	81 " "
Avviamento (occupational)	21	1	105 " "
Media (Intermediary)	9	-	79 " "
Ginnasio	17	-	82 " "

From the elementary school the children go to the Scuola Media for three years and then to the Ginnasio. The measure of the effort to get the schoolchildren to work again can be gauged from the fact that of the 254 elementary schools all but

5174

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

75 were destroyed or damaged or at some time occupied by troops or refugees.

The Committee of Liberation showed some concern as to the requisitioning of the Scuola Superiore Normale and certain University buildings such as those of the faculties of Engineering, Chemistry, Agriculture and Hygiene. They stated, however, that there was a large number of University students following courses (about 5,000).

5. Health.

Health in the city and province has been good and the hospitals in Pisa, Pontedera and Volterra have been working well. During January there was a certain amount of scabies in and around Pisa due to lack of soap and water. The situation is now satisfactory. Diptheria and typhoid only slightly exceeded normal incidence and were quickly brought under control.

6. Propaganda.

Owing to the lack of electricity radio must at present be considered a negligible factor in providing the population with news. There are, however, several newspapers available.

(a) The Corriere dell'Arno.

This is a non-party paper which appears twice weekly. Its circulation was stated by the editor Piero Pierotti to be about 11,000, all of which were sold out. Neither Pierotti nor the director Dott. Francesco Patti were journalists before. Pierotti described himself as a film director by profession. Members of the C.L.N. said that he had been a contributor to Fascist papers but on non-political subjects. The Provincial Commissioner stated that about two months ago the editor of the paper, an ex-fascist, showed signs of submitting unduly to Communist influence and had to be checked.

(b) Vita Nuova - a Church paper.

(c) Corriere dell'Era - at Iocciola. Circulation about 1,000.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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(b) Vita Nuova - a Church paper.

(c) Corriere dell'Era - at Peccioli. Circulation about 1,000.

(d) Volterra Libera - at Volterra. Circulation about 2,000.

In addition the Corriere del Mattino and the Nazione del Popolo are received in Pisa from Florence, though with some delay. (The latter paper being published in Florence in the afternoon is not sold in Pisa till the next day). The daily

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

which is sold earliest in Pisa each day is the Corriere del Tirreno from Leghorn.

The President of the C.L.N. criticized the Corriere dell'Arno as being a poor type of newspaper. The Prefect also criticized it as being uninteresting but said that it served a purpose as being a paper purely and simply of information. Both was confirmed by the Editor of the Corriere dell'Arno.

The Provincial Commissioner believed that there would be a certain demand in Pisa for Allied books and pamphlets of the type distributed by P.W.B. Centres of Information. He urged that it was particularly desirable that this literature should be available to the University students who would exercise a considerable influence on future public opinion and suggested that if a Centre of Information is established in Pisa it should be placed near the University on the north side of the river.

7. Crime.

The Prefect stated that from October onward there was a great increase of crime in the city, mostly thefts. Quite recently the Questura have arrested a band of criminals - eighteen have been imprisoned, thirteen are at liberty but awaiting trial and seven more are in hiding. Goods to the value of 2 million lire were found in possession of this gang and some of its members were armed with pistols and grenades. Since these arrests the crime wave has ceased. For this excellent piece of police work a large measure of credit is due to the Vice-Commissario di Pubblica Sicurezza, Dott. Virgilio Ettore.

8. Relations between the population and the Allied troops.

On the whole these relations are fair according to all accounts. Members of the Committee of Liberation pointed out that the enthusiasm with which the liberators were first received has now worn off but that, apart from few unpleasent incidents, the relations between the population and the troops were normal. Some specific complaints were made. One member of the Committee objected strenuously to invitations to dances issued by American units to Italian women and girls making it a condition that no Italian men would be admitted. Some members of the Committee were also concerned about the conduct of certain officers who

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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9. Conclusion.

To sum up this review of the political and economic situation

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 118502

in the town and province of Pisa it may be said that there has not been and is not at the present time any danger of political unrest. Relations between all public authorities whether Allied or Italian appear to be fairly good. Even the Prefect is exempt from the attacks which in liberated Italy are frequently showered on his kind. His name is not to be seen in the writings on the walls. An ingenious balance of political power seems to have been achieved between the Prefect, the Communist mayor, the Christian Democrat president of the Provincial Deputation (Avv. Pescetti) and the Party of Action leader of the Committee of Liberation.

From the economic point of view the situation gives room for improvement in the measure in which reconstruction becomes possible. Lack of materials has not however prevented the working out of sound plans. The work of the Reconstruction Committee already referred to is one example of this activity. Another is the establishment on the suggestion of the Mayor and at the direction of the Prefect of a Commissariato dell'Annona in the city of Pisa. This is a purchasing body which buys food products wholesale and sells directly to the markets, cutting out the middleman. The Prefect says it has given excellent results.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

APPENDIX II

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE ACTION PARTY

FOSCI Marchese Prof. Piero.

Was never a member of the Fascist Party. At first he belonged to the Croce-Amendola movement. Later was active with the Liberal Socialist movement and in 1942 took the place of Agnoletti and Codignola (who were arrested) in the management of the Publishing House La Nuova Italia: During the clandestine period he was active in the protection of Jews, prisoners and the compilation of false documents; also in counter-espionage activities. Before 25th July 1943 he wrote a book (Gli Italiani del-l'800 - Libreria Editrice Fiorentina) expressing his anti-fascist views. He was a member of the Consultative Committee of the Action Party. At present he is director of the daily paper Il Corriere del Mattino published in Florence.

. . . .

CODIGNOLA dott. Tristano
born: 23.10.13. at Assisi.

At present he is director of the Publishing House La Nuova Italia. Was one of the founders in 1937 of the Liberal Socialist movement. Was arrested in January 1942 and after 5 months imprisonment at the Murate was sent to "confino" for 3 years. After the 25th July 1943 he organized the Action Party in Florence and has been a member of the Executive Committee since the first elections. During the clandestine period he helped in the organization of the anti-Nazi struggle. Was re-elected to the Florence Section of the Executive Committee, of which he was also secretary. Has undertaken printing activities both during the clandestine period and after the liberation.

RAGGHIANTI Dott. Carlo Ludovico
Born: Lucca 18.3.1910.
Profession: art critic

Was never a member of the Fascist Party, and was listed as an anti-fascist from 1924 (at the age of 14). Collaborated in the youth movement "Pietro" of Giustizia e Libertà. In 1938 was in contact with Capitini and Calogero and others of the Liberal

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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5172

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785202

ENRIQUES AGNOLETTI Dott. Enzo
Born: 17.5.1909.
Profession: Publisher.

Is editor of Ponte* and of the Party of Action supplement in the Nazione del Popolo; was editor of La Libertà during the clandestine period. Collaborated with Capitini and Calogero in forming the Liberal Socialist Movement since 1937, making contacts with other groups and disseminating propaganda among the workers. Was arrested in 1942, and after some months in prison, was condemned to the "confino" for 5 years, during which time he was tried again. During Badoglio's government he joined the Party of Action with the whole of the Liberal Socialist Movement, and took an active part in organizing the Party and the press. Elected to the Executive, he represented the Party first in the Inter-party Committee and then in the C.T.L.N. During the clandestine period was particularly active in publishing La Libertà and took part in patriot assault actions of special urgency. Was hunted by the S.S. especially after the arrest of his mother and sister - the latter was assassinated by the Gestapo on 12th June. Remained member of the C.T.L.N. until 3rd September, when he had to resign for reasons of health. He has now been reappointed to the Executive of the Party and is deputy for Florence to the Central Consultative Committee of the Party of Action.(* See para. 7 of report)

(Notes on further personalities of the Action Party will appear in a later report).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL N° 8.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section 2nd March, 1945.

N° 8 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Notes on the Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of 16.2.45.	1
2	The Avanti Incident	3
3	Plenary Powers to the Italian Government	4
	ECONOMIC	
4	Reactivation of the Glass Industry	5
5	Fruit and Vegetables	6
6	R. Azienda dei Prestiti di Firenze	6
	PROPAGANDA	
7	"Questa era il fascismo"	9
8	Films	9
	PUBLIC OPINION	
9	Press Meeting	10
10	Reactions to the Bread Ration Increase	11
11	Epuration	11
	GENERAL	
12	Public Health	13
13	Voluntary P.A.C.	14
14	German Depredations	14
	APPENDICES	
	I Industrial Situation in Prato	I-III
	II Florentine Personalities	IV-VI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Notes on the Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of 16.2.45.	1
2	The Avanti Incident	3
3	Plenary Powers to the Italian Government	4
	ECONOMIC	
4	Reactivation of the Glass Industry	5
5	Fruit and Vegetables	6
6	R. Azienda dei Prestiti di Firenze	6
	PROPAGANDA	
7	"Questa ora il fascismo"	9
8	Films	9
	PUBLIC OPINION	
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	APPENDICES	
	I Industrial Situation in Prato	I-III
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SUMMARY

The granting of "pieni poteri" to the Italian Government was naturally the political highlight of the week. It has not been possible up to the present to obtain authoritative statements from local political leaders but a few opinions taken at random reveal a sceptical attitude as to the practical value of the Allied decision. More interest seems to have been aroused by the resolutions of the Council of Ministers of February 16th, and the ministerial dispositions in the matter of Fascist fortunes, in particular, have been hailed with satisfaction. The Avanti incident evoked considerable indignation and was the subject of a spirited Order of the Day by the C.T.L.N.

There is little to report on the economic side. The food situation loomed large at the usual weekly Press Meeting and the situation with regard to the increase in the bread ration was clarified by a timely announcement of the S.C.A.O., thereby cutting short ironical remarks that were circulating. The conspectus of the operations by the Monte di Pietà in Florence is interesting as reflecting the depreciation of the currency. Jewellery is not being pawned to any large extent, at least compared with other articles, and the reason is that in case of forfeiture of the pledge any gold has to be sold to the Bank of Italy at the official selling price instead of being put up to auction. The data on public health supplied by the Chief Medical Officer of Florence (see para 12) reveal a fairly comforting situation all things considered. The picture of industrial conditions in Prato on the contrary, described in an Appendix, is anything but cheerful and a disconcerting feature is that there is no likelihood of an early change.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Psychological Warfare Branch
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"D" Section 2nd March, 1945.

N° 8 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL

1. Note on the Resolutions of the Council of Ministers of 16th February, 1945.

An Italian P.W.B. collaborator writes:-

The deliberations of the Council of Ministers was in principle very favourably viewed. Criticisms are not lacking of certain parts of these deliberations but in general people are convinced that the decisions tackle the situation in Italy in a courageous manner and seek to resolve it with energy. Comments on the various headings discussed are as follows.

a) Proposals to balance the budget.

There is still some doubt in Italy as to whether the government can save the lira. In recent times the rumour has spread with great rapidity among the population that complete inflation will take place, whence confidence in the money now circulating has diminished. The declarations by government spokesmen as to the monetary situation, instead of calming down this state of agitation, has only contributed to enliven it. A rumour is going the rounds that in America they are printing a new Italian currency, as a result of which all that actually in circulation would almost entirely lose its purchasing power. The consequences have been observed in a notable increase in the price of certain goods, in particular of goods handled by the peasants who seem particularly affected by the fear of devaluation. Today a pair of oxen is worth 400,000 lire while the pre-war price was 20,000 and that of a few months ago 150,000.

In certain circles it is thought that the only system for restoring the value of money would be the intervention of the [illegible] in this delicate field of Italian economy. It is known,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502

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In certain circles it is thought that the only system for restoring the value of money would be the intervention of the Allies in this delicate field of Italian economy. It is known, without too much precision, that there exist projects for the stabilization of money on a world basis after the war (such as the Morgenthau plan) and in Italy there is more confidence in such plans than in any policy in economic matters carried out by the Government.

0922

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758202

In spite of this the tax proposals are very favourably commented on not only because they will to some extent serve to restore finances but also above all because they will introduce a greater degree of social justice. The disposition with regard to application to agriculture of the measures dealing with excess war profits has been received with real enthusiasm. In these last years there has arisen in Italy on the part of workmen and employees a violent feeling of rancour against the greatly privileged class of the peasants, the only one which has not suffered from the war in the matter of nutrition. The average man has come to see the peasant as an enemy and profiteer and in truth the peasant class lacks almost entirely a social sense and has given itself up entirely to the extortionate gains which the war has made possible. At times the situation has been so tense that it was to be feared that the land would be invaded by the workers. This state of affairs had almost been reached in Florence soon after the liberation when there was a complete scarcity even of fruit and greens. Further the workman considers the peasant, as was indeed the case, to have been a beneficiary under the régime, for Fascism by its propaganda gave a tremendous boost to the agricultural class as a result of which it had become practically unassailable. What is hoped for today is that the peasants will be smitten with the full rigour of the most energetic income-tax provisions on the excess profits in wartime. Above all the Government should hit not only the landed proprietor but the mezzadro (tenant) who is now practically speaking the master of the situation.

The dispositions with regard to the energetic reclamation of profits due to the régime are also viewed with pleasure. As in the field of epuration so in that of fascist fortunes, people in Italy are convinced that it is necessary to proceed with far more energy and thoroughness and above all with less bureaucratic delays.

b) Provisions against a rise in prices.

The provisions to curb the Black Market leave people somewhat sceptical. It is well known that with the existing system of rationing life is not possible and that until this is changed a Black Market will remain which will fix prices in a monopolistic way because food is a basic need to satisfy which man is prepared to make any sacrifice. The scandal of the restaurants should cease, however, for in these 800-1,000 lire per meal is now charged quite openly. These restaurants, and particularly those which are less expensive but in which

0923
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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0924

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Among the measures which the Government should take there is one which has been suggested in certain circles and which merits particular attention. Supervision of restaurants should not be entrusted to the usual squads for enforcing the rationing laws (these are easily corruptible and are in fact always corrupt), but to a special body of respectable citizens who, while continuing their ordinary avocations, dedicate their spare time voluntarily to the exposure of these sordid affairs. There would be thousands of people only too pleased to belong to a body charged by the Food Office with such a responsibility. The application of such a system would serve to increase further that sense of social collaboration which is today so much lacking.

c) Wages and salaries.

One notes with pleasure that the Government is beginning to deal seriously and positively with the question of employees salaries. This class has, in fact, been the hardest hit by the war and, having the least opportunity of frequenting the Black Market, has to go hungry and suffer from the cold and lack of clothing. Above all, it is hoped that the Government rather than give increases of salaries, which only result in a rise in prices, will grant coupons for the purchase in stores owned by the State of the goods which are most necessary to a family; clothes and indispensable foodstuffs.

2. The Avanti Incident.

The incident has been stigmatized by all progressive circles in Florence as an instance of the use of methods in the best tradition of Fascism. The resolution issued by the C.T.L.N. with which the Deputazione Provinciale associates itself, seems to sum up the general feeling. It reads:-

"Whereas the C.T.L.N. takes note of the incident provoked in Rome by a group of sailors on the premises of the newspaper Avanti; and

"Whereas this act of violence bears considerable resemblance to the infamous punitive expeditions by means of which Fascism came into being and thereby represents a symptom of the danger which still hovers over the recently reconquered dem-
ocratic liberties

0925
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

voluntarily to the exposure of these sordid affairs. There would be thousands of people only too pleased to belong to a body charged by the Food Office with such a responsibility. The application of such a system would serve to increase further that sense of social collaboration which is today so much lacking.

c\ Wages and salaries.

One notes with pleasure that the Government is beginning to deal seriously and positively with the question of employees salaries. This class has, in fact, been the hardest hit by the war and, having the least opportunity of frequenting the Black Market, has to go hungry and suffer from the cold and lack of clothing. Above all, it is hoped that the Government rather than give increases of salaries, which only result in a rise in prices, will grant coupons for the purchase in stores owned by the State of the goods which are most necessary to a family; clothes and indispensable foodstuffs.

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"Whereas this act of violence bears considerable resemblance to the infamous punitive expeditions by means of which Fascism came into being and thereby represents a symptom of the danger which still hovers over the recently reconquered democratic liberties;

"Be it therefore resolved that the Government should provide for the prompt punishment of those responsible and accelerate the process of epuration in military circles so that there shall be no repetition of such an incident, a line of action which will have the full support of Italians."

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0926

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

3. Plenary Powers to the Italian Government.

Pending official comment on the MacMillan statement by the various political parties in Florence, P.W.B. collaborators report the following reactions by the general public:-

Contrary to what might have been expected the statement has aroused no great interest. People are still feeling the disappointment caused by the exclusion of Italy from participation in the San Francisco Conference. It is pointed out that Italy has been in a state of war with Germany for over a year and her contribution to the defeat of Nazism is compared with the equivocal attitude of Turkey who instead has been invited to attend the meeting. Public opinion is also sceptical as to the practical value of the Allied decision, the view being taken that, as happened when A.C.C. became A.C., there will be no radical change. Nor is the statement as such regarded as a model of clarity. Explicit recognition of Italian spheres of action would have been preferred. As it is, there is considerable doubt as to whether the advice to be tendered by A.C. will be of the type known in Italian as "obbligatori", i.e. involving obligation to ask for an opinion but not necessarily to follow it, or of the type called "vincolanti", where the advice tendered must be followed. A further question, the continual shelving of which is the cause of considerable humiliation and resentment, is that relating to Italian prisoners of war. It is felt that real collaboration with the Allies will only be possible when the last prisoner has been repatriated.

0921

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/1

4. Reactivation of the Glass Industry.

With windows at a premium the reactivation of the glass industry in Italy should be especially welcome even though its importance as a means of relieving unemployment does not amount to much. Although the glass works in liberated Italy are hardly comparable with those in the occupied part of the country, there are a few of more than local importance. One of these is the SAIVO (Società Anonima Italiana Vetro Ottico) on which a brief note is given hereunder.

The SAIVO dates back to the immediate post-war period when as the Istituto Sperimentale boro-sodico it belonged to the Larderello group. It later fell into the hands of IRI and after reorganization came out as SAIVO, with a capital of 10 million lire, half of which provided by IRI and the rest by S. GIORGIO and GALILEO. Actual control, however, was vested in the Italian Navy. The works never employed more than 120-130 operatives, but these were all skilled hands and even today out of the 100 workers (plus 30 clerical employees) on the pay-roll there are only two ordinary labourers.

(i) The firm specialises in the production of

(a) optical glass (the production formerly covered 70% of national requirements), out of which it makes lenses for telescopes, telemeters, periscopes, searchlights etc.

(b) Semi-optical glass for the manufacture of ordinary lenses of which its normal output, using three furnaces, was 150,000 lenses per month.

(c) Glass for windows etc.

(ii) The SAIVO works which has suffered no war damage whatever, constitutes an integrated unit with its own cycle of production ranging from the manufacture of the crucibles to the finished product.

(iii) Despite present difficulties SAIVO have kept four furnaces going since September last for the manufacture of optical glass; one of these has been modified for the manufacture of blown, transparent or coloured, glass. The coloured glass was asked for by the State railways for use in signals.

(iv) SAIVO are in a position to supply any sort of moulded glass and five furnaces are ready for such work.

0928
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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(iv) SAIVO are in a position to supply any sort of moulded glass and five furnaces are ready for such work.

(v) The GALILEO works and other firms would be willing to place orders with SAIVO for ~~spectacle~~ lenses, of which 80,000

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

can be turned out monthly; moreover, Allied organizations have been enquiring about optical glass for naval instruments and binoculars.

(vi) SAIVO can begin work immediately if sufficient quantities of fuel and raw materials, especially potash and caustic soda, can be obtained. Naphtha is the fuel normally used, but the Allied assignment is small and some furnaces have therefore been adapted to use gas in anticipation of the resumption of the supply. The fuel required to smelt a crucible of 300-400 kg. amounts to 20 quintals of naphtha and 8 quintals of coke. Alternatively 3 cubic metres of coal gas or 1 cubic metre of methane gas, if obtainable, would be needed for each kilogramme of glass.

(vii) In addition to the works in Via Mazzoni, Florence, SAIVO has another works in Castello, which is at present occupied by Allied troops, but which if de-requisitioned could begin production within a month. About 400 quintals of cement would be needed to put the works in order. The potential of the Castello works is 15 crucibles a month for which methane gas led directly from the source by means of a gas-duct could be used as fuel. This would allow of a monthly output of 7,000 kg. of semi-optical glass, sufficient for the manufacture of lenses for 300,000 pairs of spectacles.

(viii) The shop committees work in full agreement with the management and are consulted on everything that concerns the technique of production. A canteen has been in operation since September for supplying workers with one meal a day - present price 12 lire. As union wages are considered by the management to be inadequate, a system of premium bonuses has been introduced, the effect of which has been to raise average wages to 200 lire a day.

5. Fruit and Vegetables.

The Mayor of Florence has issued an order revoking the permission previously granted to tradesmen and hawkers to obtain supplies of fruit and vegetables direct from producers. The producers for their part have been warned against making such sales and instead to send their produce direct to the Municipal Market. The prices fixed by the market authorities for sale to the public must be scrupulously observed and may

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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6. R. Azienda dei Presti di Firenze.

Statistics on pawning operations, when obtainable, are a faithful barometer of the misery prevailing in a community. The collection of such data in Italy is greatly facilitated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798227

by the circumstance that there is only one place where things can be pawned. This is the Monte di Pietà, one of which is to be found in every large centre. It is operated as a public trust and is a non-profit organisation in the sense that all its profits are devoted to charity. Mussolini took exception to the title on the grounds of national prestige and ordered it to be changed to Monte di Credito su Pegno, There are local variants as e.g. the Monte in Florence, which is known as the R. Azienda dei Presti.

The following figures have been supplied by the Florence institution and disclose the operations effected by it during recent months.

Objects on hand 30.9.44.

Jewellery	1,450	valued at	L.1,562,043
Sundries	7,009	" "	1,597,942
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,459	" "	3,159,985

Objects on hand 31.10.44.

Jewellery	1,678	" "	2,694,088
Sundries	6,722	" "	1,727,363
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,400	" "	4,421,451

Objects on hand 30.11.44.

Jewellery	1,902	" "	3,327,197
Sundries	6,461	" "	1,814,238
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,363	" "	5,141,435

Objects on hand 31.12.44.

Jewellery	1,991	" "	3,799,791
Sundries	6,320	" "	2,016,125
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,311	" "	5,815,916

Objects on hand 31.1.45.

Jewellery	2.160	" "	4,359,171
Sundries	6,291	" "	2,218,844
Total no. of objects	8,451	" "	6,578,015

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758521

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0933

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

Objects on hand 28.2.45.

Jewellery	2,121	valued at	4,812,788
Sundries	6,008	" "	2,226,918
Total no. of objects in pawn:	8,121	" "	7,039,706

N.B. The Azienda only pays out 8% of the estimated value of the articles pawned.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

PUBLIC OPINION

9. Press Meeting.

The greater part of this week's meeting of local journalists and A.M.G. officials was devoted to discussion of the food situation. The following replies were given to points raised.

Salt: A distribution of 150 grammes is under consideration. This amount, in all probability, will be the normal ration for the coming months.

Matches: These are ready and will be distributed as soon as the excise stamps have been optained.

Supplementary oil ration for the sick: This question is under consideration by the Allied authorities.

February ration of sugar: Instructions are awaited.

Salt for Bakeries: Bread is of good quality and palatable. If there are any cases where bakers use the salt for purposes other than those specified, the authorities should be immediately informed.

Slaughter of pigs: Contrary to other provinces in Tuscany the slaughter of pigs in the Florence province is not permitted for the simple reason that the resulting quantity of pork would not be enough to go round.

Gas: A town commission is studying the price to be charged for gas. For those areas not supplied with gas the charcoal ration will be increased to 8 kilogrammes a month - for those with gas it will be reduced to 2.

Tram Service: It is not possible to start even a partial tram service owing to the lack of electric power. The special committee which controls the supply of electric power in liberated Italy meets once a month and it has already been decided that for February and March there will be no increase. There is therefore no hope of the service being started before April.

To a question whether excess rations from Allied messes could not be distributed to charitable institutions rather

0935
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

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To a question whether excess rations from Allied messes could not be distributed to charitable institutions rather than be destroyed, the A.M.G. reply was that mess officers had long since been instructed to hand over any such excess to institutions which made application. Orphanages had first priority and it was made clear that the foodstuffs thus given away were not mere kitchen leavings.

0936

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785421

PROPAGANDA

7. "Questa era il fascismo".

The second address with "Such was Fascism" as the theme broadcast by Radio Florence was given by Professor Calamandrei, Rector of Florence University, on February 22nd. As the Professor specializes in constitutional law it was perhaps only natural that he tried to make out a good case for the attitude of the legal profession during Fascism. Admitting that the charge of nepotism was not unfounded he contended as an extenuant that the legal profession as a whole had, more than any other class, taken the measure of Fascism and seen the rottenness behind its façade of legality.

8. Films

(i) Tom, Dick and Harry.

This film is considered to be the best at present showing in Florence. Although propagandistic in tone, the pill is so well coated that it goes down almost unperceived. The film "sells" the American way of living very adroitly and leaves the spectator with great hopes for the democratic future of Italy.

(ii) Stalingrad.

Medicore is the word used by many to describe this Russian documentary, the finale of which, in particular, is considered not to be in the best of taste.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

10. Reaction to the Bread Ration Increase.

The increase in the bread ration has given rise to comments which fall into a definite chronological sequence, namely:-

(1) Official announcement in the press in which it was mentioned that the increase could be taken in bread or in pasta. General jubilation and gratitude to Roosevelt for keeping his promise.

(2) Modification of the previous announcement to the effect that the increase affected pasta and flour and not bread. Popular enthusiasm on the wane because, knowing the present conditions of the pasta factories, people argue that the necessary quantities cannot be produced.

(3) Radio commentary suggesting that the increase would depend on the availability of transport. People lose all hope and are persuaded that the increase is only another instance of American bluff.

N.B. Public confidence in Allied statements has been restored by the timely announcement of the S.C.A.O. over Radio Florence to the effect that, starting March 1st, the bread ration will be increased by 50 grammes, bringing it up to 250, and that there will be a fortnightly issue of 600 grammes of pasta or 40 grammes per diem. As 40 grammes of pasta is the equivalent of 50 grammes of bread, a daily total of 300 grammes is reached corresponding to the amount promised.

11. Epuration.

A poster has been seen in Florence during the past week which draws attention to the leading personalities of the 'Lyceum' club. This is a well-known women's club to which many ladies of the Florentine aristocracy belonged. It became a centre of Fascist culture and was much frequented by Republican Fascist officials such as Manganiello, the Prefect of Florence, prior to the arrival of the Allies. The premises of the club have now been requisitioned by an Allied organization.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768572

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The text of the poster is as follows:-

EPURATION

One can understand bureaucracy but collaboration with old Fascists is too much! This is what is being done at

0940

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

the Lyceum where all the administrative and professional posts are held by the most fervent Fascists of yesterday, while these might be handed over to persons who gave everything and endured silently all those sufferings which only the monstrosity of Fascism can inflict on its enemies.

ENOUGH....

Let there be at least the dismissal of the most conspicuous personalities who took part with enthusiasm in the commemoration of Gentile and in the dinner given for Hitler and who wished, of their own free will, the moral and material ruin of our country.

The names of those who are most in view are the following:-

Sig. PANDOLFINI BEATRICE	- The president, an active collaborator with the filo-fascists. Took part in the Hitler dinner.
Sig. VICE PRESIDENT	- whose name we do not know, ante-marcia and marcia su Roma, Fiduciaria Provinciale.
Sig. GOLFARELLI	- Painted the designed vignettes for a republican paper. An ardent republican fascist.
Sig. CRESPI DEGLI UBERTI	- Association of rural housewives in Bologna
Sig. BARONESSA RICASOLI	- Was Fiduciaria Rionale and has a brother in a concentration camp.
Sig. SALMI	- One hundred per cent germanophil.
Sigg. MARCHESA NICCOLINI & DUCHESSA DI CANEVARO	- were red cross nurses at the service of the German soldiery.

In general all the members of the club took part with

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785202

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In general all the members of the club took part with fervour in the commemoration of Gentile.

Florentine journalism has also come in for its share of mud-slinging. The attack on the "direttore responsabile" of the Nazione del Popolo (see last Report) has been followed by articles in L'Arno, a Florentine weekly, urging investigation into the pasts of everybody connected with the Tuscan press.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GENERAL

12. Public Health.

That cases of infectious diseases are not more numerous in Florence must be contributed primarily to the cleanly habits of the population. The proportion of fatal cases, as the figures for mortality given hereunder show, is however fairly heavy and this is undoubtedly due to the diminished powers of resistance of patients. Malnutrition, overcrowding, bad hygenic conditions, all the adverse factors in short which can be expected to prevail in a war-ravaged district, have helped to produce this general state of debility and it says much for the efforts of all concerned that the situation is not worse. The number of deaths from all causes in Florence during January this year was 994, compared with 695 in January 1944 and 642 in January 1943. The following table gives figures for infectious diseases (notifiable) during the last four years together with those for the ensuing mortality.

Year:	Population:	No. of cases:	% of Pop:	No. of deaths:	% of Pop:
1941	361,824	659	0.18	433	0.120
1942	364,482	3,304	0.91	575	0.158
1943	364,440	3,508	0.96	632	0.173
1944 (up to 31/X)	362,459	1,273	0.35	772	0.213

Sundry notes.

Typhus.

There was a slight epidemic of typhus towards the end of October and the beginning of November at the Refugee Centre. 99 cases were reported in October but with the prompt intervention of the health authorities and the application of suitable preventive measures, the number of cases gradually fell until by the end of January there were only 32 new ones. This last figure is normal for Florence.

Diptheria.

Cases of diptheria, especially among unweaned babies, also

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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Diptheria.

Cases of diptheria, especially among unweaned babies, also occurred in October and November, there being 93 and 81 cases respectively. The situation is however now well in hand.

T.B. and Malignant Tumours.

Formerly Florence had a larger number of cases of malignant tumours than of T.B. The contrary is now the case as the

5163

0944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

following table shows:-

Year:	T.B.	Malignant tumours
1937	482	618
1938	501	637
1943	805	669
1944	1,100	667

V.D.

The number of cases being treated in the clinics would not seem to be above the peace-time average. Statistics regarding patients being treated privately however are unobtainable but it may be safely assumed that the number has increased considerably.

Scabies.

This disease arises out of unhygienic conditions and there have naturally been numerous cases, especially in December. As the Allied Command has now provided considerable quantities of soap the curve is now tending downwards and the city will probably soon be able to present a clean bill of health.

13. Voluntary Public Assistance Committee.

Since September last an ever increasing number of needy people has been helped by a Committee sponsored by A.M.G. in Florence. The organization set-up by the committee is a purely voluntary one and is run by ladies of the city who distribute foodstuffs, clothes and medicine supplied by A.M.G. The original idea, for which credit is due to the Public Health Officer of A.M.G., was to meet what was thought to be a temporary situation by making a single distribution of necessaries furnished by the Economic and Supply Section. The distress was so great however, that it was decided to continue to provide relief throughout the winter and actually more than 3,000 persons a month benefit by it. For the purpose of the distribution of supplies Florence is divided into four zones in each of which there is a depot managed by a Sub-Committee. The Central Committee has two doctors attached to it and technical help is provided by the city's Ente Comunale d'Assistenza.

Unfortunately, supplies are giving out and the Committee

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

The number of cases being treated in the clinics would not seem to be above the peace-time average. Statistics regarding patients being treated privately however are unobtainable but it may be safely assumed that the number has increased considerably.

Scabies.

This disease arises out of unhygienic conditions and there have naturally been numerous cases, especially in December. As the Allied Command has now provided considerable quantities of soap the curve is now tending downwards and the city will probably soon be able to present a clean bill of health.

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Unfortunately, supplies are giving out and the Committee will soon have to cut short its existence. Members and voluntary workers will, however, have the satisfaction of knowing that they have helped considerable numbers of their fellow-beings through a hard winter.

14. German Depredations and Atrocities.

Extracts from Civil Censorship intercepts:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

(letter dated 8th February 1945 from a man in Empoli per Pagnana to an addressee in Florence).

"Thos wicked Germans took everything away from us in a few days, especially from Oreste they took calves, cows, a small cart, a big cart, a donkey and a pig which weighed a quintal and a half - in a word they cleaned up everything. On the 14th of July, after so much suffering, we were ordered to leave in 24 hours, luckily my cows and my cart were left. We took all we could leaving the house, and we first went to Montebore to Rina's. We took to the woods and dug holes as shelters; after 15 days the Germans passed and sent us away because they said it was dangerous.

"We went home running the danger of mines which they had left on the roads and in the fields near the Arno where many died.

"As to your brother-in-law Virgilio, they are all well but I don't know if anything has happened to them. At S. Miniato the Germans blew up the rock. The forced all the civilians to go to the church, and then blew it up. There were many dead."

(letter dated 11th February 1945 from a man in Florence to addressee in Arezzo: the events described, if true, took place in the district of Camaiore (in the province of Lucca).

....."In the village some S.S. battalions were stationed, and every day they took away some men (unlucky those who fell into their hands) some of whom were killed and others left on the roads. Some were taken to other places, but very few of these have returned to their homes. After having killed all the people in the village of S. Anna, including women and children, they burned it and only a heap of ruins is left. You will understand that also here we have gone through a lot apart from the hunger we suffered for three months when we had to feed the babies on fruit to appease their hunger."

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APPENDIX I

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN PRATO

General.

As Prato is the first wholly industrial town which has fallen, practically intact, into Allied hands since the opening of the Mediterranean campaign, a short description of industrial conditions there will not be out of place.

Prato's chief line of production is shoddy for which it is famous the world over and as shoddy is made from rags it would seem that considering the present ragged state of humanity the mills should have an inexhaustable supply of raw material. As it is, production is at a low ebb and the chief reason for this, apart from the lackadaisical spirit of the mill owners, is the lack of electric power. This business of electric power is a sore point with the people of Prato. There are from 12 to 14,000 people, half of them women, out of work, but ready to turn to any time the power is switched on and as most of them, with the exception of a few key workers, have been definitely taken off the pay-roll, it will be appreciated that they have more than an academic interest in the matter. On several occasions the town has been promised KW and the continual dashing of the workers' hopes has certainly not improved their morale.

The woollen industry.

The following extract taken from a memorandum recently submitted by the Unione Industriale Pratese to the Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia gives a fair idea of the position of this industry:-

"The Unione stated in a letter of the 23rd October, addressed to the Consiglio ed Ufficio Provinciale dell'Economia, that regarding the woollen textile industry (which represents by far the most important group amongst those of the industrial centre of the province) the number of spindles available at that date could be calculated around 80,000. The number of the spindles was given as this is the best method of estimating the size of the textile industry.

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"After more accurate investigations were carried out covering, if not all, at least the greatest majority of the textile firms (including amongst these those of first and secondary importance) the following information was obtained:

Spindles: available for immediate use 95-100,000
in repair at the present time 40-45,000

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"The difference between the above total of 135-145,000 spindles existing at present and the number, almost 190,000, existing before the war (with an increase of nearly 20,000 from 1939, 1940 onwards) is due principally to spindles which are completely destroyed or so badly damaged as to be useless for a long period of time and also by the number of spindles installed in smaller plants which it has been impossible to account for in this report but which can be considered, almost with certainty, to be in good order for they belong to the undamaged or lesser damaged firms:

Spinning frames: available for immediate use....about 1,800
in repair at the present time..about 900

"The difference between the total of 2,700 frames calculated in this report and the number of frames, about 4,800, existing before the war (with an increase of 800 frames from 1939, 1940 onwards) is made up by about 1,500 frames belonging to artisans which can be considered to be in working order or easily repaired, and by looms that are completely destroyed or require a long time to repair, and those belonging to the lesser firms not reckoned in this report. To summarize, we can count, almost surely, on about 3,000 to 3,300 frames in working order."

The memorandum then goes on to describe the various stages through which the raw material has to pass and reviews the existing equipment, at present in working order, necessary for the various processes. In the matter of man-power it would appear from the memorandum that the mills, if working at full capacity with the existing machinery, could absorb 10,000 workers, of which 2,500 loom-minders. As regards raw materials (rags), for an estimated annual production of 15-18 million kg. of medium type yarn, the minimum requirement is from 20-25 million kg. Existing stocks are sufficient for six months. The power necessary to work the mills is calculated at 6-9,000 KW. At the moment the town is only receiving 400 in addition to a small amount of power which firms generating their own electricity are obliged to supply. The mills also use something like 30,000 tons of lignite, equal to about 420-450 tons a week, in normal times. Lack of transport precludes even the smallest fraction of this requirement being met at present.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768562

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Spinning frames:	available for immediate use....about	1,800
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"The difference between the total of 2,700 frames calculated in this report and the number of frames, about 4,800, existing before the war (with an increase of 800 frames from 1939, 1940 onwards) is made up by about 1,500 frames belonging to artisans which can be considered to be in working order or easily repaired, and by looms that are completely destroyed or require a long time to repair, and those belonging to the lesser firms not reckoned in this report. To summarize, we can count, almost surely, on about 3,000 to 3,300 frames in working order."

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The present position as regards the mills themselves (Prato town only) is as follows: 59 mills are working at low capacity using either electricity generated by themselves or other sources of power - oil engines, steam. Another 50 including the largest (Fabbricone) are at a complete standstill for lack of power - 20 of them are occupied by Allied troops; and there are 36 small mills of which 20 are out of commission through enemy action.

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As mentioned, some production is going on, chiefly of blankets, of which 140,000 have been supplied up to now. The mill-owners, however, prefer to work to stock as with blankets selling at 600 lire each, they are losing 100 lire per blanket plus the oncost (one blanket requires 2 kg. of rags and rags cost at present 350 lire a kilo delivered). Actually most of the blankets supplied up to now to the Allies or the Italian Government are from pre-liberation stocks.

The foregoing notes are intended to give merely a general idea of the woollen industry in Prato (a more detailed report is available on application) and to bring out the dangers inherent in the existence of a large body of unemployed for whom the future holds very little. Black Market, prostitution, rackets of all kinds and of course misery are rampant in Prato and the situation lends itself to easy political exploitation. There are, it should be added, other industries in Prato - the dye-works, which did an enormous business in peace time, something like 130 firms of contractors employing 5,000 men, and a number of iron foundries - but they are all more or less ancillary to the woollen industry.

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APPENDIX II

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

It is the intention of the compilers of this report to publish from time to time biographical details of leading personalities in the territory covered by the report. The series will start with notes on prominent men in the various political parties, beginning with the Christian Democrats.

Name: ZOLI Adone

Born: Cesena, 16th December 1887.

Occupation: Lawyer

In 1907 became a law graduate at Bologna University. Practiced law in Florence gaining a first-class position. Decorated in the Great War. Active in the Catholic party. In 1919 became a member of the Partito Popolare Italiano, and was a member on the Council of the Party from 1920 up to its liquidation. Always professed openly anti-fascist views and was never a member of any Fascist organization. Before the 25th July was one of the organizers of the Christian Democrats and a member of the Committee set up by the anti-Fascist parties. During the Badoglio rule he was elected Commissario dell'Ordine degli Avvocati of Florence. Arrested by the nazi-fascists in November 1943 and kept in gaol for two months as member of the first Committee of Liberation. Was able to escape capture a second time though his family was arrested and his son threatened with shooting as a hostage. At the Naples Congress of the Christian Democrats in July 1944 was elected National Councillor. After the liberation of Florence was elected by the C.T.L.N. and by A.M.G. as Deputy Mayor of the city and President of the Ordine degli Avvocati, posts which he still holds.

Name: MARTINI Mario Augusto

Born: Florence, 20th December, 1884.

Occupation: Lawyer

Graduate in Law at Pisa University. Member of the [illegible] In 1905-06

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Name: MARTINI Mario Augusto

Born: Florence, 20th December, 1884.

Occupation: Lawyer

Graduate in Law at Pisa University. Member of the Council of the Ordine degli Avvocati of Florence. In 1905-06 was President of the Italian Catholic University Federation and founder and editor of the review Studium. Politically active in the Catholic field; Mayor of Scandicci up to 1918; Deputato for the Partito Popolare Italiano during three legislatures from 1919-25; Secretary of the Camera dei Deputati under the presidency of On. de Nicola and was Secretary of the

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Col. SMITH

Maj. TEMPLE

Maj. WILLIAMS

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Giunta for the elections. Made a special study of the Catholic Trade Unions (leghe bianche) and was one of the sponsors of the Economic Pacts of 1919-20. At that time MARTINI represented the National Federation of Sharecroppers. Before Fascism was at one time Under-Secretary of State for Public Works.

At the beginning of 1943 was representing the Christian Democrats on the Clandestine Committee and later was representative of the Party on the Florence C.L.N. and on the provisional Committee set-up during the Emergency Period. President of the Deputazione Provinciale and Provincial Commissioner of the Opera Maternità e Infanzia. Up to a short time ago was President of the Provincial Provisional Committee of the Christian Democrats. He is now Ambassador-Designate to Brazil.

Publications: GLI ECCESSI DI PRODUZIONE
LA RIFORMA AGRARIA
LA MEZZADRIA TOSCANA
LA MISSIONE SOCIALE E POLITICA DELLA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

Name: TOMMASI Nereo

Born: Rocchette (Vicenza) 3rd January, 1911

In 1929 graduated as an electrical expert at the Industrial Institute of Vicenza. 1930: employed at the sugar refineries at Ceggia (Venezia) as an electrician. (earning L.1.64 an hour.) Called up for military service and in July 1931 became a 2nd Lieut. in the Engineers. 1932: returned as a worker to Ceggia. In February 1933 was employed by the Società Aeree Mediterranee Officine at Venice as motor technician and in 1934 as a technical assistant. In 1935 was recalled to the army with the 1911 class and went to fight in Africa. Returned ill to Italy and, obtaining his release, took up employment with the Ala Littoria. In 1936 was transferred to Asmara as foreman. In 1939 was transferred to Rome to the Direzione Generale Ala Littoria as technical inspector. Obtained a Civil Pilot's licence (3rd class) and was inscribed at Naples University (Economics and commerce).

In 1941 was recalled to the army as a pilot with the rank of lieutenant. 1942: promoted to Captain and sent to Sicily

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In 1941 was recalled to the army as a pilot with the rank of lieutenant. 1942: promoted to Captain and sent to Sicily where he saw a great deal of action. On 8th September, dressed as a civilian, he rejoined his wife in Florence. There he started recruiting patriots from among the Christian Democrats, inspected various bands of partisans and by the time of the liberation of Florence was head of the military clandestine movement of the Christian Democrats and Deputy Commander of the

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Tuscan Military Command. On the 1st October 1944 he was asked by the Christian Democrats to become Secretary of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro, which post he still holds.

Name: BRANCA Vittorio

Born: Savona, 9th July 1913.

Completed his studies at Pisa University where he came into contact with anti-fascist elements.

Member for Central Italy of the F.U.C.I. (Federazione Universitaria Cattolica Italiana) from 1934-36, where he did active work with President Righetti as this organization maintained an attitude of hostility towards Fascism.

Graduate in literature in 1935 he continued his studies in Austria and Germany and then taught at Pisa and Pistoia. In 1938 he took up a post with the Accademia della Crusca which he still holds.

He actively participated in the Christian Democrat Movement, presided at the first official meetings of the Party (April 1943) and after the 8th September was a member of the Directorate of the Party for Tuscany. From November 1943 to April 1944 was one of the five members of the clandestine C.T.L.N., organising among other things, the Nazione del Popolo, of which he has been editor since 1944. During the Clandestine Period he organized the Youth Movement of the Christian Democrats, editing the news-sheet La Punta; organized anti-nazi propaganda in the German army with various publications in German. On the morning of the 11th August he occupied the University as head of the action squad "Franco Martelli" composed of University students.

He has published many works on Ithlian literature and many literary essays in reviews and newspapers. He has written political articles for clandestine papers, the Nazione del Popolo (nearly always unsigned), and the review Studium. He is the co-editor, with Pietro Pancrazi, of a collection of Italian classics published by Le Monnier, and is editor of the review Il Ponte, directed by Piero Calamendrei.

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3153

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778-22

CONFIDENTIAL N° 14.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14 APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section 13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy	1
2	Action Party Resolution	2
3	The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration	2
	PUBLIC OPINION	
4	Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case	4
	GENERAL	
5	Subscriptions to the New Bond Issue	5
6	Cloth at Political Prices	5
7	Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.C.L.	6
8	How the Richard-Ginori Factory was saved	6
9	Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated	7
10	Garbage Removal	7
11	Collection on behalf of Devastated Regions yields Good Results	7
12	Allied Police round up Florence Shoe-Blacks	8
	APPENDIX	
	The Florentine Artigianato	I-II

Note: Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778202

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy	1
2	Action Party Resolution	2
3	The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration	2
	PUBLIC OPINION	
4	Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case	4
	GENERAL	
5	Subscriptions to the New Bond Issue	5
6	Cloth at Political Prices	5
7	Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.C.L.	6
8	How the Richard-Ginori Factory was saved	6
9	Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated	7
10	Garbage Removal	7
11	Collection on behalf of Devastated Regions yields Good Results	7
12	Allied Police round up Florence Shoe-Blacks	8
	APPENDIX	
	The Florentine Artigianato	I-II

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CONFIDENTIAL

N° 14.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14 APO 512 U.S. Army

"D" Section

13th April 1945

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

The news of President Roosevelt's death has naturally overshadowed everything. His passing has come as a great shock to Florentines of every shade of political sentiment and there is universal regret that his end should have come on what seems to be the eve of the final collapse of Nazidom.

The Aimone di Savoia case is being [illegible] criticised by Republicans and even people with no particular anti-monarchy bias deplore the Duca d'Aosta's behaviour.

Subscriptions to the new bond issue in Florence City have considerably exceeded expectations, something like 500,000,000 lire of purchasing power having already been skimmed off a plethoric money market. The response from the countryside, however, leaves much to be desired and it is therefore planned to send out propaganda vans manned by Bank of Italy personnel to drum up enthusiasm among the farmers.

A statement by the president of the Florence Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia (see Appendix) contains some interesting information on the Florentine artisan industry.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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5156

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S. Army.

"D" Section 13th April

N° 14 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. Professor Calamandrei on the Monarchy.

Professor Calamandrei, Rector of the University of Florence and a distinguished legal scholar, has written a long article in the first number of IL PONTE, the monthly review directed by him, on the present position of the Monarchy in Italy.

In the revolution which brought about the fall of Fascism the destructive phase has been completed, but the constructive period is still awaited, and the Italian people is constrained to exist, as it were, suspended between two worlds, that of a constitution already condemned to death and that of a constitution which is desired, but not yet alive.

The act that concluded the destructive phase of the revolution was the decree law of 25th June 1944. This decree which declares that a Constituent Assembly will be set up at some future unspecified date, indicates a complete break with the Statuto or constitution of Carlo Alberto, according to Calamandrei. It is not possible to sustain, he writes, that 20 years of Fascism merely represented 20 years of constitutional government by a minister chosen by the King, and then when he had proved a failure, dismissed.

20 years of Fascism so completely changed the functions of the Monarchy as to make it unrecognizable. Calamandrei quotes the Fascist laws which deprived the King of his power to choose and dismiss his ministers and made the succession to the throne dependent on the Fascist Grand Council. " Fascism had become the Statute and behind it there was nothing but a constitutional void."

The decree law of 25th June 1944 was the culminating act in the process of destroying the old order of the Statuto, and Calamandrei notes that whereas the legislation of the Badoglio government looked towards a restoration of the Monarchy, within the framework of the old constitution, the legislation of governments set up after the Allied liberation has opened up the way to a renewal of the constitution to be obtained without impediment

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A new form of oath for ministers has been introduced by the decree, which is no longer an oath of fidelity to the King and the Statuto, but one in which they swear to exercise their function in the supreme interests of the nation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Then why should there be a Lieutenant-General of the Realm? Calamandrei explains that the war situation, which required an ever greater participation by Italian forces, made it necessary to avoid as far as the Italian services were concerned, a too sudden break with tradition. It was to safeguard military continuity that the expedient of the Lieutenancy of the Realm was devised and the institutional truce was entered into.

This truce resulted in a provisional modus vivendi being accepted by the people's government on the one hand and the Lt. General on the other. The writer goes on to discuss the effect of the institutional truce on the conduct of the parties and maintains that each was pledged not to make use of the constitutional powers provisionally conferred upon them to alter the juridical structure of the modus vivendi they had agreed upon.

The institutional question could be discussed by the press, though Calamandrei criticises the interviews given by the Lt. General as tending to disturb the "modest reserve" that should have governed the conduct of the contracting parties. Also the fact that Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lt. General and assumed his post once more at a summons from him, was a reversion, contrary to the truce, to a form of government that resembled absolute government rather than government by the people.

Calamandrei goes on to prove that the function of the Lt. General must be considered as destined to fade out naturally on the day that the Italian government is confronted with the problem of convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2. Action Party Resolution.

A resolution voted by the Action Party at the end of its first congress of sections of the Party in the province of Florence, which was held in Florence on April 6th, expressed the firm intention of those present to:

a) support, with all the means at their disposal, the war of liberation.

b) develop more effectively than in the past the syndical activities of the Party,

c) intensify party propaganda among the population as a whole and especially among industrial workers and peasants,

d) bring about closer collaboration between the central office of the Party and the provincial sections and sub-sections,

e) continue to collaborate closely with all parties which in concert with the Action Party were willing to bring into being a democratic and republican society in the country.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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3. The Work of the Provincial Delegation for Epuration.

The Delegate for Epuration in the Province of Florence, Signor Giorgio Ugolini, told a press representative recently that the legal measures regarding epuration which were being applied in territory directly under Italian jurisdiction were also valid for territory under A.M.G. administration.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Outlining the work of the delegation, Ugolini said that its first step had been to set up committees of investigation in all large administrations for collecting information on persons whom it was proposed to subject to epuration proceedings. Many of these committees had now finished their tasks and their findings would be passed on to the competent authorities - the so-called judgment committees (commissioni giudicatrici)- for decision. The dossiers of the "epurandi" in the FF.SS., the Istituto Previdenza Sociale, the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazione Infortuni Lavoro, and the Telefonica Tirrena were among those ready to be examined. Incidentally, when evidence emerged during investigations whereby a person could be indicted under ordinary criminal law precedure, the Public Prosecutor was duly informed.

Speaking of his efforts to obtain a local solution of the problem of epuration, Ugolini stated that so far he had been successful in having judgment committees sit in Florence for examining cases in the postal organization, the State Railways, the telephone company, elementary and intermediary schools, and the Credito Agrario per la Toscana (Land Credit Institut for Tuscany). A committee has also been set up to deal with local government administration.

Epuration of the professions begins with notifications by the respective associations to the Delegation. The delegation then investigates and passes on its findings to the Committee charged with the revision of professional rolls. The Delegation, it may be added en passant, has just denounced 86 lawyers to this committee and in respect of 41 has asked that they be struck off the rolls and that the remainder be barred from practising for varying periods.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

PUBLIC OPINION

4. Comment on the Aimone di Savoia Case.

Most of the persons approached for an opinion on this affair were in agreement in deploring the behaviour of the Duca D'Aosta and did not omit to seize the opportunity to attack the Monarchy. A few, however, obviously approved the Duca's sentiments, while lacking the courage to say so openly. They argued that the Roatta proceedings were characterized by a particularly Fascist brand of illegality i.e. political vendetta under the cloak of justice. The case for the prosecution fell through, according to them, because the accused were merely carrying out orders issued by a government which whatever its merits ore demerits was then the constitutional one.

All the persons interviewed, however, were unanimous in their condemnation of the part Mrs. Sprigg played in the matter. She had, it was thought, been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette and of the laws of hospitality, and in any case had no right to interfere in what was purely an Italian concern.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5021

is to be used in acquiring material and ready-made garments; 20% for hosiery and shirting and the remainder for sundry cotton articles. The benefit of the scheme is extended to evacuees, unemployed and pensioners. The actual distribution is being made from a single point and the sales are for cash. It is calculated that stocks are sufficient to supply the immediate needs of about 12,000 families or a total of 50-60,000 workers. Prices will be within the range even of the worst-paid worker: e.g. 279 to 390 lire a metre for material for men's suits and 88 to 390 lire a metre for material for women's dresses.

7. Wages on Sliding Scale Urged by C.G.L.

The C.C.L. of Florence recently adopted a resolution urging the taking of appropriate measures to meet the rising cost of living. The following suggestions were put forward:-

1) Adoption of a sliding scale of wages, whereby wages would be adjusted monthly on the basis of an official cost-of-living index.

2) Severe control of prices and pool deliveries. To this end joint committees of employers and employees would be set up in all Communes of the province to examine the causes tending to inflate prices. The committees would have disciplinary powers for dealing with profiteers responsible for the Black Market, turning their businesses, in extreme cases, into co-operatives run by the respective personnel.

3) Development of the consumers co-operative movement with elimination of middlemen.

4) Energetic action in the matter of transport and electric power with a view to promoting production in all sections of the economy.

8. How the Richard-Ginori Factory was Saved.

It would indeed have been remarkable if the Richard-Ginori factory at Sesto Fiorentino, one of the largest and oldest pottery factories in Italy, had not been marked down for destruction by the retreating German forces. Such in fact, was the case, and the factory was well mined in preparation for the withdrawal. But only a few of the mines went off as the fuses of the remainder were cut in time by the personnel - no less than 422 kg. of unexploded dynamite was collected when the factory was subsequently searched for mines. As it was, 24 furnaces were seriously damaged and some machinery of the most modern type would have suffered a similar fate if the workmen had

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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5153

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GENERAL

5. Subscription to the New Bond Issue.

The five year (1950) Treasury Bond Issue has been a success in Florence City, but the response from the province has been poor, so poor in fact, that it has been decided to send out on 16th April two vans staffed by Bank of Italy personnel on a propaganda tour. In Florence the lists were opened on the 8th April and by the 9th nearly 500,000,000 lire had been subscribed through the following channels:

Banca d'Italia	6,485,000	lire
Banco di Napoli	23,175,500	"
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	8,649,500	"
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	2,713,500	"
Banca Commerciale Italiana	70,000,000	"
Credito Italiano	117,345,000	"
Banca di Roma	70,000,000	"
Banca d' America e d'Italia	17,437,500	"
Banca Toscana	40,029,000	"
La Fondiaria - Firenze	1,000,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche e Banchi	8,951,000	"
Istituto Centrale Banche Popolari	670,500	"
Co. Finanziaria Agenti di Cambio	2,275,000	"
Cassa di Risparmio [illegible]	67,570,000	"
R. Azienda Prestiti	5,224,000	"
Cassa di Risparmio e Prestiti	11,810,000	"
Total.	483,335,500	lire

This figure constitutes an all-time record for Florence and is all the more remarkable as there has been no previous propaganda. It is thought that another 200,000,000 lire will be collected before the lists close on the 19th May.

The chief subscribers seem to be the industrialists and the nouveaux-riches to whom the bonds appeal because of the high degree of liquidity they possess.

6. Cloth at Political Prices.

Of certain stocks of textiles which were deblocked some time ago, it was decided to earmark 20% for sale to actual workers in the Province of Florence at prices well below those prevailing in the shops. A committee composed of representatives of the C.T.L.N., the Prefecture, the C.C.L., industrialists and tradesmen was set up to study the machinery of distribution and the following plan was agreed upon. Persons wishing to

0974
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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Banca d'Italia	6,485,000	lire
Banca di Napoli	23,175,500	"
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	8,649,500	"
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

plans, the Nazi-Fascist authorities never had the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

The damage to the plant has been repaired to a large extent. Thirteen furnaces are now in operation again and something like 600 quintals of pottery, china and majolica ware per month is actually being produced.

9. Tuscan Tile Factory reactivated.

A tile factory capable of producing 1,500,000 tiles a year has been reactivated at Saline di Volterra in Pisa province by Vth Army A.M.G. Electric power has been allotted to the plant for three hours a day and enough coal is on hand to keep the kiln going. Already 40 persons are employed and output is expected to begin within a couple of months at the rate of 3,000 tiles a day made from locally procured material.

10. Garbage Removal.

Acting on the advice of A.M.G., the Commune of Florence has taken over the service of garbage removal which had hitherto been contracted out. The step does not entail a real municipalisation of the service which will instead be run with a certain measure of independence of the Commune on a basis taking into account the public interest on the one hand and commercial and industrial criteria on the other. The general management of the service has been entrusted to a committee presided over by the competent "assessor" and composed of three citizens nominated by the Giunta and of technical and administrative officers of the Commune; while from a point of view of hygiene the communal health officer will be the responsible authority. An interesting feature is introduced in connection with remuneration of the personnel who will receive periodical bonuses the size of which will depend on the volume of cash receipts and the cost of operating the service.

This quasi-participation in profits coupled with the inclusion of private citizens on the committee of management are indications of a praiseworthy attempt on the part of the communal authorities of Florence to put democratic principles into practice.

11. Collection on Behalf of Devastated Regions Yields Good Results.

Highly satisfactory results have been yielded by the house-to-house drive conducted recently in Florence on behalf of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78-021

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Highly satisfactory results have been yielded by the house-to-house drive conducted recently in Florence on behalf of the devastated regions. It has now been announced that up to date (8th April) Lire 6,500,000 has been collected in cash and more than 35,000 articles of clothing, including about 2000 blankets, in kind. The results of a lottery and picture exhibition in aid of the fund have yet to be added. A collection from which much is expected, is also being made in the town of Prato.

Meanwhile the clothing and blankets are being classified

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

and disinfected prior to distribution according to a plan to be made known later.

12. Allied Police Round up Florence Shoe-Blacks.

On April 9th members of the Allied Police, assisted by the Florentine civic police (vigili urbani) invaded the main squares of the town where swarms of "shoe-shine" boys were plying their trade and rounded them up, taking away their utensils.

Protest had been made for months past respecting these boys, who were making big money, and in some cases, carrying on other illicit activities as touts and black marketeers. Allergic to honest work (a boy of 13 jeered at the idea of a job of office window-cleaning declaring that he made an easy 1000 lire a day on the streets), these urchins were being morally wrecked, preparing for a future as idlers and wastrels, if not worse. It is hoped that this round-up will not prove a momentary and isolated public measure, but that the lads will be placed under proper discipline in schools and workshops, habituated to steady work and taught honest trades.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APPENDIX

THE FLORENTINE ARTIGIANATO.

The term "artigianato" originally had a rather restricted meaning and referred to occupations in which the production of objets d'art or articles reflecting the folklore of a district was the main activity. In its modern or at least Italian connotation the word embraces a wide range of callings, the common feature of which, broadly speaking, is that the entrepreneur is at the same time the producer and that labour enters into costs as the largest item. In deciding whether a firm was to be classed as artisan the Fascists used as the main test criterion the number of persons employed, and this resulted in the inclusion of a large number of trades and occupations than might ordinarily be regarded as followed by master craftsmen.

Hereunder Avv. Luigi Boniforti, president of the Florentine Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia, sets forth his views on some problems affecting the local artisan class.

" Florentine artisans are well known for their artistic handiwork, in particular the goldsmiths, silversmiths, copper-workers, wrought-iron workers, potters, leather workers, hand-weavers, art restorers, etc.

" In this field the artisans represent the main economic force of the province and in them are centered the hopes for a resumption of work, particularly for the export trade, and in connection with the plan for making Florence a centre for the arts and a mecca for tourists.

" Besides the typically Florentine artisans there are others of a more general character comprising wood workers, wrought iron and other metal workers, decorators and painters, plant installers, clothiers, leather and shoe manufacturers, textile workers, photographers, makers of musical instruments etc.

" The Fascist Federazione degli Artigiani classified more than 300 trades as belonging to the artigianato. Nearly 23,000 firms, employing about 80,000 people were members of this Federation and they were divided by trade as follows:-

Wood	1740 firms
Iron and Metal	1552 "
Decorators and Painters	611 "
Plant installers	1042 "
Clothiers	6348 "

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Plant installers	1040 "
Clothiers	6348 "
Leather and Shoemakers	2987 "
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	521 "
Pottery and Glass	155 "
Textiles and Embroidery	1527 "
Printers	210 "
Musical Instruments	20 "
Photographers	17[illegible] "
Marble and Stone	229 "
Sanitary Accessories	230 "

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

House and Garden Furniture	342 firms
Food Processing (mills)	419 "
Restorers (art)	126 "
Hairdressers	1479 "
Rural Artisans	554 "
Head Workmen for Armed Forces	19 "
Maritime Artisans (boats and ferrymen)	5 "
Sundry Trades	269 "
Transport	2285 "
Total :	22835 firms.

The distribution of these firms on a geographical basis was as follows:-

	without employees	up to 2 employees	over 2 employees
Provincial Capitals	9392	1345	507
Communes with less than 50,000 inhabitants	1928	175	27
Other Communes	8253	502	706
Totals:	19573	2022	1240

" After the Fascist Federation was dissolved the artisans of Florence formed a provincial association with an executive committee of five members nominated by the C.T.L.N. This committee is at present busy organizing the artisans and is preparing a comprehensive plan to deal with artisan problems in general.

" The artisans who have joined the new organization to date. number more than 8000. Membership is increasing daily, although transport difficulties have so far militated against the enrolment of artisnas from outlying communes.

"The new association has from the first studied the possibility of artisan products for export and has formed a group of "export artisans". It is planned to send a technical commission abroad to study foreign markets which Fascism, by its methods, had lost long before the outbreak of the present war. The setting up of a permanent artisan exhibition to be maintained in Florence is also under consideration.

" At present the artisan trades are suffering from a lack of raw materials, particularly iron, leather and skins, thread, wool, coal and coke, [illegible]

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" After the Fascist Federation was dissolved the artisans of Florence formed a provincial association with an executive committee of five members nominated by the C.T.L.N. This committee is at present busy organizing the artisans and is preparing a comprehensive plan to deal with artisan problems in general.

" The artisans who have joined the new organization to date number more than 8000. Membership is increasing daily, although transport difficulties have so far militated against the enrolment of artisnas from outlying communes.

"The new association has from the first studied the possibility of artisan products for export and has formed a group of "export artisans". It is planned to send a technical commission abroad to study foreign markets which Fascism, by its methods, had lost long before the outbreak of the present war. The setting up of a permanent artisan exhibition to be maintained in Florence is also under consideration.

" At present the artisan trades are suffering from a lack of raw materials, particularly iron, leather and skins, thread, wool, coal and coke, lignite, textiles, varnishes and glues, chemical products, petrol, lubricating oil etc.

" Another serious problem is that of electric power, the small allocation of which is hampering efforts to set the local artigianato on its feet once more.

" Employees of artisan firms are organized in the Camera Confederale del Lavoro according to the trade they follow."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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18. Declaration of War by Turkey and Greece

Several people in the higher intellectual brackets were asked to express their opinions with regard t Turkey and Egypt's declarations of war, and if they thought Italy's position would be affected thereby. Very few thought that Italy would lose any territory to these nations. Here is what some had to say:

1) A career diplomat, age 58: "What interests us most is not minor territorial adjustments, but the general overall settlement of the Eastern Mediterranean. As a result of their declarations of war Turkey and Egypt will have to abide by the decisions of the Big Three. Russia, Great Britain and the United States are keenly interested in seeing the Middle East situation stabilized."

2) A journalist, age 60: "It is obvious that Turkey wants a place at the peace conference. But I am sure that the great powers will curb unjustified claims on the part of small nations. Egypt has declared war to safeguard not only her own interests but those of Great Britain as well."

3) An engineer, age 42: "Turkey's declaration of war has no importance as far as Italy is concerned. She merely wants to protect her interests now that Russia is such a close neighbor. As for Egypt, she has declared war simply to strengthen England's hand at the peace table."

4) A journalist, age 53: "These two countries declared war for purely opportunistic reasons. Had there been an ideologic motive, they would have entered the war sooner. Turkey might claim Tripolitania, and Egypt Cyrenaica. But the fact that they will sit in at the peace table on the side of the winners is in itself a great advantage."

5) A professor of History of Economics, age 67: "The purpose of these two nations is to be considered as Allies, and if Italy remains on the list of enemy nations, her position in the Mediterranean will be jeopardized. Turkey's main interest is to hold on to the straits, while Egypt wants to reaffirm its position as a sovereign nation. We all know of course that these war declarations were far from spontaneous."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502

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6) A retired professor, age 64: "Turkey wants to make sure that she will hold the balance of power in the Mediterranean, but she will not gain as much as she expects because the declaration came too late. Egypt has declared war probably to strengthen England's hand. No harm will come to Italy. We have always been on cordial relations with Egypt, and I do not think that Turkey will claim any territory from us."

7) An industrialist, age 60: "These two nations simply want to have a place at the peace table, Turkey t make doubly sure of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502/

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Dardanelles, and Egypt for economic reasons, and also to acquire greater independence than she now has. It is not impossible that Turkey may want Tripolitania and Libya, but I do not think so."

8) A banker, age 50: "Turkey was waiting to enter the war until she could be quite sure Germany could do her no harm. Turkey has ambitions in the Mediterranean, and she needs the support of the Allies in her attempt to get the Dodecanese, Rhodes and Tripolitania. Moreover, she does not want to be left friendless at the mercy of Russia. As for Egypt, England has acted with too much optimism. Egypt is still a backward country, in so far as political maturity is concerned. England should not involve Egypt in European questions because Egypt is eminently Oriental and I might add, anti-Occidental. She has no hatred for the Germans, but has entered the war merely to safeguard Anglo-Egyptian interests."

E P U R A T I O N

19. A Talk with Giuseppe Ungaretti

Professor Giuseppe Ungaretti, the well-known Italian poet, who has been suspended from his university post by the Epuration authorities, complained to a PWB Officer on 20 February that he was being very bitterly and unjustifiably attacked by the Rome satirical paper CANTACHIARO. He said that while it was true that, like so many Italians, he had made a misjudgment about Fascism and had favored it at a certain moment, this could not justify the attitude towards him adopted by CANTACHIARO. Monicelli, the assistant editor of CANTACHIARO, belonged he said to a family which had made an immense fortune out of fascism and he believed that the Monicellis had collaborated with Telesio Interlandi and the anti-semite paper IL TEVERE, the most scurrilous sheet produced in Rome during the fascist regime. The bitterness of these attacks seemed therefore to Ungaretti very difficult to explain, save by saying that in Rome at present there was a thirst for destructiveness and for pulling everything to pieces. Ungaretti would not agree that this was a mere transient phase. He did not believe that any civil state could be rebuilt in Italy unless there were a real change of mind and heart in the people as well as in the Journalists. All had been 'guilty' or 'mistaken' and the attempt to find scapegoats was cowardly. "Forgive and forget" could

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502/

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CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758527

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

58
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20. Incident in Salerno Political Circles

The following information is supplied by an Italian collaborator of PWB:

At a recent meeting of the Provincial Liberation Committee, the representative of the Communist Party, Doctor Pietro Amendola, who is at the same time the Provincial Delegate for Epuration, informed the attending members that one of the two representatives of the Liberal Party, Avv. Mario Parrilli, had been epurated. Consequently, he demanded the expulsion of Parrilli ffom the Liberation Committee.

A very lively discussion followed, many of the members advocating the principle that the measure of expulsion from the Committee should be taken by the Party to which the individual belonged. Dr. Amendola used violent languaged and called the members cowards because they did not have enough courage to take the responsibility of expelling Parrilli from the Committee.

Two of the members present, the Liberal Prof. Zinno and Engineer Cermolo of the Party of Action, declared that they supported Dr. Amendola in his demand that the Committee should at once expel Parrilli; the remaining members instead maintained that it belonged to the Liberal Party to replace its own representative.

As a consequence of this violent discussion, the two supporters of Amendola, in a somewhat theatrical manner, resigned on the spot from their respective Parties and went over to the headquarters of the Communist Party where they applied for membership. Subsequently the Liberal Party replaced their two representatives Parrilli and Zinno by Avv. Cirone and Avv. De Angelis, and the Party of Action appointed Sig. Onorato in place of Cermolo.

The comments on this incident were very lively, but in a general way all are against Parrilli, who was well known to be the right hand man of the notorious Jannelli, for ten years Undersecretary for Railways and the most eloquent of fascist speakers for war propaganda. Parrilli was also known to be the lawyer who had most exploited for his own benefit Jannelli's political influence. Parrilli had several times applied for admission to the fascist party but had always been refused. (B-2)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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AGRICULTURE

21. The Clearing of Mines

IL SECOLO XX of 21 February states that the Germans are causing a great deal of harm to Italy's economy by leaving minefields behind in Italy. At present there are no more mines in Sicily, in Sardinia and in Puglia. There are small quantities of mines in Calabria, but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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in Campania however there are still vast minefields, covering about 20,000 hectars of land, in Latium they cover about 35,000 hectars, in the Marche and in Tuscany abcut 15,000 hectars. All this seriously hempers Italian agriculture; already reclaimed land has thus returned to its primitive state.

In order to solve this problem the Italian Government has created an Office for Mine Clearance. Up to now only 700 hectars have been cleared out of 70,000 hectares of land and this has cost 68 dead and 70 wounded. The paper demands that mine clearance be intensified, as otherwise Italy would be unable, for years to come, to make use of extensive fertile land.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

22. The Week in Naples

Various topics have kept Neapolitans busy this week: Decisions regarding the new functions of the Allied Commission; Churchill's statements in the House of Commons concerning Italy which, naturally, have been favorably received and commented on; the statement of the American Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, on the subject of occupation currency in Italy. This is causing lively interest and discussion in all ranks of public opinion in Liberated Italy. It has also caused, it is reported, a sharp fall of the lira in the foreign currency Black Market, and a feeling of discouragement in financial, commercial and industrial circles. Certain political circles in Naples are commenting that Morgenthau's statement rather clashes with President Roosevelt's personal assurance concerning credits which appeared to have already been opened for the Italian Government as a first cover for AM lire.

The Italian Government decisions regarding increases to State and para-statal employees. On the one hand the increases have partly calmed the agitation which existed in this large class of workers who were demanding substantial economic improvement, but on the other hand the measure has been received very critically by large sections of personnel. They say that it does not solve the question because the increase is very small in comparison with the actual high cost of living. They also say that it will only lead to a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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The increase in the price of rations, i.e., of bread from 5 to 17 lire and of macaroni from 12 to 20 lire, has caused much discontent among Neapolitans who, in normal times, are large consumers of these goods. An additional cause of discontent is the belief that the rise in price of these articles will be followed most certainly by an all-round rise in the cost of living.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778522

No.	Individuals or firms	Town
236	Immobiliare Propaganda S.A.	Roma
237	Giudice Rosina in Varani	Ragusa
238	Pucci Maria Cristina of Francesco	Cosenza
239	Tucci Pasquale of Francesco	"
240	Ascione Mario of Pasquale	Sassari
241	Acradina (S.A.I.)	Siracusa
242	De Salvi Luigia or Romeo	Oristano
243	Velari Michele of Antonio	"
244	Pili Caria Paolo of Raimondo	"
245	Bocchini Arturo of Ciriaco	Benevento
246	Martinesi Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro of Luigi	Brindisi
247	Marazza Tommaso	"
248	Mitolo Nicola	"
249	Castelli Michele	Bari
250	D'Oro Antonio of Pietro	Caltanissatta
251	Cordova Michela of Francesco	"
252	Panepinto Salvatore of Giuseppe	"
253	Panepinto Maria of Giuseppe	"
254	Panepinto Francesca of Giuseppe	"
255	Barbagallo Giuseppa of Nicolò	"
256	Vinciguerra Maria Anna of Vincenzo	"
257	Vinciguerra Felice of Vincenzo	"
258	Vinciguerra Nicolò Lucio of Vincenzo	"
259	Calogero Cassandra of Enrico	"
260	Campanile Alfonso of Francesco	"
261	Campanile Enrico " "	"
262	Campanile Sebastiano "	"
263	Campanile Ivano "	"
264	Campanile Michela "	"
265	Petrantoni Michela	"
266	Barrile Silvia of Enrico	"
267	Trigona Costanza of Ferdinando	"
268	Trigona Anna Maria "	"
269	Trigona Francesca Paola "	"
270	Giarrizzo Berengario of Angelo	"
271	Gaetani Rosaria of Berengario	Caltanissetta
272	Giarrizzo Luigi of Angelo	"
273	Giarrizzo Tommaso " "	"
274	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe	Lagonegro
275	D'Urso Rodolfo " "	"
276	Serena Adelchi of Giuseppe	Aquila

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785202

242	De Salvi Luigi	"
243	Velari Michele of Antonio	"
244	Pili Caria Paolo of Raimondo	"
245	Bocchini Arturo of Ciriaco	Benevento
246	Martinesi Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro of Luigi	Brindisi
247	Marazza Tommaso	"
248	Mitolo Nicola	"
249	Castelli Michele	Bari
250	D'Oro Antonio of Pietro	Caltanissatta
251	Cordova Michela of Francesco	"
252	Panepinto Salvatore of Giuseppe	"
253	Panepinto Maria of Giuseppe	"
254	Panepinto Francesca of Giuseppe	"
255	Barbagallo Giuseppa of Nicolò	"
256	Vinciguerra Maria Anna of Vincenzo	"
257	Vinciguerra Felice of Vincenzo	"
258	Vinciguerra Nicolò Lucio of Vincenzo	"
259	Calogero Cassandra of Enrico	"
260	Campanile Alfonso of Francesco	"
261	Campanile Enrico " "	"
262	Campanile Sebastiano "	"
263	Campanile Ivano "	"
264	Campanile Michela	"
265	Petrantoni Michela	"
266	Barrile Silvia of Enrico	"
267	Trigona Costanza of Ferdinando	"
268	Trigona Anna Maria "	"
269	Trigona Francesca Paola "	"
270	Giarrizzo Berengario of Angelo	"
271	Gaetani Rosaria of Berengario	Caltanissetta
272	Giarrizzo Luigi of Angelo	"
273	Giarrizzo Tommaso " "	"
274	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe	Lagonegro
275	D'Urso Rodolfo " "	"
276	Serena Adelchi of Giuseppe	Aquila
277	Bega Mullo Antar of Tertulliano	Roma
278	Fasso Patrizia of Giorgio	"
279	Rossoni Itala of Edmondo	"
280	Maraviglia Maurizio	Viterbo
281	Ticca Francesco of Giovanni Maria	Nuoro
282	Ticca Giuseppe of Francesco	"
283	Murgia Francesca of Giovanni Antonio	"
284	Tredici Vittorio of Giovanni	Cagliari

CONFIDENTIAL

5248

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
188	Caroselli Ubaldo	Aquila
189	Guarino Giuseppe of Oronzo	Lecce
190	Grassi Nerina of Francesco	"
191	De Pendis Pantalea of Giovanni	"
192	Pellegrino Cronzo of Giovanni	"
193	Sabella Giuseppe of Salvatore	"
194	Scardia Angelo of Angelo	"
195	Staraco Vincenzo of Luigi	"
196	D'Albora Amedeo of Domenico	Napoli
197	Cantella Saverio of Mariano	"
198	Carfì Alberto of Salvatore	"
199	Frignani Giuseppe of Anselmo	"
200	Gallo Luigi of Gabriele	"
201	Limoncelli Antonio of Domenico	"
202	Montagna Giulio Cesare	"
203	Palomba Adolfo of Pascuale	"
204	Orgera Giovanno	S.Maria di Capua Vetere
205	Savastano Francesco of Giuseppe	"
206	Conci Odone	Ragusa
207	Varani Umberto of Giuseppe	"
208	Laganà Saverio	Reggio Calabria
209	Surace Antonio of Vincenzo	"
210	Corazza Vincenzo of Giorgio	Matera
211	Cristalli Maria of Pietro	"
212	D'Andrea Massimiliano of Serafino	Salerno
213	Mirra Pasquale of Fedele	"
214	Mussolini Bruno of Benito	Roma
215	Vinciguerra Vincenzo	Caltanissatta
216	Campanile Francesco	"
217	Di Giovanni Antonio of Vincenzo	"
218	Trigona Ferdinando	"
219	Acquedotto of Palermo (S.A.)	Palermo
220	Credi of Bianchi Francesco of Washington	Pescara
221	Boccadifuoco Francesco of Giovanni	Siracusa
222	Boccadifuoco Domenico " "	"
223	Boccadifuoco Arturo " "	"
224	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Francesco	"
225	Boccadifuoco Michele of Domenico	"
226	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Arturo	"
227	Boccadifuoco Elvira of Francesco in Boccadifuoco	"
228	Giacarà Giuseppe of Francesco in	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

193	Sabella Giuseppe of Salvatore	"
194	Scardia Angelo of Angelo	"
195	Starace Vincenzo of Luigi	"
196	D'Albora Amedeo of Domenico	Napoli
197	Cantella Saverio of Mariano	"
198	Carfì Alberto of Salvatore	"
199	Frignani Giuseppe of Anselmo	"
200	Gallo Luigi of Gabriele	"
201	Limoncelli Antonio of Domenico	"
202	Montagna Giulio Cesare	"
203	Palomba Adolfo of Pascuale	"
204	Orgera Giovanno	S.Maria di Capua Vetere
205	Savastano Francesco of Giuseppe	"
206	Conci Odone	Ragusa
207	Varani Umberto of Giuseppe	"
208	Laganà Saverio	Reggio Calabria
209	Surace Antonio of Vincenzo	"
210	Corazza Vincenzo of Giorgio	Matera
211	Cristalli Maria of Pietro	"
212	D'Andrea Massimiliano of Serafino	Salerno
213	Mirra Pasquale of Fedele	"
214	Mussolini Bruno of Benito	Roma
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216	Campanile Francesco	"
217	Di Giovanni Antonio of Vincenzo	"
218	Trigona Ferdinando	"
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220	Eredi of Bianchi Francesco of Washington	Pescara
221	Boccadifuoco Francesco of Giovanni	Siracusa
222	Boccadifuoco Domenico " "	"
223	Boccadifuoco Arturo " "	"
224	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Francesco	"
225	Boccadifuoco Michele of Domenico	"
226	Boccadifuoco Giovanni of Arturo	"
227	Boccadifuoco Elvira of Francesco in Boccadifuoco	"
228	Giacarà Giuseppe of Francesco in Boccadifuoco	"
229	Manganiello Emilio	Roma
230	"Stella Marina" Soc. Anonima	"
231	"Astro" Soc. Anonima	"
232	Aurora Romana Soc. Anonima	"
233	Morgagni Manlio of Andrea, eredi and Legalitari	"
234	Pozzoli Bice widow Morgagni	"
235	Agenzia Stefani Soc. Anonima	"

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
139	Lodico Francesco of Francesco	Agrigento
140	Di Marsciano Ermanno	"
141	Moncada Ugo of Filippo	"
142	Noto Campanella Alfonso of Giuseppe	"
143	Morello Vincenzo of Vincenzo	"
144	Guidi Rachele	Roma
145	Mussolini Benito	"
146	Mussolini Anna Maria	"
147	Mussolini Vittorio	"
148	Mussolini Romano	"
149	Mussolini Guido of Vittorio	"
150	Mussolini Adria of Vittorio	"
151	Mussolini Marina of Bruno	"
152	Petacci Francesco Saverio	"
153	Petacci Marcello	"
154	Petacci Clara	"
155	Petacci Miriam	"
156	Riberti Gina	"
157	Ciano Galeazzo	"
158	Ciano Mussolini Edda	"
159	Ciano Fabrizio	"
160	Ciano Raimonda	"
161	Tamburini Tullio	"
162	Turola Elio	"
163	Persichetti Giuseppe Palmira in Petacci	"
164	Picone Francesco of Alfonso	Benevento
165	D'Alessio Anna Maria	Foggia
166	La Rocca Antonio	"
167	La Rocca Lorenzo	"
168	Farinacci Roberto of Michele	Littoria
169	Bonmartini Maria of Francesco	Salerno
170	Graziani Wanda of Rodolfo	Frosinone
171	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe	Potenza
172	D'Urso Rodolfo of Giuseppe	"
173	Lodico Francesco of Francesco	Agrigento
174	Ferrobeton (S.A.)	Reggio Calabria
175	Marcianò Agostinelli Gaetano of Filippo	"
176	Marcianò Agostinelli Maria of Filippo	"
177	Marcianò Agostinelli Paolo of Filippo	"
178	Ficca Giovanni Maria of Francesco	Sassari
179	Caradonna Eugenio of Giulio	Foggia

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

146	Mussolini Anna Maria	"
147	Mussolini Vittorio	"
148	Mussolini Romano	"
149	Mussolini Guido of Vittorio	"
150	Mussolini Adria of Vittorio	"
151	Mussolini Marina of Bruno	"
152	Petacci Francesco Saverio	"
153	Petacci Marcello	"
154	Petacci Clara	"
155	Petacci Miriam	"
156	Riberti Gina	"
157	Ciano Galeazzo	"
158	Ciano Mussolini Edda	"
159	Ciano Fabrizio	"
160	Ciano Raimonda	"
161	Tamburini Tullio	"
162	Turola Elio	"
163	Persichetti Giuseppe Palmira in Petacci	"
164	Picone Francesco of Alfonso	Benevento
165	D'Alessio Anna Maria	Foggia
166	La Rocca Antonio	"
167	La Rocca Lorenzo	"
168	Farinacci Roberto of Michele	Littoria
169	Bonmartini Maria of Francesco	Salerno
170	Graziani Vanda of Rodolfo	Frosinone
171	D'Urso Clemente of Giuseppe	Potenza
172	D'Urso Rodolfo of Giuseppe	"
173	Ledico Francesco of Francesco	Agrigento
174	Ferrobeton (S.A.)	Reggio Calabria
175	Marcianò Agostinelli Gaetano of Filippo	"
176	Marcianò Agostinelli Maria of Filippo	"
177	Marcianò Agostinelli Paolo of Filippo	"
178	Ficca Giovanni Maria of Francesco	Sassari
179	Caradonna Eugenio of Giulio	Foggia
180	Società Armamento Pugliese	Bari
181	Saraceno Eduardo of Pascuale	Salerno
182	D'Amato Paola of Enrico	Catania
183	Tobino Eduardo of Salvatore	"
184	Federici and Igliori (Soc.)	Roma
185	Interlandi Telesio Evaristo of Giovanni	Roma
186	Interlandi Cesare of Telesio	Roma
187	Nobile Maria Concetta of Gaetano	"

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5147

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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APPENDIX I

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

No.	Individuals of Firms	Town
92	Milone Fabio	Napoli
93	Orgera Giovanni	"
94	Piscitelli F.lli Luigi, Angelo, Armando, Attilio, Gennaro	"
95	Picone Francesco	"
96	Saraceno Eduardo	"
97	Sansanelli Nicola	"
98	Tecchio Vincenzo	"
99	Iannelli Mario of Giuseppe	Salerno
100	Grandi Dino of Lucio	"
101	D'Alessio Anna Maria of Augusto	Bari
102	Immobiliare Adriatica (Soc. S.I.A.)	Bari
103	Lorusso Elisabetta	"
104	La Rocca Antonio of Lorenzo	"
105	La Rocca Beatrice of Antonio	"
106	La Rocca Elisabetta of Antonio	"
107	La Rocca Lino of Antonio	"
108	La Rocca Lorenzo of Antonio	"
109	La Rocca Rosa of Antonio	"
110	Trizio Maria of Nicola	"
111	Interlandi Telesio of Giovanni	Messina
112	Curatolo Pietro of Giacomo	Nuoro
113	Ticca Ing. Gianni	"
114	Melotti-Ferri wife of Federzoni Luigi	Roma
115	Federzoni Anna in Sciacca	Roma
116	Federzoni Maria Gaetana	"
117	Federzoni Elena	"
118	Patrimoniale Fabbricati Terreni (S.A.)	"
119	Centrale Immobili (Soc.)	"
120	Albergo Russia (S.A.)	"
121	Immobiliare Meridionale (S.A.)	"
122	Lavori Edili and Marittimi (S.A.I.)	"
123	Imprese Coloniali (S.A.)	"
124	Vaselli Servizi and Lavori Pubblici (S.A.)	"
125	Vaselli Agricola (S.A.)	Roma
126	Bonifica Italiana (S.A.)	"
127	Vaselli Gestione Piante and Fiori (S.A.)	"
128	Gestione Agricola Italiana (S.A.)	"
129	Cerè Enea	"
130	Del Fante David	"
131	Del Fante Massimo	"
132	Graziani Rodolfo of Filippo	Frosinone

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

95	Picone Francesco	"
96	Saraceno Eduardo	"
97	Sansanelli Nicola	"
98	Tecchio Vincenzo	"
99	Iannelli Mario of Giuseppe	Salerno
100	Grandi Dino of Lucio	"
101	D'Alessio Anna Maria of Augusto	Bari
102	Immobiliare Adriatica (Soc. S.I.A.)	Bari
103	Lorusso Elisabetta	"
104	La Rocca Antonio of Lorenzo	"
105	La Rocca Beatrice of Antonio	"
106	La Rocca Elisabetta of Antonio	"
107	La Rocca Lino of Antonio	"
108	La Rocca Lorenzo of Antonio	"
109	La Rocca Rosa of Antonio	"
110	Trizio Maria of Nicola	"
111	Interlandi Telesio of Giovanni	Messina
112	Curatolo Pietro of Giacomo	Nuoro
113	Ticca Ing. Gianni	"
114	Melotti-Ferri wife of Federzoni Luigi	Roma
115	Federzoni Anna in Sciacca	Roma
116	Federzoni Maria Gaetana	"
117	Federzoni Elena	"
118	Patrimoniale Fabbricati Terreni (S.A.)	"
119	Centrale Immobili (Soc.)	"
120	Albergo Russia (S.A.)	"
121	Immobiliare Meridionale (S.A.)	"
122	Lavori Edili and Marittimi (S.A.I.)	"
123	Imprese Coloniali (S.A.)	"
124	Vaselli Servizi and Lavori Pubblici (S.A.)	"
125	Vaselli Agricola (S.A.)	Roma
126	Bonifica Italiana (S.A.)	"
127	Vaselli Gestione Piante and Fiori (S.A.)	"
128	Gestione Agricola Italiana (S.A.)	"
129	Cerè Enea	"
130	Del Fante David	"
131	Del Fante Massimo	"
132	Graziani Rodolfo of Filippo	Frosinone
133	Serrao Maria Carolina	Roma
134	De Vecchi of Val Cismon Cesare Maria	Viterbo
135	Ardente Carmelo of Fortunato	Agrigento
136	Galatioto Girolamo of Mario	"
137	Guzzo Giovanni of Salvatore	"
138	Lodico Onofrio of Francesco	"

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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APPENDIX I

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

No.	Individuals or firms	Town
45	La Pera Vittorio of Antonio	Roma
46	La Pera Alfonso " "	"
47	La Pera Anna Luisa of Antonio	"
48	La Pera Riccardo " "	"
49	La Pera Antonio di Francesco	"
50	Manfredi Marcella	"
51	Miglioramento Agrario (Soc. A.I.)	"
52	Massari Ines	"
53	Morini Aesa	"
54	Marenghi Giuseppina of Eugenio	"
55	Marinelli Giuseppe	"
56	Marinelli Bono Rinaldo of Giuseppe	"
57	Marinelli Giorgio of Giuseppe	"
58	Menechino Adele	"
59	Mancini Bruno of Ettore	"
60	Mancini Maria in Restuccia	"
61	Mancini Carlo of Bruto	"
62	Mancini Ugo of Bruto	"
63	Mancini Ettore of Bruto	"
64	Mancini Angelo " "	"
65	Mancini Alberto " "	"
66	Mancini Giulio " "	"
67	Petrinici Elvira	"
68	Piovani Anna	"
69	Rossoni Edmondo	"
70	Ricci Renato of Ernesto	"
71	Riccardi Raffaele of Nazareno	"
72	Ricci Giulio Cesare of Renato	"
73	Riccardi Elena of Raffaele	"
74	Riccardi Maurizio of Raffaele	"
75	Starace Achille of Luigi	"
76	Vaselli Romolo	"
77	Vasselli Mario	"
78	Vaselli Erberto	"
79	Vaselli Giuseppe	"
80	Vezzani Giulio and Chera Giovanni	" (Soc. Fat.)
81	Vezzani Giulio	"
82	Martinesi F.lli Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro, Anna,	Brindisi
83	Marazza Tommaso-Martinesi Teodoro-Mitolo Nicola	"
84	Mitolo Nicola-Martinesi Teodoro-Marazza Tommaso	"
85	Barattolo Giuseppe	Napoli

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

53	Morini Rosa	"
54	Marenghi Giuseppina of Eugenio	"
55	Marinelli Giuseppe	"
56	Marinelli Bono Rinaldo of Giuseppe	"
57	Marinelli Giorgio of Giuseppe	"
58	Menechino Idole	"
59	Mancini Bruno of Ettore	"
60	Mancini Maria in Restuccia	"
61	Mancini Carlo of Bruto	"
62	Mancini Ugo of Bruto	"
63	Mancini Ettore of Bruto	"
64	Mancini Angelo " "	"
65	Mancini Alberto " "	"
66	Mancini Giulio " "	"
67	Petrinici Elvira	"
68	Piovani Anna	"
69	Rossoni Edmondo	"
70	Ricci Renato of Ernesto	"
71	Riccardi Raffaele of Nazareno	"
72	Ricci Giulio Cesare of Renato	"
73	Riccardi Elena of Raffaele	"
74	Riccardi Maurizio of Raffaele	"
75	Starace Achille of Luigi	"
76	Vaselli Romolo	"
77	Vaselli Mario	"
78	Vaselli Erberto	"
79	Vaselli Giuseppe	"
80	Vezzani Giulio and Ghera Giovanni	" (Soc. Fat.)
81	Vezzani Giulio	"
82	Martinesi F.lli Luigi, Cosimo, Teodoro, Anna,	Brindisi
83	Marazza Tommaso-Martinesi Teodoro-Mitolo Nicola	"
84	Mitolo Nicola-Martinesi Teodoro-Marazza Tommaso	"
85	Barattolo Giuseppe	Napoli
86	Borriello Biagio	"
87	Gianturco Vincenzo	"
88	Hiver Alessando	"
89	De Luca Franz	"
90	Lauro Achille	"
91	Mancuso Domenico	"

CONFIDENTIAL

5146

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5. LIST OF FASCISTS WHOSE PROPERTY HAS BEEN SEQUESTRATED.
(as of Feb 15th 1945)

No.	Individuals or firms	Town
1	Armenise Giovanni	Roma
2	Acerbo Giacomo of Olindo	"
3	Anfuso Filippo of Alfio	"
4	Azzolini Vincenzo of Alfonso	"
5	Arpino Maria	"
6	Armenise Angela widow of Auletta	"
7	Anfuso Amadora of Filippo	"
8	Anfuso Filippo " "	"
9	Anfuso Francesco	"
10	Antonelli Albina	"
11	Alessandri Luigia of Angelo	"
12	Azzolini Alessandri of Vincenzo	"
13	Azzolini Carlo " "	"
14	Azzolini Alfonso " "	"
15	Autaldi Carolina	"
16	Degli Abati Giulia widow of Marinelli	"
17	Bianchelli Renata	"
18	Bottai Luigi	"
19	Bottai Maria	"
20	Bonivento Vittoria	"
21	Biagi Bruno of Ferdinando	"
22	Baiella Giorgio of Giovanni	"
23	Brizzi Antonietta of Enea	"
24	Della Basile Maria	"
25	Bottai Giuseppe	"
26	Baiella Giovanni of Ricciotti Dario	"
27	Ciocca Emilia	"
28	Ciliberto Evelina	"
29	Cappelletti Fedora	"
30	De Cesaris Liliana in Sparveli	"
31	De Cesaris Luciana di Ulderico	"
32	Cerè Enea of Luigi	"
33	De Cesaris Ulderico of Giovanni	"
34	Figaia Maria Olga Margherita	"
35	Federzoni Luigi	"
36	Farinacci Roberto of Michele	"
37	Del Fante David of Bernardino	"
38	Del Fante Massimo " "	"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

3	[illegible] Giacomo of Olindo	Roma
4	Anfuso Filippo of Alfio	"
5	Azzolini Vincenzo of Alfonso	"
6	Arpino Maria	"
7	Armenise Angela widow of Aulotta	"
8	Anfuso Amadora of Filippo	"
9	Anfuso Filippo " "	"
10	Anfuso Francesco	"
11	Antonelli Albina	"
12	Alessandri Luigia of Angelo	"
13	Azzolini Alessandri of Vincenzo	"
14	Azzolini Carlo " "	"
15	Azzolini Alfonso " "	"
16	Autaldi Carolina	"
17	Degli Abati Giulia widow of Marinelli	"
18	Bianchelli Renata	"
19	Bottai Luigi	"
20	Bottai Maria	"
21	Bonivento Vittoria	"
22	Biagi Bruno of Ferdinando	"
23	Baiella Giorgio of Giovanni	"
24	Brizzi Antonietta of Enea	"
25	Della Basile Maria	"
26	Bottai Giuseppe	"
27	Baiella Giovanni of Ricciotti Dario	"
28	Ciocca Emilia	"
29	Ciliberto Evelina	"
30	Cappelletti Fedora	"
31	De Cesaris Liliana in Sparveli	"
32	De Cesaris Luciana di Ulderico	"
33	Corè Enea of Luigi	"
34	De Cesaris Ulderico of Giovanni	"
35	Figaia Maria Olga Margherita	"
36	Federzoni Luigi	"
37	Farinacci Roberto of Michele	"
38	Del Fante David of Bernardino	"
39	Del Fante Massimo " "	"
40	Grandi F. Paolo of Dino	"
41	Grandi Simonetta of Dino	"
42	Grandi Dino of Lino	"
43	Igliori Ulisse	"
44	De Lazzara Maria of Francesco	"
	La Pera Vitaliano of Antonio	"

CONFIDENTIAL

1003

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

1004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Administrative Branch	Suspensions made on requisition of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Comm.	Hearings initiated by Minister	DECISIONS OF COMMI: Dismissed from Posts	Disciplined
					125	113
Sub-Comm. Ind., Comm.& Labour.	4		348		125	113
" " Treasury & Finance.			108	32	50	1
" " Navy and Air.			168	12		
" " War.	28		254	21	20	64
" " Foreign Affairs and Italian Africa.	0		0	0	0	0
" " Communications & Public Works.	2		17		26	63
" " Agriculture.	3		65			
" " Office of Prime Minister and Interior			164			
TOTALS to January 15	600	3[illegible]3	5,915	13,473	755	1,763
Plus Totals Jan 15-31	24	93	618	914	130	304
Plus Total Feb. 1-15	12	92	1,095	694	99	346
GRAND TOTAL	636	3568	7,628	15,081	984	2,413

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1005

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

DECISIONS OF COMMISSIONS—APPEALS

	Suspensions made on requisition of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Comm.	Hearings initiated by Minister	Dismissed from Posts	Disciplined	Acquittals	Appeals filed by High Comm.
., Comm.& Labour.	4		348		125	113	26	1
ury & Finance.			108	32	50	1		
and Air.			168	12				
		28	254	21	20	64		1
n Affairs and an Africa.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
nications & c Works.		2	17		26	63	8	7
ulture.		3	65					
e of Prime Minister nterior			164					
uary 15	600	[illegible]3	5,915	13,473	755	1,763	1,696	271
an 15-31	24	93	618	914	130	304	195	60
b. 1-15	12	92	1,095	694	99	346	170	79
	636	3568	7,628	15,081	984	2,413	2,051	410

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1004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

4. STATISTICS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE EPURATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Administrative Branch	Suspensions made on request of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Commissioner	Hearings initiated by Minister	DECISIONS OF COMMIS Dismissed from Posts	Disci- plined	Ac tta
Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.	6	1	250	-	33	60	
Foreign Office.	4	3	91	40	2	4	
Industry Commerce and Labour.	84	0	227	-	23	25	
Agriculture.	6	58	68		5	8	
Public Works.	0	117	5	377	29	48	
Justice.	34	2	431	0	29	16	
Finance.	8	16	51	144	2	0	
Treasury.	5	62	115	468	58	99	
War.	65	33	157	2,405	3	8	
Carabinieri.		18	77	185			
Navy.	2	406	84	404	6	201	3
Aeronautics.	3	1	395	459	36	19	
Education.	74	89	236	618	71	118	
Italian Africa.			12				
Communications.	20	1,923	105	8,304	122	709	9
Interior.	254	100	1,504		76	115	
Press & Information.			149		12	11	
Liberal Professions.	24	8	239		14	10	
Commune & Province of Rome.	11	509	595	50	13	71	
Sub-Commissions of Ministry of Education & Justice		0	0	0	0	0	

1007

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ICS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Suspensions made on request of High Comm.	Suspensions made on request of Minister	Hearings initiated by High Commissioner	Hearings initiated by Minister	DECISIONS OF COMMISSION Dismissed from Posts	Disciplined	Acquittals	APPEALS filed by High Comm.
6	1	250	-	33	60	15	25
4	3	91	40	2	4	17	14
84	0	227	-	23	25	15	7
6	58	68		5	8	3	8
0	117	5	377	29	48	59	3
34	2	431	0	29	16	26	22
8	16	51	144	2	0	1	1
5	62	115	468	58	99	33	26
65	33	157	2,405	3	8	35	27
	18	77	185				
2	406	84	404	6	201	336	36
3	1	395	459	36	19	59	27
74	89	236	618	71	118	14	30
		12					
20	1,923	105	8,304	122	709	964	17
254	100	1,504		76	115	61	8
n.		149		12	11	5	3
s. 24	8	239		14	10	6	3
of							
11	509	595	50	13	71	13	5
ion & Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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after its liberation, several collaborators appear to have been summarily judged by a court which certainly did not offer all the guarantees of justice.

In the North where outstanding criminals will be found in large numbers, matters can be worse. The population has suffered longer and is more bitterly hostile to the Germans and to their Fascist servants. The people will be more exasperated and will be tempted to settle private accounts by summary executions, which in turn will lead to disorders.

It is necessary therefore to take timely measures to ensure rapid and efficient punitive action in Northern Italy. The Allies, like the Italian government, must give this problem their serious consideration. The Italian government is convinced that it is able to administer justice and that it will know how to punish its fascist criminals and traitors, if the Allies will only collaborate with understanding and confidently grant the government the necessary means".

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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5144

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5002

In France and elsewhere the punishment of political criminals involves only traitors, that is, German collaborators during the few years of nazi occupation.

The Italian law also punishes her traitors with death: but in Italy the German occupation was relatively brief and did not exist at all in Southern Italy. Sardinia was almost immediately cleared of Germans after September 8, while Sicily was liberated quickly by the Allies. The Germans were only in Naples for little more than a month, and in Rome, nine months; in the latter city the arrests of traitors and spies have been the most numerous (nearly a thousand).

While France was so rapidly liberated that the collaborators were unable to escape, in Italy the war dragged on slowly and liberation came gradually; accordingly most of the traitors, as well as those responsible for Fascist oppression were able to take refuge in the northern provinces; among these refugees are most of the Fascist high gerarchs, the collaborating generals, etc.

Until now the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes has held that in general it is preferable to take immediate action against defendants who are subject to arrest rather than to try in absentia defendants who are beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Convictions not followed by action would strike the public as useless and demogogical measures.

It must be understood that there will be exceptions to this rule and that after the liberation of the northern regions, responsible individuals who succeeded in escaping to Germany and elsewhere will be tried.

There is another reason which explains the delays in the punishing of political criminals in Italy, and which, although frankly stated, cannot give offense to the Allies.

The laws enacted by the Italian Governments at Salerno and at Rome were subject to the approval of the Allied Control Commission. In itself, this was a cause of further delay. And these laws could not become immediately effective because the Allies as they advanced kept the liberated provinces under their control. The Italian government was thus prevented from enforcing its laws for periods varying from two to three months, and in some cases (such as Naples) for even longer periods.

The condition was originally due to the terms of the armistice and to the exigencies of active military operations. Nevertheless Italy is still under effective Allied control;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

was liberated quickly by the Allies. The Germans were only in Naples for little more than a month, and in Rome, nine months; in the latter city the arrests of traitors and spies have been the most numerous (nearly a thousand).

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The condition was originally due to the terms of the armistice and to the exigencies of active military operations. Nevertheless Italy is still under effective Allied control; It is not for me to go into this general situation, which is still the object of discussion:

In France and in the other liberated countries, the constituted governments - even though provisional- have immediately been able to enforce their laws against their collaborators throughout their national territories.

The problem for Italy with respect to the liberation of the northern regions is a very serious one. The need of prompt justice has already been illustrated by unfortunate incidents in Rome and in Florence; in Rome, the brutal lynching of Carretta, while in Florence, a few days afte

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-012

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3. Translation of statement dated Jan 1945. Submitted by Mario Berlinguer.

"Many people inside and outside of Italy are asking: why does the punishment of those who were responsible for Fascism and the war and those who collaborated with the German proceed more slowly in Italy than in France and in other nations liberated from the nazi occupation?

Italy was the first European state to enact a law against political criminals and traitors; this was done at Salerno when the Government was first formed by the Six Democratic Parties.

The law was subsequently modified and made more effective and severe in July of last year by the Bonomi government, which at the same time created a new organ for the prosecution of the more responsible culprits; this organ was the High Court of Justice which began at once to function.

The investigation and trials of individuals of minor importance charged with Fascist crimes are entrusted to the ordinary courts supplemented by lay judges, while military offenders are subject to the military courts.

Is it true that the delays of epuration are due in part to the scarcity of judges and to legal procedure which require that investigations and trials be conducted with full guarantees of liberty and justice. The High Court has given proof of its intention to respect these guarantees in the trials of Caruso, of the governor of the Bank of Italy, Azzolini, and of the general Del Tetto and Pentimalli.

But above all one must take into consideration the peculiar condition of Italy when compared with France and the other nations.

In Italy the law distinguishes between two distinct categories of culprits: those who were responsible for the twenty years of Fascist domination, and those who collaborated with the enemy after the armistice. In the other liberated nations only those in the last category are punished.

This distinction is very important.

Italy was oppressed by Fascist autocracy and terror for twenty years; and the law proposes to punish those responsible for this internal and foreign policy of violence, injustice and aggression; thus it has revoked Fascist amnesties and proscriptions and the judges are re-examining

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

other nations liberated from the nazi occupation?

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In Italy the law distinguishes between two distinct categories of culprits: those who were responsible for the twenty years of Fascist domination, and those who collaborated with the enemy after the armistice. In the other liberated nations only those in the last category are punished.

This distinction is very important.

Italy was oppressed by Fascist autocracy and terror for twenty years; and the law proposes to punish those responsible for this internal and foreign policy of violence, injustice and aggression; thus it has revoked Fascist amnesties and proscriptions and the judges are re-examining legal proceedings such as the Matteotti case and are taking cognizance of new denunciations dealing with events during that twenty year period. But the punishment of these offenses naturally requires long and difficult investigations, for it necessary to gather evidence reaching far back into the past. Very often the investigation requires documents which are in Northern Italy.

5143

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758023

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As new areas of Italy are liberated, epuration is at first the the task of the Allied military government, which under the stress of military operations, temporarily removes from office such state employees as they believe to be dangerous Fascists. When the area is subsequently turned over to the control of Italian government, the Epuration Commission takes over. The former High Commissioner, Sforza, some months ago, said that as a rule the Allies suspended large numbers of state employees, while the Epuration Commission tended to proceed more slowly and more carefully.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

Commissioner for the Epuration of Government Administrations (Grieco).

The immediate suspension of an official can be ordered either by the High Commissioner or by the Minister of the administration concerned. The special commissions receive denunciations, collect evidence, and hold hearings. The commissions thereupon acquit, dismiss, suspend, or otherwise discipline the accused. Provision is made for a court of appeal to review cases, whether on the appeal of the accused or of the High Commissioner.

The Court of Appeal will begin to function on March 1st, when it will review 1000 appeals which are pending. (See 4,pages 9-10 for statistics on the epuration of the various administrations).

3) Liquidation of the property of the Fascist Party. This Branch deals with the disposal of the property of the Fascist Party. Real estate or personal property which can be of no use to the State is sold and the proceeds turned over to the treasury; Fascist Party property which can be useful to the government is confiscated and allotted by the Presidency of the Council to such administrations as can make the best use of it. It has not been possible to ascertain precisely the value of the property and money which the Fascist Party removed to Northern Italy. The branch under Stangoni is searching for information in an attempt to trace the whereabouts of Fascist funds. Although most of the Fascist Party files were removed, a certain number of records were left behind. It is estimated that about 90% of the Party funds were taken North, none of which in all probability will ever be recovered. The Fascist Republic set up in the North has taken over all Fascist Party property and changed the names of its former organizations. This wil complicate but not prevent its ultimate confiscation.

4) Confiscation of illegally acquired profits. The work of this office is to confiscate the illegally acquired profits of Fascist individuals and firms who enriched themselves through Fascist political influence or favouritism. The special sections of the Provincial Tax Commissions as provided for in Article 30 of the Epuration decree, have not yet started to function, so that the work of first determining and then confiscating Fascist profits has been deferred. However preliminary steps have been taken with a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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CONFIDENTIAL

5142

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2. Activities and Organization of the Epuration Commission.

The following is based on information given to a P.W.B. officer during the past week by various officials of the Epuration Commission, including Cingolani and Stangoni, Asst. High Commissioners, Campazza, of the Central Commission of Epuration, and Dr. Franceschelli, Secretary of Grieco, High Commissioner for the Epuration of Government Administrations.

The Epuration Commission of the Italian Government was created to "de-fascistize" the Italian State. It is divided into the four following branches which function under the direction of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism:

1) Punishment of Fascist Crimes, High Commissioner, Mario Berlinguer.
2) Epuration of the Government Administrations, High Commissioner, Ruggiero Grieco.
3) Liquidation of the property of the Fascist Party, Assistant High Commissioner, P.F. Stangoni.
4) Confiscation of illegally acquired profits, Assistant High Commissioner, Mario Cingolani.

The creation of these different branches was necessary from the technical and legal point of view, to insure that "de-fascistization" will proceed by due process of law, and in a just and orderly manner.

The following is a brief survey of the work of the above branches:

1) Punishment of Fascist Crimes. The special law for Sanctions against Fascism provides for an extraordinary High Court of Justice to try outstanding Fascist criminals. Minor offenders are tried by the existing courts of justice of the communities of their residence. The public prosecutors act under instructions from the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, Mario Berlinguer, who assists them in obtaining evidence etc. etc.

Officers of the Armed forces who are guilty of political crimes fall under the jurisdiction of the High Court. The most recent figures show that more than 3000 cases have been investigated by the office of the High Commissioner; 1013 of these have been referred to the ordinary courts; 325 preliminary investigations have been completed and in the cases involved prepared for trial by officials of the High Commission. The High Commission acts as prosecutor, collects evidence, orders the arrest of the accused and brings

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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2) Epuration of the Government Administration. This branch of the Epuration Commission is the largest and most complicated. It has created and still is creating special epuration commissions for each of the administrations of the government. Each special commission is composed of one magistrate appointed by the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, one member appointed by the government administration concerned, and one appointed by the High

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

believe in democracy, nor are they always sure what a Fascist is. Many Italians who sincerely disliked the Fascists and the Fascist system, now show an equal dislike for the newly-born "anti-fascists" and for Allied rule. They do not believe that everything in Fascism was bad. The lethargy and political skepticism of the people is reflected in the slow functioning of the epuration commission.

Since the formation of the second Bonomi government, epuration has proceeded along conservative lines and has been based on liberal traditions. The government wishes to proceed by due process of law and denies the existence of a revolutionary situation. Its critics claim that epuration can only be achieved by revolution because no regime will epurate - and thus largely eliminate - itself.

The broader problem of epuration may be summed up by this question: from a strictly constitutional point of view, is the whole Fascist regime illegal?

If the answer is "yes", all fascist legislation whould be abrogated, and all fascist crimes should be punished according to pre-fascist laws.

If the answer is "no", new legislation modifying existing laws will be necessary in order to punish the Fascists.

The answer has not been given, but a compromise has been reached.

Much of the Fascists legislation is still in force today, while Fascists are being punished according to new "experimental" epuration laws.

The issue on the subject of epuration as between Right and Left, may be summed up as follows: The Left demands complete epuration in the upper grades of officials and insists that the structure of the State be radically changed in order to eliminate all Fascists and all traces of Fascism. The Right only wants moderate epuration, and insists that the structure of the State be preserved and only partially modified. As yet no agreement is in sight. It is to be expected that a new wave of epuration will break out in Liberated Italy one Northern Italy is freed. Carlo Sforza once suggested that there be one criterium for epuration in Northern Italy: "Did the accused collaborate with Germans or not?".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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5141

1020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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1. Introduction EPURATION

It is perhaps needless to say that epuration has been one of the most serious problems of the new Italian Government. That there are many confused and widely differing ideas as to the exact meaning of "epuration" in the various currents of Italian thought, is evident from the fact that in less than one year there have been four different High Commissioners for Sanctions against Fascism, - Zaniboni, Sforza, Scoccimarro, and now Bonomi. Thelatter has entrusted the actual work to G.B. Boeri, who is the Secretary General for the Sanctions against Fascism. The resignation of the first Bonomi government was due to disagreements within the Ministry on the subject of epuration, and the Epuration Commission has been the object of political manoeuvres by the parties participating in the present government.

There are many reasons for the slowness of epuration. After seven months, the special commissions for the various government administrations are only just beginning to be organized and to learn their functions, and there are still several administrations for which commissions have not been set up. Adequate funds have not yet been appropriated for the salaries of the personnel of the existing commissions and some 150 judges serving on thesehave not yet been paid. The offices of the High Commissioner at the Viminale are under-staffed, while the absence of the adequate means of transportation and communication has retarded investigations. Many documents have been removed to Northern Italy, and until they have been recovered many cases will lapse for want of evidence. There is a shortage of trained personnel for the epuration offices. The Allies have not wanted to see the regular courts drained of their judges to supply the epuration commissions. And lastly there is sabotage of proceedings within the government services by state employees who are reluctant to see themselves or their friends epurated.

There are many ways to evade the epuration laws: the accused say that they were young when they joined the March on Rome and invoke the thoughtlessness of youth; they say they were forced to join the Fascist Party; influential friends and relatives intercede on their behalf; they claim that they only became Fascists or "Repubblicani" in order to gather information for the Allies; they claim

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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While the above are a few of the causes that delay de-Fascistization they are not the principal ones. The trouble is that there is no driving force from the people which demands the transformation of the State from a Fascist to a democratic basis. The people are not sure that they

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APPENDIX I No. 58

8 March 1945

E P U R A T I O N

(Further copies of this report are available on request)

		Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Activities and Organization of the Epuration Commission	3
3.	Translation of Statement submitted by Mario Berlinguer (Jan 1945)	6
4.	Statistics of High Commissioner of Epuration	9
5.	List of Fascists Whose Property has been Sequestered (Feb.1945)	11

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Auditions of radio performances of opera are open to the public with free entrance tickets at the concert hall of Radio Roma. "Il Ritrovo", the Allied-Italian Club, is also holding a season of weekly chamber music concerts in one of the Club's salons. Weekly debates and lectures with poetry readings are also a feature of the Club's activities.

The concerts are well attended, in spite of the fact that owing to the shortage of electricity, they are still held at the somewhat inconveniently early hour of 4 p.m.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

fulness smuggled the treasures back to Rome in a German military trunk. From their temporary cache in the Roman monastery where Don Mauro had sought refuge, they were retrieved by Signora Cacciatore and brought back to the Memoral House.

After Sept. 8, 1943, the latter was visited several times by German officer, who, mislet by Signora Cacciatore, never realiwed that such priceless cultural treasures were in the house and within their reach, still in the boxes in which they had traveled to Cassino, and hidden uder some furniture.

After the liberation of Rome, the Memoral House was reopened to visitors on August 1944. Many British and American soldiers daily visit Memorial House, which looks out upon the Piazza di Spagna and the Spanish Steps.

The present committee consists of the British Ambassador Sir Noel Charles and the American Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Kirk, who were present when the boxes were opened and their contents checked; Lt. Col. Munro, Mr. Radford, Dr. Syokvist, Duca Caffarelli and Prof. Van Buren. There are no funds left in the bank; the only sources of income to cover salaries and daily expenses, are the rents from the other apartments in the house and the entrance fee of 20 lire for each visitor. At present the fees amount to about 400 lire a day.

Signora Cacciatore has been curator of the Memoral House for 11 years. It is largely due to her tact, energy and spirit during a difficult, anxious and at times hazardous period, that the Memorial House has been preserved.

29. Music in Rome

During the winter, concerts and opera performances have been held almost continuously in Rome. Spring is opening with an impressively extensive programme. Operas are given almost daily. At the Teatro Adriano, a series of 13 orchestral and choral concerts have begun; directed by Franco Ferrara, Fernando Previtali, Mario Rossi, Vittorio Gui and other leading conductors. The programmes, varied and interesting, includ the first performance in Rome of Walton's Concerto for Viola and Orchestra.

In the Sala dolla R. Accademia di Santa Cecilia, a series of 18

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In the Sala della R. Accademia di Santa Cecilia, a series of 18 bi-weekly concerts of chamber music has been arranged, with a most attractive programme which includes works by Byrd and Castelnuovo-Tedesco. The Italian artists taking part include internationally well known musicians and singers.

At the Sala del Pontificio Istituto di Musica Sacra, four organ recitals are to be given by Perruccio Vignanelli and Fernando Germani. The Sala possesses an exceptionally fine organ.

CONFIDENTIAL

5138

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Alicata praised the journalistic qualities of the Liberal paper "IL GIORNALE" but criticized the Liberal organ and party for their reactionary policy, noting the fact that such highly respected Liberals as Francesco Flora and Floriano del Secolo -- to mention but two -- had not joined that party. (A-2)

27. The Mushrooms of the Naples Press

It has been ascertained from the Naples ~~Press~~ Officer's files that since the Allies have arrived, no less than 389 requests for authorizations to publish newspapers have been sent in. Of these, 38 have been approved, but only about 30 papers now publish in Naples as some have moved up to Rome.

When the control of the press was recently handed over from the Allied PWB to the Italian authorities (Prefecture), about 200 new applications were rushed in, (all in vain), but the new authorities concerned were evidently no more impressed by the number of applications than their predecessors had been. (A-2)

C U L T U R A L

28. Keats Anniversary

On 23 February, anniversary of the death of John Keats, the customary wreath was laid on his grave in the Protestant Cemetary in Rome, for the first time the ceremony has been held since 1940.

English and Italian admirers of the poet, Allied officers and members of the British and American Embassies met at 11 o'clock at the cemetary. Some ATS girls came with bunches of hyacinths and wild cyclamen, and British soldiers joined the little procession to the spot where John Keats and Joseph Severn, his best friend, lie buried. Lt. Col. Munro spoke very simply and touchingly of the poet, and of the work and care of the members of the Committee of the Memorial House, and especially of Signora Cacciatora, curator, who were responsible for saving the treasures of the Museum and Library. After Major Severn, grand-nephew of Joseph Severn, had read verses from "Adonais", all filed past the graves on which flowers were laid.

Dottoressa Vera Cacciatora, curator of the Keats-Shelley Memorial House, 26 Piazza di Spagna, told a PWB officer of the many tribulations of the institution during the war and the occupation by the

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Dottoressa Vera Cacciatora, curator of the Keats-Shelley Memorial House, 26 Piazza di Spagna, told a PWB officer of the many tribulations of the institution during the war and the occupation by the Germans. After June 1940, a Swedish-American Committee, and after America's entry in the war, a Swiss-Swedish Committee, were formed to protect the institution's interests. The funds were frozen, and in December 1942 its more precious treasures (manuscripts, first editions, original letters, etc.) were sent for safekeeping to Monte Cassino. In October 1943 when the Germans ordered its evacuation, Don Mauro Inguanez, the Monastery's archivist, with great resource-

1030

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

25. Fascist Propaganda in Rome

On Sunday, 18 February, 1945, an article in IL MOMENTO by Tommaso Smith stated that clandestine fascist papers and pamphlets were being circulated in Rome. A PWB officer called on Mr. Smith in search of more detailed information on the subject. Mr. Smith was cordial, but admitted that he had come across only one publication, self-styled the "organ" of a fascist underground movement in Rome. The copy of this publication was shown to the PWB officer by Mr. Smith.

It bore the title "ONORE" and a sub-title "Organo del Fascio Republicano Clandestino di Roma". On the date line was printed "Anno I Numero 1 - 19 gennaio 1945, XXIII". Its size was about 8" x 10". The first page and part of the second were devoted to a vitriolic attack on Pacciardi. The rest of the text was typically fascist in style and thought. "We'll come back. We'll win", etc. One short article asked the question, "Do you know why the Anglo-Americans are letting millions of Italians starve? It is because when they have killed off a few millions of Italians there will be less of them to clamor for a place in the sun".

Mr. Smith said that this paper was distributed by placing copies in the public letter boxes. He attached no importence to such a feeble attempt at propaganda, and according to him, wrote the article merely to point out the fact that it existed. He knew of no other fascist paper or pamphlet circulating in Rome. According to him it is quite possible that the paper was printed in occupied Italy and imported to Rome.

26. Brief Talk with Mario Alicata, Naples, 25 February

Questioned on the problem of paper, Mario Alicata, the editor of the left-wing paper "LA VOCE", complained that the privately-run paper mills of the Isola Liri were making no efforts to step up production, whereas the state-run Nomentana mill was producing regular supplies. He praised the former Allied method of distribution whereby every authorization to publish was accompanied by an allotment of paper supplies, and asked that the financial position and capacity

FO 371
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502/

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1032
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23. Black Market Currency Exchange (F.S.S. Report)

Rome - During the period under review reports have indicated that the price of gold sterling in ROME reached for a time the very high level of over 11000 lire. Latest reports indicate that it has since fallen and is now around the 10000 lire mark. Incidentally it has been remarked to this Section that if a police corden were thrown around the Rome Stock Exchange any morning, and a thorough search made of the pockets of those present, a remarkable quantity of gold coins, paper sterling, blue seal dollars, Swiss francs and other "sound currency" would be found.

24. Rome Current Black Market Prices

Bread	L.	120	per kilo
Pasta	"	230	" "
White flour	"	130	" "
Maize	"	180	" "
Cheese	"	1200	" "
Beef	"	400	" "
Mutton	"	450	" "
Ham	"	1000	" "
Horse flesh	"	370	" "
Pork	"	670	" "
Chicken	"	700	" "
Fish	"	300	" "
Sugar	"	1100	" "
Coffee	"	2200	" "
Salt	"	130	" "
Tomato Sauce	"	250	" "
Milk	"	90	" litre
Oil	"	430	" "
Petrol	"	200	" "
Matches	"	35	" box
Eggs	"	25	each
Candles	"	28	"
Cigarettes (Italian)	"	90	(20)
(English)	"	150	"
(American)	"	170	"
Woollen material (men)	"	10,000	per metre

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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Pork	"	670	"	"
Chicken	"	700	"	"
Fish	"	300	"	"
Sugar	"	1100	"	"
Coffee	"	2200	"	"
Salt	"	130	"	"
Tomato Sauce	"	250	"	"
Milk	"	90	"	litre
Oil	"	430	"	"
Petrol	"	200	"	"
Matches	"	35	"	box
Eggs	"	25	each	
Candles	"	28	"	
Cigarettes (Italian)	"	90	(20)	
(English)	"	150	"	
(American)	"	170	"	
Woollen material (men)	"	10,000	per	metre
(women)	"	5,000	"	"
Thread	"	70	"	100 metres
Shoes (men)	"	2000-6000		
(women)	"	1500-3500		

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785022

No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
285	Scaramucci .do and family	Grosseto (int.)
286	Righetto Lucia in Giardini	Catania (Int.)
287	Giardini Giov. Battista of Vincenzo	" "
288	Giardini Carmela Lucia of Giov. Battista	" "
289	Zinni Vincenzo of Natale	Bari "
290	Vizzarddli Giulio	Macerata "
291	Faras Domenico	" "
292	Grasselli Casimiro	" "
293	Paoletti Gino of Aurelio	" "
294	Alessandroni Mario of Nazareno	" "
295	Bonservizi Carlo of Adolfo	" "
296	Cingolani Ezio of Luigi	" "
297	Demuro Beniamino	Cagliari (Trib.)
298	Corazza Pir Giorgio of Vincenzo	Matera "
299	Corazza Iole " "	" "
300	Corazza Mario " "	" "
301	Corazza Rosanna " "	" "
302	Corazza Maria Teresa " "	" "
303	Corazza Gian Franco " "	" "
304	Lazzari Marino of Giuseppe	
305	Travisani Renato of Giuseppe	
306	Montuori Maria of Lucchino	
307	Loronti Giuseppe of Michele	Catania (Trib.)
308	Zangara Vincenzo of Letterio	
309	Zangara Ignazio " "	
310	Di Stefano Emanuele of Francesco	Ragusa (Trib.)
311	Romano Attilio of Alfonso	Brindisi (Trib.)
312	Ditta F.lli Costantino of Saverio	Bari (Trib.)
313	Frontoni Alessandro of Luigi-Eredi	Roma "
314	Capomasi Allodia of Ferdinando widow Frontoni	" "
315	De Amicis Lomando of Vincenzo	" "
316	De Amicis Lamberto "	" "
317	De Amicis Vincenzo of Angelo	" "
318	Antonini Augusta in De Amicis	" "
319	Società Agricola "Vaselli"	Viterbo "
320	Rum Armando	Grosseto
321	Scanni Francesco	"
322	Morucci Dino	"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

288	Giardini Carmela Lucia of Giov. Battista	"	"
289	Zinni Vincenzo of Natale	Bari	"
290	Vizzarddli Giulio	Macerata	"
291	Fares Domenico	"	"
292	Grassolli Casimiro	"	"
293	Paolotti Gino of Aurelio	"	"
294	Alessandroni Mario of Nazareno	"	"
295	Bonservizi Carlo of Adolfo	"	"
296	Cingolani Ezio of Luigi	"	"
297	Demuro Beniamino	Cagliari (Trib.)	
298	Corazza Pir Giorgio of Vincenzo	Matera	"
299	Corazza Iole " "	"	"
300	Corazza Mario " "	"	"
301	Corazza Rosanna " "	"	"
302	Corazza Maria Teresa " "	"	"
303	Corazza Gian Franco " "	"	"
304	Lazzari Marino of Giuseppe		
305	Trevisani Renato of Giuseppe		
306	Montuori Maria of Lucchino		
307	Loreati Giuseppe of Michele	Catania (Trib.)	
308	Zangara Vincenzo of Letterio		
309	Zangara Ignazio " "		
310	Di Stefano Emanuele of Francesco	Ragusa (Trib.)	
311	Romano Attilio of Alfonso	Brindisi (Trib.)	
312	Ditta F.lli Costantino of Saverio	Bari (Trib.)	
313	Frontoni Alessandro of Luigi-Eredi	Roma	"
314	Canomasi Allodia of Ferdinando widow Frontoni	"	"
315	De Amicis/of Vincenzo Comondo	"	"
316	De Amicis Lamberto "	"	"
317	De Amicis Vincenzo of Angelo	"	"
318	Antonini Augusta in De Amicis	"	"
319	Società Agricola "Vasselli"	Viterbo	"
320	Rum Armando	Grosseto	
321	Scanni Francesco	"	
322	Porucci Dino	"	
323	Barbieri Giuseppe	"	
324	Chelli Vito	"	
325	Pellegrini Ettore	"	
326	Moncitti Dino	"	
327	Vecchioni Biagio	"	

CONFIDENTIAL

5136

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
328	Bonvicini Rolando	Grosseto
329	Ciri Ettore	"
330	Sensini Goffredo	"
331	Pucini Inigo	"
332	Sorani Renato Nino	"
333	Nelli Venanzio	"
334	Maestrini Angelo	"
335	Gaggioli Tullio	"
336	Foglia Lango	"
337	Forci Faustino	"
338	Bagnani Silvio	"
339	Signorini Serafino	"
340	Barberini Ennio.	"
341	Armenti Orlando	"
342	Cardosalli Costantino	"
343	Giusti Arturo	"
345	Benini Zenone	"
346	Balbo Italo (eredi)	" (Trib.)
347	Mistretta Antonino	" "
348	Osio Giovanni	" "
349	Fazzi Livio	" "
350	Iascucci Arturo	" "
351	Gobbini Pietro	" "
352	Tosi Angelo	" "
353	Pellegrino Elia and Tommaso	Bari "
354	Murso Enzo of Cesare	Ragusa "
355	Bocciani Renato	Firenze "
356	Benelli Ruggiero and Sons	" "
357	Berta Francesco	" "
358	Bevione Giuseppe	" "
359	Bini Otello and Gastone	" "
360	Bini Umberto and Natale	" "
361	Carità Mario	" "
362	Cataldo Lotito	" "
363	Coppini Alberto	" "
364	Cya Carlo	" "
365	Della Gherardesca Giuseppe	" "
366	Della Nave Emilio	" "
367	De Pazzi Geri and Fresa	" "
368	Donnini Vincenzo	" "
369	Donzelli Carlo	" "
370	Dumini Amerigo	" "

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

332	Serafini Romolo	"	
333	Nelli Venanzio	"	
334	Maestrini Angelo	"	
335	Gaggioli Tullio	"	
336	Foglia Lango	"	
337	Forci Faustino	"	
338	Bagnani Silvio	"	
339	Signorini Serafino	"	
340	Barberini Ennio	"	
341	Armenti Orlando	"	
342	Cardoselli Costantino	"	
343	Giusti Arturo	"	
345	Benini Zenone	"	
346	Balbo Italo (eredi)	"	(Trib.)
347	Mistretta Antonino	"	"
348	Osio Giovanni	"	"
349	Fazzi Livio	"	"
350	Lascucci Arturo	"	"
351	Gobbini Pietro	"	"
352	Tosi Angelo	"	"
353	Pellegrino Elia and Tommaso	Bari	"
354	Murso Enzo of Cesare	Ragusa	"
355	Beccieni Renato	Firenze	"
356	Benelli Ruggiero and Sons	"	"
357	Berta Francesco	"	"
358	Bevione Giuseppe	"	"
359	Bini Otello and Gastone	"	"
360	Bini Umberto and Natale	"	"
361	Carità Mario	"	"
362	Cataldo Lotito	"	"
363	Coppini Alberto	"	"
364	Cya Carlo	"	"
365	Della Gherardesca Giuseppe	"	"
366	Della Nave Emilio	"	"
367	De Fazzi Geri and Fresa	"	"
368	Donnini Vincenzo	"	"
369	Donzelli Carlo	"	"
370	Dumini Amerigo	"	"
371	Favi Egidio	"	"
372	Fera Saverio	"	"
373	Galgani Renato	"	"
374	Gambaggiani Lorenzo	"	"
375	Luchini Alberto	"	"

CONFIDENTIAL

1038

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

No.	Individuals or Firms	Town	
376	Luconi Gino and Sons	Firenze (Trib.)	
377	Martelloni Giovanni	"	"
378	Meschiari Gino	"	"
379	Milanesi Francesco	"	"
380	Morelli Giuseppe	"	"
381	Mannotti Carlo	"	"
382	Norbini B.rs	"	"
383	Onofri Onorio	"	"
384	Orlandini Guglielmo	"	"
385	Perroni Compagni Dino	"	"
386	Pistolozzi Siro	"	"
387	Puccioni Bruno	"	"
388	Riccori Luigi	"	"
389	Ricci Crisolini Giovanni	"	"
390	Sbraci Rotello and Oscar	"	"
391	Sbraci Vasco	"	"
392	Valgiusti Piero	"	"
393	Vallecchi Attilio	"	"
394	Varrocchi Giuseppe	"	"
395	Frabbolini Gildo	Macerata	"
396	Veroli Remo	Ancona	"
397	Bosdari Francesco Saverio	"	"
398	Baroffio Luigi	"	"
399	Maravalle Ludovico	"	"
400	Martinelli Renato	"	"
401	Messrs B.rs De Bellis Saverio and Raffaele	Bari	"
402	Sisto Simone	"	"
403	Viterbo Michele	"	"
404	Teofoli Dr. Fosco of Lamberto and wife Sbarretti Brigida of Domenica	Terni	"
405	Rossetti Domenico of Sebastiano	"	"
406	Faustini Giunio of Francesco	"	"
407	Faustini Pietro " "	"	"
408	Bonanni Ezio Alvaro of Augusto	"	"
409	Chiaranti Avv. Roberto of Pietro Antonio	"	"
410	Checconi Ing. Alcide of Pietro	"	"
411	Cruciani Romeo of Innocenzo	"	"
412	Buzzi Giulio of Giuseppe	"	"
413	Battistelli Avv. Carlo of Ezio	"	"
414	Coppo Prof. Alberto of Cesare	"	"
415	Forbicioni Dr. Perseo of Annibale	"	"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

383	Onofri Onorio	"	"
384	Orlandini Guglielmo	"	"
385	Perroni Compagni Dino	"	"
386	Pistolozzi Siro	"	"
387	Puccioni Bruno	"	"
388	Rioceri Luigi	"	"
389	Ricci Crisolini Giovanni	"	"
390	Sbraci Metello and Oscar	"	"
391	Sbraci Vasco	"	"
392	Valgiusti Piero	"	"
393	Vallecchi Attilio	"	"
394	Varrocchi Giuseppe	"	"
395	Frabbolini Gildo	Macorata	"
396	Veroli Remo	Ancona	"
397	Bosdari Francesco Saverio	"	"
398	Baroffio Luigi	"	"
399	Maravalle Ludovico	"	"
400	Martinelli Renato	"	"
401	Messrs B.rs De Bellis Saverio and Raffaele	Bari	"
402	Sisto Simone	"	"
403	Viterbo Michele	"	"
404	Teofoli Dr. Fosco of Lamberto and wife Sbarretti Brigida of Domonica	Terni	"
405	Rossetti Domenico of Sebastiano	"	"
406	Faustini Giunio of Francesco	"	"
407	Faustini Pietro " "	"	"
408	Bonanni Dzio Alvaro of Augusto	"	"
409	Chiaranti Avv. Roberto of Pietro Antonio	"	"
410	Chocconi Ing. Alcide of Pietro	"	"
411	Cruciani Romeo of Innocenzo	"	"
412	Buzzi Giulio of Giuseppe	"	"
413	Battistelli Avv. Carlo of Dzio	"	"
414	Coppo Prof. Alberto of Cesare	"	"
415	Forbicioni Dr. Perseo of Annibale	"	"
416	Sinibaldi Bernardino of Ettore	"	"
417	Pistola Vasco of Vincenzo	"	"
418	Pilori Giuseppe	"	"
419	Giacanelli Ing. Renato of Marino	"	"
420	Serafini Riccardo of Virgilio	"	"

CONFIDENTIAL

5135

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

No.	Individuals or Firms	Town
421	Nascani Anastasio of Andrea	Terni (Trib.)
422	Lianetti Matteo of Michele	Bari
423	Lianetti Giovanna of Matteo	"
424	Lianetti Giulia " "	"
425	Lianetti Michele " "	"
426	Centauro Giovanna	"
427	Stella Italia	"
428	Consorzio or Syndicate Agricolo Pugliese (S.A.) the President Elia Pellegrino personally	"
429	Di Chio Maria of Felice in Pellegrino	"
430	Di Chio Maria of Sebastiano in Pellegrino	Bari
431	Di Perna Lorenzo of Leonardo	"
432	Di Perna Adriana of Lorenzo	"
433	Di Perna Matilde	"
434	Di Perna Olga of Lorenzo	"
435	Di Perna Leonardo "	"
436	Baldanza Almenilda of Alberto in Di Perna	"
437	Palmieri Francesco of Natale	"
438	Palmieri Vincenzo of Francesco	"
439	Palmieri Natale " "	"
440	Palmieri Anna " "	"
441	Miniata Fortunata of Ferdinando in Palmieri	"
442	Molini Pellegrino S.A. the President Elia Pellegrino personally	"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II N° 58

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 4

WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1945

The Macmillan Statement of Febr 25th

The economic provisions of the statement by the President of AC included, among others, reiteration of Anglo-American responsibility for the supply of goods necessary to maintain public health and security (food, clothing, medicines, etc.) and those needed to aid the war effort and economic rehabilitation (raw materials, tools, means of transportation, fertilizer, etc.). It also authorized the Italian Government to negotiate with other countries directly regarding the importation of other goods, depending on the availability of shipping space.

The right-wing papers have no special comments on these economic provisions.

Among the center-papers, "Il Popolo" (Febr. 27) considers them "a proof of faith in the Government, and of friendship for the people".

"Ricostruzione" (Febr. 27) believes that the possibility to buy direct is important in that it will facilitate foreign trade.

"L'Italia Libera" is grateful for the help towards economic rehabilitation implied by the statement.

Among the leftist-papers, l"Avanti" notes (Febr. 27) that while the statement comes four months late, it is nevertheless gratefully received, especially as it comes "accompanied by the promise of new help in the future".

"L'Unità" comments only on the political aspects of the statement.

Among the independents, "Il Globo" (Febr. 27 and 28) comments that from now on the Government will be fully responsible for its actions, and can no longer point to the Allies for excuses. As the Allies lack shipping personnel, Italy might be able to supply it, since its sailors are largely unemployed.

"Il Giornale del Mattino" (Febr. 27) thinks that the promised help "precise, positive, and entirely reassuring" will tend to prevent Italy's economic collapse and enable her to contribute more towards the war effort."

"Il Tempo" (Febr. 27) announces the statement with these words: "Towards Our Future. All products for Italy's recovery guaranteed by the Anglo-Americans."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Building Reconstruction

It is currently estimated that two and half million rooms in towns and one and half million in the country are destroyed. The total adds up to about 14% of the total dwellings in all of Italy. As a measure of rebuilding capacity, the 1937 construction of 226,255 rooms may be cited.

Vittorio Nagar in "L'Economista" (Jan.) proposes that reconstruction of industrial, commercial, dwelling and artistic buildings be partly financed by a special tax on the undamaged buildings including the ground. He thinks that this tax would

5134

1043

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

amount to only about 2%. To encourage new construction he proposes tax exemption on new buildings for 25 years and on reconstruction loans. The Institutes for Popular Houses should assume the major part of the job of new construction with Government assistance in the acquisition of materials. They should finance 25% of the cost; 50% to be advanced by Mortgage Institutions; 25% to be assumed by the private builders.

Carlo Broggi (Realtà - Febr. 22) estimates that in the urban centers, south of the Leghorn-Florence-Rimini line, about 1 million persons, 23% of the population, are without roofs over their heads. To rebuild the necessary 200,000 dwellings, will take 4 million tons of lime, 4 billion bricks, 1 million cbm of wood, 600,000 tons of iron and 110,000 tons of gasoline for transportation. Some 368,000 tons of coal would be required to manufacture this material. The repair of damages North of this line is expected to require equal amounts of material.

"Il Globo" (Febr. 21) reviews the financial problems of rebuilding dwellings and discusses various methods. For example the establishment of a new credit institution as sole financing agency would reduce costs by eliminating competition. A single institution would however make it difficult to finance certain regional projects. These could best be handled by existing specialized credit institutions (such as Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, etc.). If the builders were to finance the work themselves, there would be uncertainty as regards the contribution by the state.

"Il Secolo XX" (Febr. 23) discusses an estimate of reconstruction requirements made by C.E.I. (Committee of Industrial Experts) totaling half a billion labor-days (or seven years) and 600 billion lire. The newspaper thinks ten years and 1,000 billions would be a better guess.

FOREIGN TRADE

The last official data on Italy's foreign trade are for 1938, as follows: Imports 11,3 billion lire; exports 10,5 billion. As compared with 1926, this was a 56% reduction in the value of exports, 60% less imports. In 1938, raw materials were 48% of total imports - a 20% increase compared with the 1926 proportion.

Current discussions on foreign trade may be arbitrarily divided into three groups: (a) specific problems; (b) trade with neutral countries; (c) free or controlled foreign trade.

Specific problems

News regarding Italy's exports to allied countries are greeted with enthusiasm. "Il Globo" (Febr. 6) discusses an

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785202

over their heads. To rebuild the [illegible], 100,000 [illegible] will take 4 million tons of lime, 4 billion bricks, 1 million cbm of wood, 600,000 tons of iron and 110,000 tons of gasoline for transportation. Some 368,000 tons of coal would be required to manufacture this material. The repair of damages North of this line is expected to require equal amounts of material.

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Specific problems

News regarding Italy's exports to allied countries are greeted with enthusiasm. "Il Globo" (Febr. 6) discusses an estimate of this year's exports, which, according to the Foreign Trade Institute, will amount to 14 billions, especially agricultural products. Imports, limited by AMG lire-credits and immigrant's-remittances, are expected to amount to some 200 million dollars, of essential reconstruction materials ("Il Globo" - Febr. 2).

The present difficulties in the export of citrus fruit are explained ("Il Globo" - Febr. 22) by the fact that prices are below production costs; exports are restricted largely to England, which is not normally the principal customer; Spain

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

has had to reduce its exports to Germany, and this has depressed prices. The exporters should be helped so as to maintain the volume of exports and thus furnish the means for paying for imports of reconstruction goods.

Trade with Neutral Countries

"Il Globo" (Febr. 15) notes that presumably in accordance with some Armistice provision, neutral trade is to be controlled by the Allied Commission. Moreover, the resumption of that trade is limited by the availability of means of transportation and payment. Sweden will have to furnish first its neighboring countries; Argentine has had relation with the U.S.; with Turkey difficulties exist as regards the means of payment; as to Spain, unsettled old accounts stand in the way of resumption. Switzerland is practically the only country with which Italy is ready to resume active commercial relations. But at present Swiss imports would have to move via Marseilles and the sea. For practical purposes, therefore, Swiss trade must await the liberation of the North.

"Il Secolo XX" (Febr. 20) points to the many economic ties which already exist between Switzerland and Italy, especially the large Swiss investments and the fact that despite heavy war losses Swiss industrialists seem to have faith in the possibility of Italian recovery.

"Il Globo" (Febr. 23) refers to the permission granted the Interministerial Reconstruction Committee to resume commercial relations with neutrals. It comments that this evidently means that one Armistice clause has been modified.

"Tribuna del Popolo" (Febr. 16) makes the same comment. It believes, moreover, that this new freedom may give a strong stimulus to the realization of reconstruction plans.

Free or Controlled Foreign Trade

"Avanti" (Sept. 30, 1944) started the discussion of the future system of foreign trade with the demand for a state monopoly "which constitutes one of the basic postulates of a planned, socialist society". It declares that socialism tends towards the maximum development of exports and imports by means of foreign trade agreements, based on a radical abolition of duties and tariffs, and liberation of fascist-type state controls.

Bruno Alessandrini in "L'Economista" (Nov. 30) observes that Italy's exports cannot easily be planned by a state monopoly; for they consist of a multiplicity of articles, some of them unessential luxury goods. The Russian example of export monopoly does not apply, as Italy does not have Russia's possi-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

and payment. Sweden will have to [illegible] countries; Argentine has had relation with the U.S.; with Turkey difficulties exist as regards the means of payment; as to Spain, unsettled old accounts stand in the way of resumption. Switzerland is practically the only country with which Italy is ready to resume active commercial relations. But at present Swiss imports would have to move via Marseilles and the sea. For practical purposes, therefore, Swiss trade must await the liberation of the North.

"Il Secolo XX" (Febr. 20) points to the many economic ties which already exist between Switzerland and Italy, especially the large Swiss investments and the fact that despite heavy war losses Swiss industrialists seem to have faith in the possibility of Italian recovery.

"Il Globo" (Febr. 23) refers to the permission granted the Interministerial Reconstruction Committee to resume commercial relations with neutrals. It comments that this evidently means that one Armistice clause has been modified.

"Tribuna del Popolo" (Febr. 16) makes the same comment. It believes, moreover, that this new freedom may give a strong stimulus to the realization of reconstruction plans.

Free or Controlled Foreign Trade

"Avanti" (Sept. 30, 1944) started the discussion of the future system of foreign trade with the demand for a state monopoly "which constitutes one of the basic postulates of a planned, socialist society". It declares that socialism tends towards the maximum development of exports and imports by means of foreign trade agreements, based on a radical abolition of duties and tariffs, and liberation of fascist-type state controls.

Bruno Alessandrini in "L'Economista" (Nov. 30) observes that Italy's exports cannot easily be planned by a state monopoly; for they consist of a multiplicity of articles, some of them unessential luxury goods. The Russian example of export monopoly does not apply, as Italy does not have Russia's possibility of mass-exporting large quantities of raw-materials.

"Voce Repubblicana" (Jan. 19) sharply criticizes the Government's action in granting the Foreign Trade Institute wide powers over foreign trade. It reaffirms its belief in free trade. The Government need not exercise any foreign trade control. It will suffice to oblige exporters to surrender a part of their foreign exchange receipts. Importers should be free to import raw materials, foods and machinery, provided they supply the necessary foreign exchange. For any additional imports the Government will grant licenses (and foreign exchange) in accor-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

dance with reconstruction plans. Ultimately all controls and restrictions should be abolished. Italy's iron and steel industry may be the one to suffer; but it is not very important.

"L'Italia Libera" (Jan. 24) disagrees with this view so far as present conditions are concerned. Freedom of foreign trade, it writes, must be attained step by step. Today even America and England are dealing only through governmental organizations, and private firms cannot trade directly.

Vittorio Marrama in "Ricostruzione" (Febr. 7) agrees. An import monopoly seems appropriate at this moment, to assure the priority of essential needs. Foreign exchange control would, however, make export control unnecessary. While he approves of free trade in the future, he believes this would not be inconsistent with State monopoly in certain fields where mass purchases would make economies possible.

Francesco Grande ("Cosmopolita" Febr. 24) favors governmental control. He says that free trade can only be nominal, as Italy's foreign trade will depend upon the governmental organizations existing in other countries. Free imports would today merely swell the profits of black market operators. As Italy disposes at present over none of her former export products, the possibility of free trade does not now exist and probably will not exist for some time to come.

Vincenzo Lucci ("Italia Nuova" Febr. 24) criticizes the Government for seeking to control foreign trade. The state is putting obstacles in the way of private companies seeking to resume their foreign contacts. This foreshadows a system of foreign trade by quotas which has already failed under fascism.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788621

THE E.N.A.C.
(Ento Nazionale Autotrasporti di Coso)

The following information as to E.N.A.C. was given to a PWB officer by Engineer Armani, E.N.A.C. Administrator at the Ministry of Communications, on 24 Feb. 1945.

The Ento was established by Royal Decree on 9 September 1944 but only began to function on 1 February 1945. Its purpose is to coordinate and systemize the distribution of goods through a centralized control of all motorized transport.

To date it has opened offices in the following towns:

Bari	Brindisi	Avellino	Lecce
Reggio-Calabria	Taranto	Catanzaro	Benevento
Matera	Campobasso	Potenza	Cosenza
Naples	Littoria	ROME	Salerno
	Foggia		

On 1 March 1945, it will begin to function in the following districts:

Cagliari	Pescara	Rieti
Sassari	Teramo	
Viterbo	Aquila	

It does not function in Sicily.

Since 1 February E.N.A.C. has registered the following vehicles:

Vehicle	Efficient	Repairable	Unusable (spares unobtainable)	Total
Trucks	15,430	3,089	388	18,907
Trailers	404	249	43	696
Motorcycles trucks	1,726	392	53	2,271
Tractors	40	34	496	80
Totals	17,600	3,764	490	21,845

At present E.N.A.C. does not operate any pools although it has the authority to do so under the law. It contemplates eventually coming to an agreement with A.C. for taking over the latter's pools when the greater powers are turned over to the Government.

Commercial trucking cannot be carried on without the permission of E.N.A.C.; it fixes the transportation chages and payments are made through their offices. Compulsory insurance against theft is provided for and involves a small premium payable by the owner of the truck (.06 lire for every quintal-kilometer).

Gasoline is allotted for each trip authorized. The Allies have promised the E.N.A.C. tires which on arrival will be allotted through its offices to truck-owners in the order of their usefulness and efficiency.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Transportation rates are fixed by a schedule which encourages transportation in bulk and reduces the possibility of trucks travelling empty or only partially loaded. The following are chosen at random from the schedule:

Quintals	Flat Amortization Rate	Coefficient (per quintal-kilometer)
5	210	2,150
10	330	1,937
30	850	1,309
180	3,150	800

Accordingly, the charge for transporting 10 quintals 100 kilometers would be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

calculated as follows:

(10 x 100 x 1,937) plus 320 equals 2,267 lire.

Armani said that E.N.A.C. had had to face the usual organisational difficulties which are those of all Italian government agencies under present conditions. It has only one type-writer for every ten needed, there are insufficient telephones, and inadequate means of transport. E.N.A.C. has issued a number of different types of circulation permits, without which no truck is allowed on the roads. Trucks found operating as public carriers which are not provided with the necessary permit, are subject to requisition.

E.N.A.C. is only concerned with the transportation of goods, and it has no control over the travel of individuals, nor does it prevent the latter from transporting their own personal supplies. E.N.A.C. hopes to strike at the commercial transporters who are profiteering in the transportation black market, and to control transport in such a way that it will benefit the greatest number of people.

The decree of 9 September, makes it obligatory for all truck owners who are engaged in remunerated public transportation of merchandise to register with the E.N.A.C. and to submit to such rules and regulations as it may from time to time adopt.

E.N.A.C. has been much criticised. Its critics see in it a new government monopoly which savours of totalitarianism, and constitutes a restriction on private initiative. Its advocates point out that its co-ordinating action will be beneficial, that it can formulate an over-all policy for the distribution of such limited supplies of oil, gasoline, tires and spare parts as exist, that such a policy can also take into consideration the widely varying local and regional needs and possibilities, and above all that it will protect the public against the unbridled abuses of the profiteers.

The E.N.A.C. is not a substitute for private enterprise but is merely a controlling and co-ordinating agency, temporarily set up to meet a very critical situation.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

29

12 MAR 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

N° 9.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section

9th March, 1945.

N° 9 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Reactions to declarations by Churchill and Roosevelt	1
2	Epuration	4
	ECONOMIC	
3	Visit by a P.W.B. officer to Azienda Agricola, VICARELLO, Volterra	12
4	War damage in Florence city and province	14
	PUBLIC OPINION	
5	Anti-monarchist campaign	16
6	Rostta's escape	16
	GENERAL	
7	Interview with General Cerrica	17
8	Appeal by Cardinal Della Costa	17
	APPENDICES	
	I Report on Lucca	I-VII
	II Florence Personalities - The Liberal Party	VIII-X

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Nº 9 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

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Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Reactions to declarations by Churchill and Roosevelt	1
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	GENERAL	
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8	Appeal by Cardinal Della Costa	17
	APPENDICES	
	I Report on Lucca	I-VII
	II Florence Personalities - The Liberal Party	VIII-X

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5151

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

CONFIDENTIAL N° 9.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section 9th March, 1945.

N° 9 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY

The passion with which the average Italian discusses and agitates about internal political problems is in striking contrast with the indifference he displays to equally vital questions of international relations. The contrast was illustrated this week in the spontaneous and excited reaction on the part of all classes of people to the news of General Roatta's escape as compared with the relatively abstract interest evinced in Mr. Churchill's recent speech to the House of Commons and President Roosevelt's declaration to Congress. A recrudescence of anti-monarchist feelings was already making itself felt in Florence when the Roatta incident focused popular attention once more on the problems of epuration. A detailed study of this question is included in this report, which indicates that while the laws for Sanctions against Fascism are being applied with justice and impartiality the results so far achieved, though real, do not satisfy the public desire for swift and thorough action.

CORRECTIONS

Correction to N° 7 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY dated 23rd February 1945.

Information which was thought to be reliable and was quoted in Paragraph 14, page 18, to the effect that gas distribution in Florence would be held up owing to technical difficulties was incorrect and the gas distribution was made on 18th February as previously announced by A.M.G.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Correction to N° 8 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY dated 2nd March 1945.

On page 13 (paragraph 12) it was stated that there had been a typhus epidemic in the Refugee Centre in Florence. The report should have referred to typhoid instead of typhus, and although the first case reported was traced to the Refugee Centre the figures given in the report were for the entire city of Florence and not for the Refugee Centre alone.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL

No 9.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section

9th March. 1945.

No 9 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL

1. Reaction to the speeches of Churchill and Roosevelt on their return from Yalta

Italian opinion, depressed at the omission of any mention to Italy in the findings of the Crimea Conference, and by the silence that greeted Bonomi's telegram to the "Big Three", has undoubtedly been cheered by the statements of Churchill in the House of Commons and of Roosevelt before Congress. Unlike Rome, with its many papers, where comment and approval have been the order of the day. Florentines, both in conversation and in their press, have been restrained. Public opinion, due perhaps to the absence of party papers, is unformed and uncertain. However, enthusiasm was general for Churchill's tribute to the "invaluable services, the full story of which cannot yet be told, of the Italian men and women in the armed forces, on the seas and in the countryside and behind the enemy lines in the North, which are being rendered steadfastly to the common cause" and this has done much to cancel the opinion that Churchill and Great Britain are irremediably hostile to the aspirations of the anti-fascist Italians for a greater administrative responsibility and more active part in the fighting in Italy. People point out that this is almost the first time that Churchill has spoken of Italy without recalling fascist Italy's part in the war on the side of Germany. Interest has also been aroused by Churchill's declaration that the measures that took form in the recent MacMillan statement were initiated by him in conversations with Roosevelt.

Pro-British Italians claim that in recent months they have suffered many disillusions. This opinion is strong among members of the Action party, the parties to the right

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Pro-British Italians claim that in recent months they have suffered many disillusions. This opinion is strong among members of the Action party, the parties to the right of it, and a section of the Socialists, who would like to see Italy take her place alongside the Western democracies.

Roosevelt's statement to Congress has attracted less attention among the public than the Prime Minister's, as it contains no specific reference to Italy. In educated circles however it has been most favourably received and the President

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

is spoken of as the statesman principally concerned in the defence of the rights, not only of his own country, but of the whole world, and especially of those of the small nations. They look to Roosevelt to assure that all the nations have a part in the future organisation of the world (peace must be based on the collaboration of the whole world) - and as the chief opponent of the policy of political balance and the division of the globe into spheres of political influence between the three great powers. The Nazione del Popolo remarks that the President's assurances preclude the fear that after winning the war America will abstain from taking part in the Peace, and thereby assuming responsibility for another world conflict.

It is impossible to talk to any Italian without sensing a note of scepticism about any declaration by Allied or Italian politicians and leaders. Italians of the poor and middle classes are only interested in such declarations in so far as they may effect their own conditions. They will judge the results of Yalta in the improvement of their own fortunes and working conditions. Thinking Italians are disheartened that as yet their country has not been mentioned in connection with the San Francisco Conference, and point out that Turkey, Egypt and the Arab lands, who have only recently declared war on Germany and Japan will probably go to San Franciso, leaving out Italy, whose people and armed forces have been engaged against the Germans for over eighteen months. Of course, every statement from the Allies about Italy is seized on avidly and construed in an ultra-favourable sense, with subsequent demoralisation when circumstances turn out in a different way. The bleak note is never absent, as for example the following comment on the speeches in the C.T.L.N. paper:- "The war draws to its close and there is much talk of peace. The Atlantic Charter gave place to Dumbarton Oaks and that to the Yalta Conference. In all these meetings there is an impression of fragility - the old type of bi-lateral agreement at the mercy of the absolute sovereignty of the contracting parties... It is just that the victors do the rebuilding in the immediate post-war period, but let us hope that all will be called on to contribute in a future period."

In an article in the same paper, entitled "Italy and the World" the socialist Giovanni Pieraccini expresses the pariah-sense felt by many Italians. He writes:- "This war has often been spoken of as a civil war between Liberty and Tyranny, and not as an imperialistic war. If this were so, once the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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1056

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CLOTHING EXPENDITURE (YEARLY)

LIST III.

No. 1 Leather resoling (men's shoes)	Lire 700
No. 1 Resoling with substitute materials (men's shoes)	300
No. 1 Resoling with substitute materials (women's shoes)	160
No. 6 Leather resoling (boy's shoes)	2,400
Cleaning and pressing of man's overcoat	200
" " " " woman's "	150
1 man's suit turned	300
Making of two boys' suits (from old material)	230
Purchase of two pairs of summer clogs (women's)	200
" " three " " " " (children's)	300
" " 12 handkerchiefs	960
" " 3 pairs men's socks	450
" " 9 pairs children's socks	900
" " 2 pairs thick women's stockings	360
" " 2 pairs gloves	350
" " 12 reels of thread (300 metres each)	600
" " 6 balls of darning thread	120
" " 12 lengths of strong thread (25 metres each)	180
" " 1 packet needles	50
" " Buttons, elastic, tape, etc.	300
Total:	Lire 9,280

= Lire 773 monthly.

OTHER EXPENDITURES

LIST IV

Cultural & School 1 son 8 years, 3rd class Elementary School
1 " 12 " 1st class Lower Secondary School

Entrance Tax (1st class Lower Secondary School)	Lire 270
Internal Tax	63
Books " " " " "	1,300
Accessories " " " " "	350
Books (3rd class Elementary School)	61
Accessories (3rd class Elementary School)	250

Total: Lire 2,294 per annum
or monthly Lire 191
" 60

Newspaper

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

No. 1 Resoling with similar materials (women's shoes)	[illegible]
No. 6 Leather resoling (boy's shoes)	2,400
Cleaning and pressing of man's overcoat	200
" " " " woman's "	150
1 man's suit turned	300
Making of two boys' suits (from old material)	230
Purchase of two pairs of summer clogs (women's)	200
" " three " " " " (children's)	300
" " 12 handkerchiefs	960
" " 3 pairs men's socks	450
" " 9 pairs children's socks	900
" " 2 pairs thick women's stockings	360
" " 2 pairs gloves	350
" " 12 reels of thread (100 metres each)	600
" " 6 balls of darning thread	120
" " 12 lengths of strong thread (25 metres each)	180
" " 1 packet needles	50
" " Buttons, elastic, tape, etc.	300
Total: Lire	9,280

= Lire 773 monthly.

OTHER EXPENDITURES

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Books " " " " "		1,300
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Books (3rd class Elementary School)		61
Accessories (3rd class Elementary School)		250
	Total: Lire	2,294 per annum
	or monthly Lire	191
Newspaper	"	60
Hygienic & Sanitary		
Haircut and shave (twice a month)	"	30
Haircut for boy (once a month)	"	20
Woman's hairdressing (6 per year)	"	40
Razor blades (5 a month)	"	25
Shaving soap	"	10
Laundry soap (5 pieces of 250 grs. per month)	"	225
Talcum powder	"	10
carried forward		611

5128

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788-027

FOODS	TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN KG.	TOTAL COST	BOUGHT ON RATION CARD			BOUGHT IN FREE (OR BLACK) MARKET		
			AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST
Olives	0.6	48				0.6	80	48
Cheese (ricotta)	2.2	154				2.2	70	154
Cardoons	6	90				6	15	90
Sweet flour	4.5	360				4.5	80	360
Carrots	2.5	55				2.5	22	55
Salad	4.5	135				4.5	30	135
Tinned beans	0.3	9	0.3	30	9			
Spinach	9.5	190				9.5	20	190
Anchovies	0.4	140				0.4	350	140
Sugar	1.125	309.4	0.625	15	9.4	0.5	300	600
Ersatz coffee	0.5	45				0.5	90	45
Salt	2.1	217.6	1.1	16	17.6	1	200	200
		9,272.5			761			8,511.5

HOUSING EXPENDITURE

LIST II.

Rent: (Flat of 4 rooms and kitchen)	Lire 240
Electric light (10 Kw.)	50
Water (6 cubic metres)	9
Removal of refuse	6
Charcoal dust for scaldini (terra-cotta hand stoves) (30 kg.)	360
Charcoal for cooking (60 kg.) (10 with ration card)	80
(50 on free market)	900

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

Cardoons	6	90				6	15	90
Sweet flour	4.5	360				4.5	80	360
Carrots	2.5	55				2.5	22	55
Salad	4.5	135				4.5	30	135
Tinned beans	0.3	9	0.3	30	9			
Spinach	9.5	190				9.5	20	190
Anchovies	0.4	140				0.4	350	140
Sugar	1.125	309.4	0.625	15	9.4	0.5	300	600
Ersatz coffee	0.5	45				0.5	90	45
Salt	2.1	217.6	1.1	16	17.6	1	200	200
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Removal of refuse	6
Charcoal dust for scaldini (terra-cotta hand stoves) (30 kg.)	360
Charcoal for cooking (60 kg.) (10 with ration card)	80
(50 on free market)	900
Total:	Lire 1,745

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

consisting of one main dish with bread. ine was served at only 12 meals out of the 62 in the month, a litre per meal. Dried fruit only at 12 meals, in quantities of between 300 and 500 grs. a meal. They had pasta only 3 times during the month. The staple dishes of the month were 'polenta' or 'farinata' (a gruel of flour), (23 meals), vegetable soup (14 meals), potato dishes (12 meals) and other vegetable dishes, all of which, with a slight furnishing of onion and oil and a little flavouring constituted a full meal by themselves. Small quantities (between 160 and 300 grs.) of cheese (7 meals) and tinned meat or fish (10 meals) were also served occasionally to round off the meals.

LIST OF FOOD EXPENDITURE

LIST I.

FOODS	TOTAL CONSUMP-TION IN KG.	TOTAL COST	BOUGHT ON RATION CARD			BOUGHT ON FREE (OR BLACK) MARKET		
			AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST
Milk, Ltr.	31.5	574	7	12	84	24.5	20	490
Bread	31.00	186	31	6	186			
Wheat flour	16.8	1512				16.8	90	1512
Eggs No.	23	552				No. 23	24 each	552
Oil	3.34	1082.5	1.4	8	112.5	1.94	500	970
Onions	3.4	187				3.4	55	187
Tomato préserve	0.64	320				0.64	500	320
Pasta	5.7	267	3	8	24	2.7	90	243
Beans	3.5	355	1	30	30	2.5	130	325
Wine, Ltr.	12	480				12	40	480
Dried Fruit	4.8	528				4.8	110	528
Yellow Maize Flour	13.6	514	1	10	10	12.6	40	504
Potatoes	15.75	472.5				15.75	30	472.5
Concentrated Soup	1.25	37.5	1.25	30	37.5			
Turnips	4	60				4	15	60
[illegible]	9.5	95				9.5	10	95

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

occasionally to round off the meals.

LIST OF FOOD EXPENDITURE

LITI.

FOODS	TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN KG.	TOTAL COST	BOUGHT ON RATION CARD			BOUGHT ON FREE (OR BLACK) MARKET		
			AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT IN KG.	PRICE PER KG.	TOTAL COST
Milk, Ltr.	31.5	574	7	12	84	24.5	20	490
Bread	31.00	186	31	6	186			
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Onions	3.4	187				3.4	55	187
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Dried Fruit	4.8	528				4.8	110	528
Yellow Maize Flour	13.6	514	1	10	10	12.6	40	504
Potatoes	15.75	472.5				15.75	30	472.5
Concentrated Soup	1.25	37.5	1.25	30	37.5			
Turnips	4	60				4	15	60
Yellow Marrow	9.5	95				9.5	10	95
Tinned beef (mixed)	1.25	148.75	1.25	119	148.75			
Dried Herrings	0.66	87.5	0.5	63	31.5	0.16	350	56
Tinned meat & vegetables	0.9	60.75	0.9	67.5	60.75			

5127

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

B. REPORT ON COST OF LIVING IN LUCCA.

The following data, for January 1945, have been supplied by the Ufficio del Lavoro of Lucca. They are based on a careful account kept by one of its employees, for a family of 5 (3 children aged 4, 8 and 12) considered typical for the Province. The original statement mentions only "free market" prices, whereas, in some instances, they might properly be called "black market". In this connection, it might be noted that only about 8% of food expenditures are for rationed goods.

COST OF LIVING IN LUCCA FOR JANUARY 1945.

A.

I. FOOD.

All meals have a vegetarian basis. They consist of foods distributed with ration cards and of what is available on the free market. The total cost is 9,272.50 lire or 66% of living costs. A complete breakdown into individual food items is reproduced below (List I).

2. HOUSING.

The dwelling consists of a flat of 4 rooms and kitchen without bath. Charcoal is used for cooking. For heating small portable terracotta stoves with charcoal dust are used. Total cost Lire 1,745 or 12½% (See List II of items below).

3. CLOTHING.

No purchase of shoes, clothing, linen. The housewife does all her own washing, ironing and mending and makes the clothes for the children. Cost Lire 773 (or 5½%). (See itemized List III).

4. OTHER EXPENDITURES.

Cultural, educational. These total Lire 2,270 (or 16%). (See List IV below).

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FAMILY'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURES.

The average earnings of a worker or employee are about Lire 145 per day or Lire 3,625 per month. That is, he earns only ¼ of what it costs his family to live.

A considerable improvement could be obtained with an increase in the rations of:

Bread	from	200 gr.	to	300 gr.	per	person
Oil	"	330 "	"	500 "	"	"
Pasta	"	500 "	"	1100 "	"	"
Charcoal	"	10 kg.	"	60 kg.	per month for each family.	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Oil	"	330	"	"	500	"	" "
Pasta	"	500	"	"	1100	"	" "
Charcoal	"	10	kg.	"	60	kg.	per month for each family.

This would reduce food expenditures by more than one-quarter.

B.

MEALS.

The family had only 2 meals a day: midday and evening, each

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Avv. Carignani is opposed by the Communist Party. Some time ago leaflets appeared in which the Prefect was described as being "elected by God and by the Archbishop but not by the people." Carignani is a very severe and moral man. It appears however, that he is very much under the influence of the clergy, and acts too strongly in favour of the Christian Democrats.

Epuration.

The people of Lucca are not satisfied with the manner epuration proceedings have been carried out. The majority is convinced that those chiefly responsible for the Italian crisis have been protected, while the small employee and worker, who were members of the Fascist Party out of necessity, have suffered severely. Epuration in syndical organizations presents a severe problem. Labour Provincial Order No. 2 (L'Ordine provinciale del Lavoro No. 2) issued by A.M.G. states that all former employees of the dissolved Fascist Syndical Organizations shall not be re-employed in the new free associations.

This has caused much alarm among the typists, clerks, etc. at present employed in Syndical organizations who are fearful of sudden dismissal. They are desperate because the fact of their being epurated will make it impossible for them to find other employment in such a restricted area as Lucca.

Secondly the order has aroused a feeling of discontent in syndical circles. They had already started epuration proceedings of their own, liquidating those who were compromised with the old regime. It is said that an Allied order is issued interfering in a field of activity which, as a rule, is thought to come under Italian jurisdiction. This appears strange as it was generally believed that the Allies had no interest in speeding-up epuration proceedings in order to maintain order in state and public organizations. The following reasons for this action were mentioned by one syndical employee: The Allied Governor has been influenced by some elements wishing to disturb the present order, and to oppose the activities of free syndical organizations.

The question is raised whether this is a local order or applies to other provinces as well. For instance it is known that in Pisa no such order has been issued.

Conditions in the town.

Although Lucca is near the front line and a good part of the province is still in German hands, the life of the city is almost normal. All of the shops are open and fairly well stocked also cafes and cinemas. Theatrical performances are given in aid of partisans who cross the line, also art exhibitions (at present the paintings of Renato Natali and Giuseppe Parenti are being shown). Intellectual and educational activities are normal, the only difficulty being that there are no fixed means of transport for students to Pisa (on which Lucca culturally depends). It is suggested that a daily bus service should be arranged, or that students could take

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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5126

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

APPENDIX I.

A. GENERAL REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LUCCA.

This report is provided by a P B Italian collaborator after consulting the following sources: C.L.N., Prefettura personnel, L'Ufficio provinciale del Lavoro, Industrial Association, Directors of Coats Cotton Firm, various persons from all classes.

The Committee of Liberation.

Seven parties are represented in the Committee of Liberation in Lucca:-

1. Liberal Party	representatives	Avv. Andrea De Vita Avv. Nicola Spremolla
2. Demochristians	representatives	Avv. Giovanni Carignani Geom. Ferdinando Martini
3. Communist Party	representatives	Rag. Mario Raggiunti Geom. Alemanno Breschi
4. Action Party	representatives	Ing. Vincenzo Silvietti Prof. Aldo Huston
5. Socialist Party	representatives	Prof. Eugenio Luporini Dott. Andrea Fabbricotti
6. Labour Party	representatives	Prof. Augusto Mancini Avv. Andrea Maionchi
7. Republican Party	representatives	Ing. Giorgio Di Ricco Dott. Frediano Francesconi

The inclusion of the Republican Party in the Committee is explained by the fact that this Party has always been very active in Lucca, especially during the clandestine period.

The president of the C.L.N. is Avv. Giovanni Carignani, a demo-Christian, who is also the Prefect for the province.

The C.L.N. of Lucca is very closely linked with the Tuscan Committee in Florence. This is not usually the case, as between Leghorn and Florence and Arezzo and Florence there is little contact. The provincial Committees usually act independently, but the Lucca Committee keeps Florence informed and frequently takes no action before having consulted with it.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The Prefect.

Lucca is one of the few provinces in Central Italy where the Prefect has been elected by the Committee of Liberation. However, this has not eliminated the usual differences between the people and the Prefect, and above all between the political parties and the Prefect. There is a fight for power between the Demo-Christians and the Socialists and Communists. In the city itself the influence of the clergy is predominant but towards the Viareggio area there is a strong tendency towards the Left - Versilia having always been one of the "red" centres in Italy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

a relief campaign in aid of these people and the Cardinal, recalling the divine precept of charity to the poor and the generous traditions of the Florentines, exhorted all classes to contribute freely to the cause. He alluded to the happy and loyal collaboration of all the parties in this campaign, which was a cause of confidence and satisfaction to everybody and referred to the excellent work of the Central Catholic Committee which he had set up for refugees and which had distributed amongst them 41,000 objects of clothing and spent 674,370 lire.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

GENERAL

7. Interview with Maj. General Cerrica, Commander of Italian troops in 15th Army Group Area.

General Cerrica said that he was pleased with Churchill's declarations, which contain an acknowledgement of the efforts of the Italians to redeem their country and to set up and equip a national army.

Enormous efforts not yet fully disclosed have been made to start the new army. The Italian military authorities are most grateful for this acknowledgement, mainly because Churchill's words are bound to give back to the Italian government a prestige which is necessary in order to stimulate Italy's resurrection.

General Cerrica added that since last November a great improvement was made in the relations between the Allied armed forces and the Italian army. At first there was a good deal of mistrust and incomprehension. Now relations are excellent, the Italian army is granted all possible advantages, and all reasonable requests are met by the Allied authorities.

Soldiers are pleased, well equipped and have enough food.

As soon as possible partisans from Tuscany, recently enlisted in the regular army, will be sent to the front.

Enlistment in Tuscany brought 3,500 partisans into the regular army. Most of them were sent to training centres, and a small group was sent directly to the front.

These partisans are now members of the regular Italian army, and they are led by their own partisan officers.

There are still in Florence from 500-600 patriots who did not enlist. They have resumed their civilian life without causing any trouble or showing any dissatisfaction.

General Cerrica was very glad about the gold medal granted to the partisan leader "Bulow" in Ravenna. The real name of this partisan is Major Brisgagli, of the army. The German-sounding nickname "Bulow" derives from the slang word "bullo", which means roughneck.

8. Appeal by Cardinal Elia Della Costa.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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8. Appeal by Cardinal Elia Della Costa.

On 3rd March an appeal to the people of Florence was read over the radio on behalf of the Cardinal Archbishop. The appeal was for help to the populations of the devastated regions of the province. The Tuscan Committee of Liberation has initiated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL

N° 9.

PUBLIC OPINION

5. Anti-monarchist campaign.

A usually reliable Italian source reports as follows:-

During the first days immediately after the liberation of Florence the anti-monarchist campaign had a rather extremist and violent tone. For a time it softened down but now there is once more quite a revival.

During the last few days a more active anti-monarchist propaganda has been noticeable. When the Lieutenant of the Realm came to Florence in January there were slight demonstrations against him outside the Casa del Soldato and the Partisan Centre.

At the end of February a small poster was posted on the outskirts of the town containing these words:-

"Roatta is tried; Anfuso is tried, Caruso is shot.

Why are we waiting before we do the same thing with Vittorio Emanuele?"

Early in March in a number of localities in the town there was exhibited a photograph of Victor Emanuel and Prince Umberto of Savoy together with Mussolini and Hitler, and underneath was written in two languages: "Epurazione" and "Epuration".

Among young people, especially in the University, the House of Savoy is no longer popular, and everybody considers it the most responsible factor in Italy's downfall.

6. Roatta's escape.

The escape of General Roatta from the 'Virgilio' military hospital in Via Giulia in Rome on 5th March has caused general consternation in Florence. The day after the announcement of the event posters appeared on the streets hinting at the complicity of highly-placed persons and lack of vigilance on the part of the government. It is a common opinion that the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5124

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

about 307. The damages to the connecting bridges of the roads of the other 22 communes of the Province have yet to be ascertained.

Reconstruction plans for a part of these bridges call for an expenditure of 130 million lire.

The Public Works Office has been unable to effect any repairs of roads under its control outside inhabited centres, being prevented by the almost uninterrupted passage of war traffic.

Roads are in very bad condition and ill adapted to Italian means of locomotion, especially south of the Arno. On the other hand the clearance of debris and wreckage from the roads and the demolition of tottering buildings has been carried out by the Communes themselves and the Office of Public Works at a total cost of about 200 millions in round figures.

The building situation in the 49 communes of the Province, so far as it has been possible to ascertain it, is as follows:-

Houses destroyed	2,400
Houses damaged	17,760
Vani (rooms or other enclosed spaces repaired:	
By the Public Works Office	1,045
By individual owners	8,600

In addition to the difficulties regarding the supply of building materials, transportation, etc., the Public Works Office claims that it requires:-

(a) 4 auto-vehicles with an adequate assignment of fuel.
(b) 80 bicycle tyres.

It is also considered essential that the individual Communes afford the representatives of the Office the possibility of living in the various communities, establishing messes and making offices and living quarters available.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

(2) Fuel (petrol) - without which it is impossible for the tractor and threshing machines to be operated.

(3) Transportation - the roads leading to the property are in bad repair, bridges are still down. For lack of a truck and automobile, the property is practically isolated. At present a rest-place and school for soldiers are being maintained in the main buildings; they incidentally supply the only practical means of communication with the outside world.

(4) Shoes and clothing for the Contadini - who are today unable to obtain even the most essential articles.

4. War damage to Roads, Bridges and Buildings in Florence City and Province.

Excerpts from a Statement by Chief Engineer A. Rossi of the Florence Office of the Ministry of Public Works (Ufficio del Genio Civile di Firenze).

The very first repairs undertaken were those of the Military and Civilian Hospitals of the city, the buildings belonging to moral and charitable bodies, and two groups of 86 living quarters of state employees. At the same time the demolition of parts of buildings or buildings which constituted a danger to the public, and the clearance of debris from the principal arteries and streets of the city was begun.

Secondly, encouragement was given to private enterprise in repairing roofs of damaged houses so as to prevent further damage by atmospheric conditions.

Present knowledge of building conditions in Florence city indicates:

Buildings completely or partially destroyed, about		1,500
Buildings damaged	"	5,000
Vani (rooms, passages or other enclosed household spaces) repaired by the Public Works Office		2,000
repaired by individual owners		4,200

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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The total costs sustained up to date by the Public Works Office for the Florence Commune for the above-listed repairs amount to about 100 million lire.

No sooner had some auto-vehicles been secured than work was begun in the Province, especially in the Communes south of the Arno.

The number of bridges destroyed in the network of provincial and communal roads of 27 communes amounts in all t5[illegible]23

1080

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

apparently they went to it with a will. Nor did the owners spare expense in trying to put the property back into condition as promptly as possible. 5 oxen and 2 horses were bought. The rest of the live-stock has meanwhile been made up by natural increase. The land is cultivated and seeded.

Soon following liberation, a lawyer from Volterra came to address the farmers of Vicarello. He told them that the Assicurazioni Generali was owned and operated by a group of reactionary fascists whose property was being taken over by the State; that they, the Contadini, were therefore no longer half, but full owners of the live-stock and other property on their farms; and that they should lose no time in taking over the management of the property.

By a Communal Ordinance the Sindaco of Volterra subsequently confirmed the establishment of a Committee of Contadini to operate the property. Giacomo Morini, the Assicurazione's manager, was stripped of all authority (and cash), but asked to function as technical adviser to the Committee. It seems that he was actually consulted chiefly by those Contadini who, not being members of the Committee, became increasingly dissatisfied with the new management.

Some two months later, after due deliberations before the Sindaco of Volterra and other communal authorities, the property was formally returned to the Assicurazioni Generali, with Morini back as Manager. He and his family are now speaking contemptuously of the few "Communists" - especially one Contadino, whom he calls "The Podestà" (the Mayor) - who were trying to get rich quick. His considered judgment is, however, that the majority of the Contadini had been badly shocked by the cannonading and actual fighting passing through their lands. Thus they became the easy prey of the glibly talking communist lawyer from Volterra. If that man had not appeared on the scene there would have been no trouble whatever. For the farmers had been appreciative of the management. Even those forming the Committee had been personally very considerate and friendly to him. Today no trace of animosity remains.

Morini emphasizes that he is trying to have the property contribute as much as possible to the ammassi. In addition he tries whenever possible to help feeding the poor, of whom there are said to be many among the refugees and bombed-out of Volterra.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Morini emphasizes that he is trying to have the property contribute as much as possible to the ammassi. In addition he tries whenever possible to help feeding the poor, of whom there are said to be many among the refugees and bombed-out of Volterra.

The following are believed by him to be the most essential needs to operate the farm at full efficiency:

(1) Fertilizer (phosphates) - the farm at one time had a two-year supply on hand; this must be replenished.

1082

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ECONOMIC

3. Visit by a P.W.B. officer to Azienda Agricola, VICARELLO, Volterra.

The story of "Vicarello" is interesting not so much because of war damage and subsequent reconstruction, but as an example of the social and political questions large land-owners may face in liberated Italy.

"Vicarello" is situated in the valley of the Era, Province of Pisa. It borders vast stretches of poor, sub-marginal land, hilly, deeply gullied, and largely uncultivated. The Assicurazioni Generali "Venezia" bought the 1,600 ha property in 1936 from the Banca Toscana. 300 ha are woodland; 200 ha are permanent pasture; 900 are cultivated to produce grain, sugarbeets, wine and olives; the rest is largely uncultivated.

When the Generali took over, there were 41 "Case Coloniche" of farm buildings, to house the "Contadini" or farmers who work the land on a "mezzadria", of 50/50 basis with the owners. The "Case padronale" - as the castle-like main building is called - includes large storage facilities for grain, wine and oil. An oil press, a brick furnace and a flour mill complete the equipment of Vicarello.

During seven years of its tenure - that is, up until 1943 - the Generali built 6 additional farm houses, adding that many families of Contadini to those already working the soil. Three of the existing houses were completely rebuilt; 10 others substantially improved. Terrace-plowing and scientific fertilisation tended to improve the soil. The number of live-stock was more than doubled, its quality greatly improved. 15 vineyards, consisting of 16,271 plants, were newly planted. A tractor and several threshing machines were added to the equipment. Despite these substantial capital outlays, the General made a satisfactory profit from the operation of the property. The living standard of the Contadini - formerly equal or below that of the surrounding farms - was claimed to have been raised by some 60%.

In June/July 1944 the war went right through Vicarello. Artillery-fire damaged a number of buildings; 13 oxen, 4 horses, 15 pigs and 60 sheep were lost, most of them taken away by the Germans. Damage was also done to the land itself as the war

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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With the exception of one building - badly damaged and only half restored - all damage has now been repaired. 90,000 bricks and tiles were made in the farm's own furnace; 4,000 tiles were bought (at 15 lire each) at Castelfiorentino. The rebuilding job was done by the Contadini themselves - and

5122

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

these people and shortly thereafter released them. The popular reaction against this was violent.

Gabrielli - The Allied authorities of this province have shown a keen interest in the work we are doing; we have had many instances of their most cordial collaboration. It is true that we have met some resistance in attempting to remove a man from his job. We have the case of the Vice-Prefetto Gigli against whom we have collected an enormous amount of evidence. We have made direct representations to the High Commissioner for his immediate removal. Somehow he still holds his job.

Cappugi - The Allies have in no way interfered with the work of the inquiry board or of the deciding board. There is only one regrettable exception, Dott. Devoto, director of a department of the railways. As soon as Florence fell under Allied control he was expelled from his office and put in jail. After 20 days he was liberated and became an interpreter with an Allied unit. He was later re-arrested, then released again and once again employed by this unit. This fact became widely known throughout the railroad syndicate and led to bitter comments against the Allies.

Zoli - With one exception Allied authorities have never interfered with our work. The first Allied commissioner when he arrived in Florence relieved about 400 employees of the 'municipio', because they were members of the Fascist Party prior to 1922. Many of them could not have been squadristi because in 1922 they would only have been 10 years old. Half of them were taken back into office.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

who are actually working are entitled.

V. The punishment of fascist crimes and the sequestration of illicit profits due to Fascism.

Not much has been done up to now in the province of Florence to deal with the above matters. Charges of fascist crimes when brought before the epuration boards are turned over to the ordinary courts for trial. The law for the sequestration of illicit profits due to Fascism is not satisfactory according to Dott. Tommasi, the Chief Justice of the Tribunal of Florence. The administration of this law is within his competence as the confiscation of fascist profits is to be ordered by a commission presided over by the Chief Justice of the Tribunal. Some months ago Dott. Tommasi at the behest of the Prefect of Florence, formed his commission and so far has ordered 50 confiscations. Dott. Tommasi revealed however that there were great difficulties besetting his task. When he receives a denunciation he makes a summary enquiry and if this reveals evidence to support the charge he orders a provisional sequestro (confiscation). It is very hard to assess the extent of this confiscation which must seize not the profiteer's capital, but his profits. Suppose a fascist owns a big plant in full production, a town house and a country estate. How much of this is fascist profit? If you attach the whole property and 'freeze' it you have to stop paying salaries of employees, stop production and call a halt to everything. This remedy, said Dott. Tommasi, caused more disturbance than his previous inactivity in the matter of epuration. Now he has adopted the system of making an estimate of the fascist profit and freezing enough of the fascist estate to act as security for the payment of the confiscation required by law.

VI. The Allies and Epuration.

According to the two Communist leaders Rossi and Montelatici, there is a widespread feeling among the common people that the Allies are hindering the work of epuration. This opinion has also been voiced among educated people but it is not shared by those Italian officials who have been appointed to carry out the task. Of the persons interviewed Notarbartolo, Gabrielli, Zoli and Cappugi were all in substantial agreement about this though they made some reservations which it may be interesting to note.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Noterbartolo - I never noticed any interference by the Allies in our work of epuration except during the first days of Allied occupation. As soon as the Allies entered we immediately set up a commission for epuration presided over by Gabrielli. This commission brought up a long list of fascists and collaborators to the Allied authorities. The Allied police officers arrested

5121

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

An interesting opinion has been expressed by several persons, namely that it is only in the factories that radical epuration has been carried out. There the workmen have threatened to quit if fascist directors or employees were not dismissed.

IV. Some criticisms of the law.

Specific criticisms of the law and of the way in which it has been administered so far have not been wanting. The variety of these show how many different angles of approach there are to complicate the matter. One example is particularly interesting because the difference of opinion is so wide.

Judge Noterbertolo said that he felt that the wider the participation by judges in epuration proceedings, the more would justice be guaranteed. A layman was liable to be too easily influenced. He instanced the case of a man who because he volunteered for military duty in 1940 was accused under the law of faziosità (party spirit). The judge pointed out that he had himself joined the Fascist Party after June 10th 1940, since he felt that not to do so would be to impede the country's war effort. He does not think that his moral position is in any way affected by his joining the P.N.F. after Italy's entry into the war.

A very different point of view was expressed by the three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro, Bitossi, Bertoletti and Cappugi. They maintained that the law worked unfairly because it penalized squadristi who may have been irresponsible youngsters of 15 or 16 years of age when they joined the party, while it did not directly incriminate those who joined the P.N.F. after the outbreak of war in 1940. These latter, however, were according to the three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro far more responsible and guilty than the type of squadrista mentioned above, because they had had 20 years time in which to judge of fascist crimes and activities. Cappugi went on to say that the charge of faziosità which is supposed to cover these late adherents to the party is insufficient since it leaves too wide a discretionary power in the deciding board.

A further criticism of epuration proceedings (also made by Bitossi, Cappugi and Bertoletti) was that charges made against certain members of the administration were sent to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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A further criticism of epuration proceedings (also made by Bitossi, Cappugi and Bertoletti) was that charges made against certain members of the administration were sent to Rome for decision. Public opinion, however, demanded that if a government employee had been an active fascist in the province of Florence, he should be tried in the province. People do not trust Roman justice. They also complained that all public employees temporarily suspended from their employment pending epuration proceedings are not only drawing their full salary but also the indemnities and extras to which only men

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

most severely. The mass of partisans is in favour of very drastic measures.

The measures actually taken are considered too easy and are applied with excessive legal cevils which enable a mass of people to get away with it. Penalties are considered too lenient and are applied with too great indulgence.

Giuseppe Rossi, leader of the Communist Party in Florence.

The general feeling of the people is that epuration is not being carried out properly and that is our own feeling also. Too many interests are being protected. There is considerable exasperation among the people on account of fascists being at liberty who ought to be locked up. At present these fascists are lying low but the Republican Fascist radio is continually inciting them to acts of violence. Supposing one of these men should assault or shoot a Communist, we would not be able to answer for the reaction of our fellow members of the party. It was likely that if one Communist was killed, ten Fascists would be shot as a reprisal. Rossi cited the case which occurred a short time ago in Florence when a woman spy and collaborator with the Germans, who had betrayed a number of patriots to them, was recognized in the streets. She was savagely mauled by some men. If more of such people were in confinement, the dangers of public disturbances would be greatly lessened.

To the above individual views may be added certain other opinions. A P.W.B. officer interviewed the three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro of Florence (the syndical organization which represents the workers of the province of Florence). These were Bitossi, the president (Communist), Bertoletti (Socialist) and Cappugi (Christian Democrat). They said the law of Sanctions against Fascism was quite satisfactory and so were the people administering it. They referred to certain loopholes in the law and criticized the system of referring to a deciding board in Rome all cases involving higher members of the administration. These cases should be decided in Florence. The three secretaries of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro blamed the Prefect of Florence for protecting some of the high-ups in the public administration.

A certain indication of the state of public opinion on this subject is to be found in the reports of meetings, though

1090
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778527

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A certain indication of the state of public opinion on this subject is to be found in the reports of meetings, though it must be confessed far less attention has been paid by the parties to the question than might have been expected. Orders of the day calling for a thorough-going epuration have been voted since the beginning of the year by the Socialist and Christian Democrat parties. In a meeting on March 1st of young Socialists in Florence where problems of epuration were discussed, it was generally felt that while the law in theory was satisfactory, it worked out too slowly in practice.

5120

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the problem is spaced in time over 22 years. Moreover, we have here the dual administration, Allied and Italian. Taking into consideration all the difficulties, I think the law of Sanctions against Fascism is quite adequate and has a sound base of justice."

Dott. Notarbartolo, judge of the Florence Court of Appeal.

"Epuration is a necessary measure and it must be conducted energetically and quickly. There is a growing discontent in the population because of the delay. We must give satisfaction to the people or we are going to have more cases of lynching and popular rebellion.

"The current law of Sanctions against Fascism is quite adequate, but it has the structural defect of most Italian laws. It attempts to classify with excessive precision all possible situations so as to leave no discretion whatever to the deciding board.

"The amount of work which is piling up on my desk and the practical difficulties in carrying it on are such that I doubt whether I shall be able, with the available facilities, to spped up a satisfactory epuration."

The judge mentioned as his difficulties some doubts raised by local authorities as to the validity of his appointment; lack of stationery, ink, filing cards etc., lack of transport which is required for the examination of cases involving persons who live as far as 100 km. away from the provincial capital.

Notarbartolo expects the number of cases to run into several thousand. He will deal with those involving employees of municipal and provincial organisations. These, in his opinion, will need more purifying than the state organisations. The reason for this is that it was always necessary to take a public examination in order to obtain a government appointment. You had to be a member of the party but no special fascist merits were required. It was different with municipal or provincial jobs. There was no competitive examination and appointments were normally made, irrespective of ability, of persons who were proved fascists.

Dr. Alberto Predieri, member of the Florence section of the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia. He probably

1092
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5021

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Dr. Alberto Predieri, member of the Florence section of the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia. He probably reflects the point of view of the partisans

The law of Sanctions against Fascism and in particular the process of epuration have hitherto been conducted with too much hesitancy. All those who have contributed to fascist policy and in particular the Ovra spies should be dealt with

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

2. Dott. Notarbartolo. President of a Board of Epuration for Florence province. An honest and scrupulous Sicilian magistrate who is now the presiding judge of a section of the Court of Appeal in Florence. He was a judge in Florence from 1914 with only two interruptions, the first when he served at the front during the last war and the second when for three years he was in Turin as Consigliere (associate-judge) of Turin's Court of Cassation. He enjoys a good reputation in legal circles in Florence. He joined the Fascist Party after Italy's entry into war, when all judges were asked to do so, in order, he says, not to impair Italy's war effort by an act of resistance against her rulers. In 1915 although he was against Italy's entry into the war, once he was drafted he served loyally in the armed forces, earning a war decoration (Croce di guerra).

III. Opinions on the effectiveness of the epuration law and on the way in which it is being carried out.

The general opinion of those concerned with carrying out epuration is that the law is adequate and just but not speedy. This assessment, however, is usual amongst people with legal training or amongst those who have a developed sense of justice. It is otherwise with the general population who do not understand the technicalities of the law. Here are some individual opinions:-

Avv. Adone Zoli, Christian Democrat, President of the Bar Association of Florence and Vice-Sindaco of Florence.

"It is reasonable that the public wants quick justice but a layman does not understand the technicalities of a proceeding which is supposed to administer justice. I am firmly convinced that in time the process of epuration will be concluded in such a way that the mass will have full satisfaction. The procedure fixed by the Italian government is rather slow and cumbersome but it is obvious that in a proceeding based on principles of justice this length is necessary to assure a minimum of legality for each case."

Dott. Gabrielli, Socialist, judge of the Florence Court of Appeal and delegate of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism in the province of Florence.

1094

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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"The length of time required is easily understood by a lawyer and by people with some experience. The common people think that we should prosecute all cases falling under the law of Sanctions against Fascism and that we should do summary justice in the most important cases. It is easy for the public to compare the epuration which we are conducting in Florence with the epuration carried out in France, but there it was a case of collaborating with the enemy during the war, while here

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502

provinces in dealing with railway personnel and motor-transport firms. As far as people are concerned he can deal with all public employees whether of the government, of the province, or of the communes of the province, and his powers cover in addition the staff of all companies which can be classified as public utilities. Gabrielli and his two assistants received denunciations of personnel from the directors of various public offices and used these denunciations as a basis of their enquiries, but they found that these directors were not the best sources of information and therefore set up boards of enquiry whose job it was to collect names and charges. These boards are entirely independent of the branch of administration - judiciary, municipality, schools etc. - which is being investigated. Gabrielli and his assistants continue to receive private denunciations.

So far over 3,000 denunciations have been received and Gabrielli expects to have to deal with anything up to 8,000. He has completed the investigation of 100 cases. On completing a case he makes a recommendation on it and passes it for executive action to a deciding board. One of these is presided over by Dott. Giuseppe Notarbartolo. To use Gabrielli's own phrase his board acts as prosecutor while Notarbartolo's acts as a court of justice. It should be noted, however, that Notarbartolo's board can only deal with municipal and provincial employees and charitable organizations. He has no competence to act in cases of government employees or workers in public utilities. Other deciding boards will have to be set up to deal with such cases if they are not already organized (as e.g. that for state railway workers).

An appeal can be brought to the central Commission of Epuration in Rome from all decisions of provincial boards, so that before executive action is taken against anyone his case is examined first by a commission of enquiry which recommends the treatment to be meted out to him then by a board which decides whether or not the recommendation shall be followed, and lastly by an appeal tribunalin Rome which confirms or annuls the decision of the board.

II. Personalities concerned with Epuration in the province of Florence.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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II. Personalities concerned with Epuration in the province of Florence.

1. Dott. Gabrielli, representative in Florence of the High Commission for Epuration. He is a Socialist, about 50 years of age. He is a judge of the Court of Appeal of Florence. He was always an anti-fascist and prior to 1943 he had contacts with the Action Party. He became a Socialist after the fall of Fascism. He was promoted by Badoglio after 25th July to the Court of Appeal from the Tribunal. He is considered an active man and so far to have carried out his job with zeal.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778702/

from America say that the United States are technically still at war with Italy. He thinks that clearer directives in one sense or the other are necessary before the Italians can regain self-confidence and real trust in the Allies.

2. Epuration.

Now that the Italian laws for epuration are beginning to take effect in the province of Florence, a description of the people who are carrying out these measures and the satisfaction or otherwise which their work affords to public opinion may be of some interest.

The epuration law in general, it will be recalled, was to be set in motion by a High Commissioner (originally Count Sforza) with a central office in Rome. The work itself was divided into four branches (a) epuration from public offices, (b) prosecution of fascist crimes, (c) confiscation of illicit fortunes made under Fascism, (d) administration of property of the suppressed Fascist Party. To each of these branches a deputy High Commissioner was delegated, their names being (following the above order), Scoccimarro, (Communist); Berlinguer (Action Party); Cingolani (Christian Democrat) and Dott. Stangoni.

After the retirement of Count Sforza it was announced that the office of High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism was abolished and that there would be established a Commission consisting of three members and a secretary-general. These are Grieco (Communist), who replaced Scoccimarro on January 15th, Berlinger (Action Party), Cingolani (Christian Democrat). The change has not materially affected the functioning of the law.

The office of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism is able under the laws to do no more than initiate proceedings against persons charged. It is in the position of a summary court which commits a case for trial.

I. The functioning of the law in Florence Province.

In Florence province the epuration of public administrations

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778527

2. Epuration.

Now that the Italian laws for epuration are beginning to take effect in the province of Florence, a description of the people who are carrying out these measures and the satisfaction or otherwise which their work affords to public opinion may be of some interest.

The epuration law in general, it will be recalled, was to be set in motion by a High Commissioner (originally Count Sforza) with a central office in Rome. The work itself was divided into four branches (a) epuration from public offices, (b) prosecution of fascist crimes, (c) confiscation of illicit fortunes made under Fascism, (d) administration of property of the suppressed Fascist Party. To each of these branches a deputy High Commissioner was delegated, their names being (following the above order), Scoccimarro, (Communist); Berlinguer (Action Party); Cingolani (Christian Democrat) and Dott. Stangoni.

After the retirement of Count Sforza it was announced that the office of High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism was abolished and that there would be established a Commission consisting of three members and a secretary-general. These are Grieco (Communist), who replaced Scoccimarro on January 15th, Berlinger (Action Party), Cingolani (Christian Democrat). The change has not materially affected the functioning of the law.

The office of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism is able under the laws to do no more than initiate proceedings against persons charged. It is in the position of a summary court which commits a case for trial.

I. The functioning of the law in Florence Province.

In Florence province the epuration of public administrations is entrusted to Consigliere Dott. Emilio Gabrielli, a Socialist and a judge of the Florence Court of Appeal. He is the provincial delegate of Grieco the Assistant High Commissioner for Epuration of the High Commission in Rome. He carries on his work aided by two assistants, Ugolini (Communist) and Barile (Action Party).

According to Gabrielli his work is limited territorially to the province of Florence although he has obtained from the High Commission an extension of his jurisdiction to adjoining

1096
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-021

future, but now we have the sensation that we are on the brink of a chasm, into which we may easily topple."

The uncertainty about Italy's future, and a tendency to compare her to Poland is expressed by a 23 year-old student who writes that after Yalta Italy's position is as unclear as before. She is still ex-enemy and co-belligerent, and the longed-for alliance seems as far off as ever. He expresses gratitude to Mr. Churchill for his recognition of the "inestimable services" that Italy has rendered to the cause of the United Nations, but is anxious to know what Italy has still to do finally to rehabilitate herself in the eyes of the Allied nations. Also he seeks assurances as to the concessions that will be obtained when Italy has worked her passage home.

A young Christian Democrat professor considers that the two speeches have been very favourably received, and that Churchill's references to Italy gave considerable pleasure. He says that the references to Poland in Eden's and Churchill's speeches have reassured many people, and that it is understood that these measures had to be taken to meet an emergency situation. Some regret is felt that the Polish Government in London could not have been consulted, but it seems clear from the speeches that if the part of the Yalta decisions regarding Poland was a compromise, there was at least some sacrifice of the Russian point of view, as well as the British and American. The professor says that public opinion is still anxious about the treatment of the AM-lire, and would like to know whether the Allied governments will back this currency.

One of the younger members of the Party of Action in Florence says that in spite of the friendly tone of the speeches Italians are depressed that their country has not been invited to San Francisco. He thinks that this omission will make many of the soldiers and sailors ask themselves why they are fighting, if Italy's claims are ignored. Italy's needs cannot be satisfied with platonic recognitions; she needs food and arms. Italy feels great kinship and sympathy for France (especially the Action Party, which was born there from the Giustizia e Libertà movement of the Italian exiles) and hopes that England and America will smile on the bettering of relations between the two countries.

declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Finally, a very well-known lawyer expressed the fear that in spite of the cordiality of recent statements Allied policy to Italy is still based on a disconcerting opportunism. At one moment the Allies extend the hand in the velvet glove, at the next reveal the mailed fist. This only increases the sense of disorientation and scepticism prevalent today. Nor, says this lawyer, is it equable that Italian soldiers and partisans should give their lives for the common cause when certain reports

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

		brought forward	611
Chlorine mixture for laundry (6 bottles a month)		monthly Lire	90
Bath in tub (1 a month, head of the family)		"	25
Face powder and lipstick		"	20
Pumice powder (kg. 1.5 a month)		"	9
Broom (1 every two months)		"	30
Shoe polish		"	60
Medical visits and Medicines		"	120
Toothpaste		"	15
			980

Expenditure for Household articles

Purchase of 12 ordinary glasses	Lire 360		
" " 6 flat plates	300		
" " 6 soup plates	300		
	960	"	80

Luxury expenditure

Cigarettes (10 a day)	"	900
Matches	"	10

Unaccountable expenditure " 300

Total: Monthly Lire 2,270

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APPENDIX II

FLORENCE PERSONALITIES : THE LIBERAL PARTY

(I) Conte Vittorio Fossombroni.

Born in Florence 1892. His great-grandfather, a minister of the then Grand Duke of Tuscany, was responsible for the large scale reclamation of land in the Val di Chiana.

At the age of 20 Fossombroni was member of the Town Council of Arezzo. During the First World War he served in the Air Force as a pilot and later commanded a squadron. Twice decorated for military valour. In 1920 and 1923 topped the polls for two Florentine wards in the provincial elections. Unsuccessful liberal candidate for the chamber in 1921. Abstained from political activity during Fascism.

Called up in 1940 for the Air Force, with rank of Lt.Col. 'Forgot' to order the playing of Giovinezza during the swearing in of new recruits at Orvieto, but saved from consequences of Court of Enquiry by loyal support of officers and men. After the coup d'etat of 25th July 1943 began to write in the press. Arrested at Massa Marittima by the neo-Fascists in November 1943, but under a false name, and later managed to obtain release, and took to the Maquis in the Maremma.

After the liberation returned to Florence and wrote for the Liberal press. President for the Tuscan Committee for the collection of funds destined to aid the devastated areas. Recently entrusted with the organisation of his party in Tuscany.

(2) Avv. Eugenio Artom.

Born at Asti (Piedmont) in 1896 of a Jewish family that since the Risorgimento has given several members to the world of science, politics and diplomacy. During the 1915-1918 war served as a reserve officer, winning the Croix de Guerre and a medal for military valour. Graduated in Law in 1919 and began to practise at the Rome bar. Joined the Liberal Party in 1921. Fought the elections of 1924 as Liberal candidate for Alessandria (his house was attacked by the Fascists and the press that printed his bills and posters was set fire to). After the Matteotti crime took part in the opposition and sat on the Liberal party council in Rome. Also pleaded for political prisoners before the Special

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In 1932 the Bank of Italy appointed him to represent it in the liquidation of the "Credito marittimo" but he was later removed as not belonging to the Fascist party. In 1934 appointed Administrator of the Fondiaria Insurance Company and moved to Florence. Removed from all public activities by the racial laws of December 1938.

Joined the anti-Fascist Front, headed by Bonomi, in 1942 and after Mussolini's fall assisted in the reconstruction of the Liberal party.

5116

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

After the German occupation of Florence worked with a group of priests for the relief and protection of the Jewish community in the city. After the arrest of Vannucc , Mari and Di San Giorgio became, with Medici Tornaquinci, co-director of the Liberal party in Tuscany. His house was the meeting place of the CLN, and especially of the military committee.

After the appointment of Medici Tornaquinci to the Italian Government, Artom became President of the Tuscan section of the Liberal party.

Before Fascism published two books on social and economic problems and has now a study on Lord Palmerston in the hands of the publishers.

(3) Prof. Giacomo Devoto.

Expert on the ancient languages of the Italian perinsular (Umbrian, Etruscan etc.) and author of authoritative works on this subject as for example "Gli antichi Italici", 1931, "Tabulae Ignovinae", 1937 (the most accurate recent work on the pre-Roman texts known as the Gubbio tablets).

Devoto has also published standard works on Latin and on modern Italian literature. He is as well a specialist of the Baltic languages and founded and directs the review of Baltic studies, the only review on this subject, eight volumes of which have appeared.

He is now preparing a volume on comparative grammar, to be called "Indo-European Origins".

Devoto is a Genoese, son of Luigi Devoto, professor of medicine in Genoa University and founder of the clinic for illnesses caused by working conditions, said to be the first of its kind in the world.

Served as an officer in the Alpini in the First World War and twice decorated with the Bronze Medal for military valour.

Studied at the Sorbonne, Basle and Berlin and is one of the Italian savants who has most contacts outside his own country. Has lectured in Germany, Scandinavia, the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia.

Member of the Press Commission in the clandestine period. Joined the Liberal party in April 1944. Assessor of the Commune of Florence.

(4) Marchese Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci.

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(4) Marchese Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci.

Born in Florence 1910 of a noble Florentine family that claims descent from the Medici.

Did his military service in the cavalry and then joined the Ansaldo company where he worked in the office that dealt with foreign relations, especially business with China. Left Ansaldo and founded his own business for export and import.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

Always hostile to Fascism joined the underground movement in 1938. After 25th July 1943 joined the Liberals and served on the Inter-parties Committee and took part in the attempts to defend the city in September of the same year. When the Germans occupied Florence he first organised a band at Garfagnana which he armed with weapons he had previously assembled. Shortly after returned to the city, where he remained as one of the most active members of the Committee of Liberation.

In October 1943 organised the first patriot HQ under General Gritti, and acted as liaison officer between this and the CLN. After the arrest of Mari and San Giorgio represented with Artom the Liberals on the CLN. Denounced to the SS in May 1944 and wanted by the notorious Fascist torturer Carità, he escaped by scaling a wall and bicyling, with Cesare Matteucci, out of Florence to the lines. They crossed the lines successfully and eventually reached Rome. He returned to Florence and was made vice-president of the CLN. As such took part in the fighting for his city's liberation.

Elected President of the Florentine Section of the Liberal Party and member of the Executive Committee of the party in Rome.

Appointed Under-Secretary for the new Ministry of Occupied Italy in the second Bonomi Government (December 1944).

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SECRET

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 - AFO 512

"D" Section, Liberated Italy. 3rd March 1945.

REACTIONS TO ALLIED PROPAGANDA TEXT NO.2.

1. General Summary.

The apathy of the Italian people with regard to the situation of Italy in relation to the United Nations has been profoundly affected by the reports of the Yalta conference. This has been a great disappointment to them and they have protested that Allied radio and press propaganda previous to the meeting had raised the hopes of the Italians that their problems would have been discussed and understood. They maintain that Italy was not even mentioned and that Churchill, openly hostile to Italy, had lost the game to Stalin. It is considered that Roosevelt's attitude has been greatly influenced and led astray by Churchill. An eminent member of the Liberal party stated:- " We do not deny the aid, medicines, food, machines, etc., which we have received from America, but we are tired of Roosevelt's promises. The friendship which he offers no longer attracts. All bonds between us are broken; the last was broken at the conference." In the opinion of an Italian army officer the attitudes of both Churchill and Roosevelt are extremely harmful to the Allies, especially at a time when a national army is being formed in Italy, as this will only serve to increase the hatred and resentment which has been developing for some time among the Italians. British policy towards Italy is causing considerable anxiety and in the opinion of the masses it is following the wrong course with the result that anti-British atmosphere is daily gaining ground. It was much hoped that at the Crimea conference Roosevelt would have succeeded in convincing Churchill and Stalin to give Italy Allied status. Italians ask "what more do the Allies want from us? Instead of helping us at least to rehabilitate ourselves morally, why do they insist upon continually humiliating us, as if we were the most abject beings in the world? Why do they not give us credit for our loyal execution of the terms of the armistice?"

An opinion which is at present commonly voiced, particularly now that the news and radio services are in the process of being handed back to Italian administration, is that the Allies are countenancing leniency vis-a-vis ex Fascists. It is thought that unless epuration is speeded up secret groups of the Klu Klux Klan type will spring up and take the law into their own hands.

Much agitation is being felt with regard to the Italian monetary situation and the rumours that the Allies are to print a new currency which will only pay one lire for four of those at present circulating. The Roman press is strongly opposing the people's pessimism and is making every effort to inspire confidence so as to prevent the final collapse of the lire. Following the newspapers' campaign the gold sterling which together with American dollars, was being bought on the black market at fantastic prices, has dropped by some thousand lires. There is and always has been a very noticeable display of scepticism on the part of Italians with regard to Allied currency, particularly the British occupation notes which never

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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Reactions to Macmillan's declarations are in general favourable although there seems to exist some measure of doubt as to the Italian Government's capability of assuming greater responsibilities. Most Italians are pleased and consider the Macmillan declaration as a mark of confidence in the Italian people.

5114

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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The celebrations held in Rome for Partisans' day has disappointed a considerable part of the public. They consider that the parade of partisans which was divided into party groups, each group carrying the party flag to which it belonged, must have made a bad impression on the Allies. In fact many Roman patriots who do not belong to any political party refused to take part in the parades on account of this.

P. PRESS.

The shortage of newsprint in Naples has evinced in the newspapers strong protests against the Roman press. Naples press in general is supporting the assertion that the muddle in distribution of paper started on the day when distribution passed from the Allied Commission to the Italian Press Commission, and that it had previously been run more equitably and more rationally. Following this the Italian Press Commission suspended six of the Rome dailies for reasons of newsprint shortage. A delegation of the six editors were received by Bonomi and after discussion he authorised the suspended papers to resume publication "in view of the promise made by the Allies to supply paper to the Press Office very shortly." Il Momento described the sudden suspension of the six papers as "a violation of one of the four freedoms for which the Italians have fought." "Alba Repubblicana" protesting against the shortage of paper in Naples says "After all, Rome is not Italy". Osservatore Romano takes the view that to limit the number of papers would be a violation of freedom of the press, and a contradiction of the principles of democracy insofar as one cannot ask for freedom of part of the press and not of the entire press. It also maintains that these papers which are not read by the public will automatically disappear from the market because of the laws of supply and demand.

The satirical press publishes the usual comments with regard to Italy not having Allied Status, and in one cartoon Bonomi is depicted as saying to De Gaulle "Excuse me, as we happen to be in the ante-room together (both sitting outside a door marked "Meeting of the Big Three") we might as well be on friendly terms." Cantachiaro carries an article entitled "Warning to the Allies", in which it states "No Allied officer or soldier can still feel in Italy to be in a country of former enemies. The Government is in the hands of proven anti-Fascists but nevertheless Italy is still being considered as if she deplored her defeat and longed for Mussolini. Italy does not expect material aid which the Allies cannot give because the exigencies of war have first claim, and because there are countries which have suffered more, and therefore deserve first priority."

In an open letter to the press severe criticism is levelled at the mayors of provincial towns accusing them of engaging in politics instead of looking after the affairs of the community. "It is the Allied Commissioners who are running things, and the mayors are simply "stuck" there by the Allies."

In answer to Colonel Jenny's proposal that the Cassino rubble should be [illegible] monument, Warforio comments, "Frankly we think that this idea, [illegible] of a nation justly considered [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763-027

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In answer to Colonel Jenny's proposal that the Cassino rubble should be kept as a war monument, Warforio comments, "Frankly we think that this idea, although coming from the representative of a nation justly considered civilised, is not a very brilliant one. We would not want to feel that this war should be remembers with pride as this would give a very queer idea of our civilisation. On the contrary we should do everything possible to remove the traces of this war, and with the help of the nations who used dynamite to blow up dams and power stations we should repair the damage to houses, churches, and bridges, declaring them as a national monument of what has been rebuilt and not what has been destroyed."

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C. PUBLICATIONS.

Il Mondo Libero No.30 p- Of particular interest was the article entitled "The British war effort", while the articles on the festivals of Christmas and New Year were considered disappointing. In the opinion of a well known journalist wider fields of interest should be exploited to hold the interest of the public.

Il Mondo Libero No.31 was voted to be a great deal more interesting than its predecessor and those items on England and the Italians, and on American aid to Italy were received favourably.

Comments on Il Mese No.10 bear greatly on a fuller explanation of the democratic life of the United Nations. Freedom and democracy are two expressions which are still rather vague in the Italian mind and it is thought that useful contributions could still be made to clarify these ideals. There is a great demand for more articles dealing with foreign politics and international affairs.

A study of public opinion with regard to the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes has recently been made. The object was to obtain a representative cross section of Italian opinion of the two service newspapers. For this purpose a standard questionnaire was drawn up, and the response was considered satisfactory. Of the Italian readers of Union Jack, about 64% read it for its news content and for the sake of the English, and although altogether a higher percentage read the Stars & Stripes those who read primarily for the language prefer the Union Jack. The following are some of the reasons for their likes and dislikes:-

Union Jack: Preferred because it is more European and better informed on Italian affairs. More serious and gives better news. Has wider interests and a greater human interest.

Stars & Stripes, More ample, more varied news, politics, etc., with greater attention given to military news of the Far East. Because it has eight pages, maps, a livelier presentation of news and portrays modern life, thought and habits. It also represents more fully the spirit of the fighting man.

From suggestions and recommendations it would appear that the Italian readers would like to have more news on religious, educational, political and economic trends in Britain and America. Articles on agricultural progress would also be greatly welcomed.

The following recommendations with regard to future publications are based on observations in the Bari area over a period of thirteen months. With regard to publications these should consist mainly of specially written material of technical and professional interest meant for the upper middle classes and above, namely the future controlling elements of the Italian public. A tremendous effort should be made to furnish Allied magazines and books that have been supplied in pre-war days, but the best propaganda we can offer is intellectual, scientific, economic, political, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Union Jack: Preferred because it is more European and better informed on Italian affairs. More serious and gives better news. Has wider interests and a greater human interest.

Stars & Stripes: More ample, more varied news, politics, etc., with greater attention given to military news of the Far East. Because it has eight pages, maps, a livelier presentation of news and portrays modern life, thought and habits. It also represents more fully the spirit of the fighting man.

From suggestions and recommendations it would appear that the Italian readers would like to have more news on religious, educational, political and economic trends in Britain and America. Articles on agricultural progress would also be greatly welcomed.

The following recommendations with regard to future publications are based on observations in the Bari area over a period of thirteen months. With regard to publications these should consist mainly of specially written material of technical and professional interest meant for the upper middle classes and above, namely the future controlling elements of the Italian public. A tremendous effort should be made to furnish Allied magazines and books that have been supplied in pre-war days, but the best propaganda we can offer is intellectual, scientific, economic, political, and artistic literature with the adopted principal of informatively helping, not amusing or boasting. The Italians know that we are very far ahead of them and resent this being emphasised. They are hungry and grateful for any information pertaining to Allied accomplishments and progress in all fields. It would seem more important to place in order of priority the class we want to reach and to furnish the thinking elements in Italy with what they want.

5113

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785002

D. RADIO.

In Rome the listening public is a very small one, this being partly due to the electricity rationing and partly due to the fact that it is almost impossible to obtain spare parts for broken radios. Whenever possible, however, such programmes as Voce dell'America and BBC broadcasts are listened to with great interest. From Radio Bari comes the report that one of the last serial dramas broadcast aroused so much interest that a local house is going to publish the story.

E. FILMS.

"Angeli del mare" (American) The critics were unanimous in considering this film definitely bad. The mildest attack comes from Reporter which writes "This is a field day for those who like unbelievable adventure stories." Tempo does admit that the actors interpreted their parts "with dignity" but the rest of the press found no saving graces in the film.

"Attacco" (American) This long documentary film on Allied amphibious operations in the Far East becomes very tiresome. It is true that there are brief moments of emotional interest but there have been too many of this type of film shown on the Italian screen for the purpose of building up enthusiasm for the war. They are the presentation of an egoism which flaunts itself as the supreme and matchless model of heroism. At one showing the audience become extremely restless and noisy and several sarcastic remarks were made about the "fantasies of Allied propaganda". On the other hand press criticism in Rome express the unanimous opinion that this was an excellent film and was more than a mere propaganda film.

"George and Margaret" (British) An unpretentious comedy of English middle-class life, although much of the humour was lost on the Italian audience, was received with very generous applause. The acting was considered excellent and the press gave the film a good review.

"In which we serve" (British) This was considered one of the most successful propaganda films both on account of its excellent technical qualities and its splendid photography. Indeed the entire work constituted something completely original and although permeated with the abiding and tragic actuality of war it was able to manifest in certain parts the most delicate sentiment which profoundly touched the audiences. One criticism made was that the final commentary was unnecessary in view of the fact that Italy well realises the accomplishments of the British fleet and what a contribution to the victory of the United Nations this effort has been.

"Peter the Great" (Russian) The press generally agrees that this is a spectacular film and the majority of critics expressed their approval of it as "a series of historical tapestries". The Osservatore Romano states "We expected to see the real Russia but we did not. Everything is false, primitive and exaggerated. The sets are haphazardly prepared, the photography bad and the whole thing a definite disappointment."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 118502

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778-021

"Il Compagno I" (Russian) The reactions of the public to this film were varied but as a whole there was a definite tendency to disapprove of the killing and torturing scenes. It was praised from a technical point of view but the contents were considered too bloodthirsty.

"Un giorno di guerra" (Russian documentary) Independente writes that this is a film rich in episodes and impressive detail. On the other hand Italia Nuova considers it rather a dull Soviet production with nothing to say either artistically or technically. General opinion is, however, that this is one of the best documentaries of its kind produced by the Soviet film industry.

"Tempesta" (French) The press received this French picture, which was produced just prior to the outbreak of war, very coldly. General reaction was that the film which tried to follow a style set by the French cinema had proved second rate and boring.

"Carmen" (French) As it was given in French only a very limited class attended this film. It was generally appreciated because of the vivacity of the actors and their spontaneous performance, but many people felt that with better direction many technical blunders could have been avoided.

"The Dictator" (American) "The Dictator" has now been going the rounds in Liberated Italy for some months and according to reports which have come in it is clear that reactions of the audiences have been either a hundred per cent favourable or totally negative. Tremendous curiosity to see this propaganda production of which the Allies have spoken so highly was one of the main reasons for attendance, together with the fact that the Fascists had dubbed the production as "a poor device". According to box office receipts it is evident that although this production was at first greeted enthusiastically and drew great crowds this enthusiasm has diminished considerably and in fact the cinemas in Naples begged the Allied film distributors not to give them The Dictator because of the low attendance. One of the suggestions made was that the press should have conducted a campaign explaining the content and the film's political and educational aims. Another factor which did not make for the success of the film was that the dialogue was in English and the system of sub-titled was insufficient .

An article written in the Italian cinema weekly "Star" expresses the disappointment of the Italian public in the films so far sent to Italy from America. The explanation, according to the writer, is not that American films are not good enough, but that the best American films are too expensive for Italian exhibitors. On the other hand Russian films are supplied absolutely gratis on application to the Soviet Embassy. The USSR subscribes to no international agreement on performing rights and does not even protect the work of its nationals abroad - an indication of Russia's evaluation of the international character of art. The writer suggests that Britain and America might reduce their terms even to the extent of showing films at a loss in Italy.

F. Propaganda Shops.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502

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F. Propaganda Shops.

Considerable anxiety and concern has been evinced with regard to the closing down of the Propaganda shops in Liberated Italy. In many of the small towns in South Italy these shops have provided information and photographs depicting the Allied war effort, and special material which the Italians have been unable to obtain elsewhere. Recommendations are received daily for information and reading rooms where Allied publications and reference books on technical subjects could be consulted. At Palermo such a reading room and reference library has already been established and it is much appreciated by students, journalists and professional men.

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5112

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY No. 57

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 1st March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 57

PART I - SUMMARY

1. In a press conference held on 24 February Mr. Harold MacMillan, the acting President of the Allied Commission, announced measures increasing the authority of the Italian Government in the area of Liberated Italy not subject to Allied Military Government. From the 1st March 1945, the Political Section of the Allied Commission will be abolished so that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs will deal directly with the Chief Commissioner in so far as policy matters of greater importance are concerned and with the Civil Affairs and Economic Sections for less important matters. From that date the Italian Government will be able to conduct its foreign affairs with Allied and neutral countries direct and not through the Allied Commission. The Italian government will have the right to appoint and receive ambassadors to and from Allied and neutral countries. They will also be able to communicate directly with their ambassadors by diplomatic bag. The only restriction, Mr. MacMillan pointed out, is that the Allied Commission has asked "to be informed of any important negotiations in which the Italian Government may be engaged with foreign governments." In the field of home affairs the government will now be able to enact decrees and laws and make appointments to governmental and other positions without having to submit these to the approval of the Allied Commission. However, before the application of these decrees the government will consult with the Chief Commissioner as to their eventual application in the territory at present subject to Allied Military Government. The only restriction in the appointment to Italian positions is that certain appointments of military importance must be made with the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander. As from 1 April the Regional Commissioners of Sicily, Sardinia, Southern Italy and the regions of Lazio and Umbria will be withdrawn. Certain Allied technical (as well as liaison officers) will, however, remain in certain of these territories to help on such problems as transport and the mines. The Allies intend moreover to encourage and organise cultural relations with Italy. The status of those Italians who are at present held as prisoners of war on Italian soil with the exception of those captured after 8 September 1943, will be changed. The United States and Great Britain assume the responsiblity of supplying a quantity of goods essential for public health such as food, clothes and medicines. Great Britain and America will also consider measures to encourage industrial production in Italy for the war effort. By common agreement certain measures will be decided as to priority in the restriction of Italian industry.

The Press welcomed this announcement as the execution of the promises made by Churchill and Roosevelt in Quebec last September. The early comment in the newspapers expressed pleasure at the restitution of sovreignty to the Italian Government both in internal and external affairs. Some editorials pointed out

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The Press welcomed this announcement as the execution of the promises made by Churchill and Roosevelt in Quebec last September. The early comment in the newspapers expressed pleasure at the restitution of sovreignty to the Italian Government both in internal and external affairs. Some editorials pointed out that the patience, industry and modesty, both of the government and the Italian people have been rewarded. The Communist newspaper "Unita" qualified its satisfaction at this announcement by regretting what it termed the absence of a direct reply to the request presented by the Italian Government and the Committee of National Liberation for a greater Italian participation in the war effort.

2. The announcement during the week that from the 1 March the bread ration would be increased to 300 grams a day or if maintained at 200 grams would be supplemented by 550 grams of pasta a week, has been widely and favourably discussed. All the bread rations in Liberated Italy will now be equal to those in force in the south. North of the Naples-Campobasso line it will mean an increase of 205 calories daily. At current black market prices the consequent daily savings are estimated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

to amount to about 11 lire per person per day, or 1,678 lire per month for a family of 5. This means a saving of one-sixth in monthly food expenditure. The press has received this measure most enthusiastically and points out that more than 10,000 tons more wheat a month will be required to supply the increase of ration. In view of the calls on Allied shipping elsewhere the press regards this as a considerable concession. "Il Momento" points out, for example, that the new rations are higher than the best rations under the nine months of German domination.

The increase in the bread ration has also diminished the criticism which might otherwise have been directed towards the abolition of the political price of bread. One Italian pointed out, that when after the last war an Italian Government tried to abolish the political price of bread, a crisis was immediately provoked and a new government had to be formed.

3. In a communique to the press, Rossini, the Chief of the Press Office, explained the measures decided at the Cabinet meeting to increase the pay of the members of the armed forces. Those who have had less than 40 months of continuous military service will have their pay doubled; those who have had more than 40 months will on the other hand have their ordinary pay increased three-fold. Thus a soldier with more than 40 months of service will receive 19 lire a day and a soldier with less than that time of service will receive 14 lire a day. Those who are in combat units receive in addition to this pay an indemnity of 45 lire a day.

4. A determined attempt has been made during the week in Rome to suppress the black market. The quarter Tor di Nona, the center of contraband selling, was raided by the police and large quantities of food carried away. Restaurants have been divided into three categories and prices fixed for meals. An order has been issued forbidding the serving of more than three courses(soup, meat or entree and fruit). At the same time gambling houses are being raided and suppressed.

5. It has been announced that as from 5 March a daily train for civilians will run each way between Rome and Naples, and between Naples and Reggio Calabria, and Naples and Bari. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday the train from Rome will go via Cassino, leaving at 8 a.m. and is scheduled to arrive in Naples at 5 p.m. the same evening. On Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, the train will go via Formia andwill leave at 9 a.m. and is scheduled to arrive at 4.30 p.m. The train will leave Naples for Reggio Calabria at 6 p.m. and is scheduled to reach its destination at 8.25 a.m. the following morning.

Some interesting figures have been given during the week as to the estimate of the war damage; in "Ricostruire" it is estimated by Coppola d'Anna that the total war damage will not be less than 20% of the country's total wealth. In the weekly "Realtà" the cost of building materials has been published. It is said that they have reached the exorbitant height of 9,000 lire for a ton of cement, 7-8,000 lire for a ton of lime, 5,200 for a thousand bricks and 3,900 for a thousand tiles.

6. A minor storm was raised by the invasion of the offices of "Avanti" by a group os sailors in protest against an article published in that newspaper criticizing the behaviour of a certain officer in the Navy. The "Avanti" accused those who had organized this demonstration as being responsible for re-introducing the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785022

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and not only no denial but no mention of their visit was made in the "Avanti", the group of sailors returned to the "Avanti" to protest. The communique ended by rejecting the accusation of Fascism made against the navy as a whole.

8. It is reported in the press that relations between Italy and France will shortly be re-established, and that an agreement has been reached between the two governments.

9. The trial of Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni and Benini is drawing to its close and this week the sentences should be given.

10. The Italian Labour Delegation which attended the World Trade Unions Congress in London has returned to Rome.

11. In a conversation given over Radio Rome, Ruggero Grieco, one of the most prominent leaders of the Communist Party in Italy, declared that the Communist Party was the most strenuous champion of democracy in Italy. He declared that not only did the Communists defend all the democratic achievements of the people, but they were also fighting for the conquest of further freedom for the people. He maintained further that all problems, even the smallest, were discussed in the basic organizations of the party and that the opinion which ruled was that of the majority. The present Directorate of the Communist Party, he said, was the same as that which had directed the party in the last years of its clandestine fight. Togliatti he said had been Secretary-General of the Communist Party since the end of 1926 after the arrest of Gramsci. Scoccimarro had been formerly a member of the Central Committee of the party before the Third Congress held in Lyons in 1926. After 16 years of imprisonment and confino he had returned to take over his post in the executive.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEX No. 57

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 1 March, 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 57

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PART II - ANNEXES

I N D E X

Paragraph		Page
	GENERAL REPORTS	
1	Partisans' Day Meeting, Rome	1
2	Speech by Gasparotto, Partisans' Day, Bari	2
3	Partisans' Day, Naples	3
	POLITICAL	
4	Views on North Italy from some Prominent Italians	3
	PUBLIC OPINION	
5	The Question of Trieste	7
6	Policy of Italian Communist Party	8
7	Press Reaction from Bari on Trieste	8
8	Abolition of the Political Price of Bread	9
	RECONSTRUCTION	
9	Potential Aid from Switzerland	10
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
10	Bari Today	14
11	Local Opinion on Living Conditions in Bari	15
	SARDINIA	
12	Disorders on the outskirts of Nuoro	16
13	Italian Monarchist Association	16
14	Financial Situation	16
15	Imminent Arrival of Segni	16
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
16	Naples: Reaction to Paper Shortage	17
17	Rome Radio - Views of Dr. Treves	18
18	GAZZETTA on Italian Radio	18
	RADIO POLEMICS	
19	Antonini vs. Togliatti	19
20	Polemics between Vatican and Soviet Union	19
	FILMS	
21	Italian Film Industry Today	20

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

I N D E X

Paragraph		Page
	GENERAL REPORTS	
1	Partisans' Day Meeting, Rome	1
2	Speech by Gasparotto, Partisans' Day, Bari	2
3	Partisans' Day, Naples	3
	POLITICAL	
4	Views on North Italy from some Prominent Italians	3
	PUBLIC OPINION	
5	The Question of Trieste	7
6	Policy of Italian Communist Party	8
7	Press Reaction from Bari on Trieste	8
8	Abolition of the Political Price of Bread	9
	RECONSTRUCTION	
9	Potential Aid from Switzerland	10
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
10	Bari Today	14
11	Local Opinion on Living Conditions in Bari	15
	SARDINIA	
12	Disorders on the Outskirts of Nuoro	16
13	Italian Monarchist Association	16
14	Financial Situation	16
15	Imminent Arrival of Segni	16
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
16	Naples: Reaction to Paper Shortage	17
17	Rome Radio - Views of Dr. Treves	18
18	GAZZETTA on Italian Radio	18
	RADIO POLEMICS	
19	Antonini vs. Togliatti	19
20	Polemics between Vatican and Soviet Union	19
	FILMS	
21	Italian Film Industry Today	20

APPENDIX I Review of Economic Articles No. 3

APPENDIX II Apulian Publications

5109

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL No. 57

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 1 March, 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 58

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PART II - ANNEXES

GENERAL REPORTS

1. Partisans' Day Meeting, Rome, 18 February

The meeting in the Piazza del Popola was attended by a crowd of several thousand people which only half filled the large square -- a fact which gave the impression of a slight lack of enthusiasm. Students and people from the working classes were in the majority. There were numerous banners and signs, with inscriptions such as "Give us the right to fight," "Death to the fascists," "Long live Socialist and Communist Unity", "Long live our Army", "Let us give effective aid to the families of our soldiers", "Long live the workers throughout the world", etc.

The Prime Minister was the first speaker; "While the Allies are pressing the enemy on the Rhine (applause) and the Russian forces are pursuing him further and further (enthusiastic applause), on this day, dedicated to the Partisans, Italy wants to remind both itself and the world, that another day, the 8th of September, was the starting point of the liberation of the national territory and of the overthrow of fascism." He said that the war was imposed by fascism against the will of the Italian people, who have shaken themselves free, turned against their oldtime enemies and against those who had been imposed upon them as allies. He exhorted the people to follow the example of the heroes who had fallen in the struggle and who had shown the way to achieve the unity of all the peoples who are fighting Nazism. He expressed the admiration of the Italian people for the magnificent resistance of the British people (applause), for the effort of the United States (applause), and for the unshakeable determination of the Russian people (prolonged and enthusiastic applause). The account of the struggle and activities of the Partisans which followed also met with applause.

The Minister of War, Casati, who spoke next, stressed the solemn bond existing between the people and the armed forces into which the heroic Partisans are infusing new blood and new life. A refer-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

1. Partisans' Day Meeting, Rome, 18 February

The meeting in the Piazza del Popola was attended by a crowd of several thousand people which only half filled the large square -- a fact which gave the impression of a slight lack of enthusiasm. Students and people from the working classes were in the majority. There were numerous banners and signs, with inscriptions such as "Give us the right to fight," "Death to the fascists," "Long live Socialist and Communist Unity", "Long live our Army", "Let us give effective aid to the families of our soldiers", "Long live the workers throughout the world", etc.

The Prime Minister was the first speaker; "While the Allies are pressing the enemy on the Rhine (applause) and the Russian forces are pursuing him further and further (enthusiastic applause), on this day, dedicated to the Partisans, Italy wants to remind both itself and the world, that another day, the 8th of September, was the starting point of the liberation of the national territory and of the overthrow of fascism." He said that the war was imposed by fascism against the will of the Italian people, who have shaken themselves free, turned against their oldtime enemies and against those who had been imposed upon them as allies. He exhorted the people to follow the example of the heroes who had fallen in the struggle and who had shown the way to achieve the unity of all the peoples who are fighting Nazism. He expressed the admiration of the Italian people for the magnificent resistance of the British people (applause), for the effort of the United States (applause), and for the unshakeable determination of the Russian people (prolonged and enthusiastic applause). The account of the struggle and activities of the Partisans which followed also met with applause.

The Minister of War, Casati, who spoke next, stressed the solemn bond existing between the people and the armed forces into which the heroic Partisans are infusing new blood and new life. A reference to the martyrs of the Fosse Ardeatine brought forth cries of "Death to the fascists!" He closed with an appeal to stand united around the Patriots, who represent the living forces of Italy.

The third and last speaker was the Communist Minister for Occupied Territory, Scoccimarro, who was greeted enthusiastically, with the waving of banners and the singing of "Bandiera Rossa". He said that for the first time since the liberation, the people, Partisans and soldiers had gathered together in a manifestation of nat-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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ional solidarity. With reference to the future of Italy, he said that the silence (as to Italy) at Yalta indicated that the three great leaders were biding their time, but that if they would only look towards Italy they would see Italian soldiers fighting on the front, Italian Partisans struggling on the other side of the lines, and an Italian people enduring untold sufferings. He spoke of the fascist residues (cries of "Death to them") which were causing distress and confusion at home, and were creating doubt and suspicion abroad. He spoke of the massacres which are daily occurrences in the North, but which are being avenged by the Partisans. His reference to the Italians fighting under Tito in order to atone for the errors committed in Yugoslavia, brought forth loud applause. The end of his speech was greeted with cries of "Death to the oppressors", "Epuration", "We want Togliatti", etc.

The crowd listened with attention to the reading of the citations for the Medals of Gold, posthumously awarded to fifteen patriots who had died for Italy.

A Partisan in the crowd was heard to remark, "How fine our flag looks without the coat-of-arms of Savoy". A well-dressed man of the middle classes remarked, "These Partisans, indeed! I am afraid of a new form of brigandage."

In the stand which had been erected along the terrace and retaining wall of the piazza opposite the Pincio, were to be seen among others many members of the Committee of Liberation, representatives of the Allied and Italian High Command, Colonel Poletti, Rear-Admiral Stone, Marshall Messe, Count Carlo Sforza and Hon. Vittorio Orlando.

Almost all the flags and banners displayed were red, with the notable exception of the white banner of the Christian Democrats. The songs which were sung by the parading groups of Partisans and of party-members were predominantly Republican, Socialist or Communist. The outstanding outbursts of approval and applause were always in connection with references by the speakers to Russia or to the Soviet armies.

2. Speech by Minister Gasparotto, Partisans' Day, Bari

As in other cities and towns of Liberated Italy, the "Day of the Soldier and the Partisan" was celebrated in Bari. The program for the day was as follows: At 9:30 a.m., Sunday, 18 February, an Italian Rest Centre (Case del Soldato) was opened. This Rest Centre located at Corso Cavour NO. 28 is for the convenience and relaxe-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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The feature of the ceremonies was the talk given by the Hon. Gasparotto, the Minister of Air in the Bonomi government. Preceding his address, the orchestra played hymns of the Risorgimento

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which were enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience. The Mayor of Bari, Dott. Natale Lojacano, who is also the head of the Christian Democratic Party in Bari, introduced the Minister Gasparotto. Sig. Gasparotto spoke for only a short time and recalled the past glories of Italian history, referring to the Piave and the Grappa, and mentioning Mazzini and Garibaldi. Speaking of the present war he referred to the heroism of the Russian soldiers, a reference which drew appreciative applause from the audience. He also spoke in a complimentary fashion of the Americans and English. He reaffirmed the hope of Italy to once again take up its position among the European nations in an international society of cooperation. He recalled to his listeners the sacred duty to guard the nation's honor and participate at the side of the Allies in freeing the soil of Italy.

Sig. Gasparotto's speech was followed by an entertainment arranged by the Military Command of Puglia and Lucania. The hospitals participated in the celebration by issuing special rations including cigarettes to the patients. In the afternoon, free tickets to the movie theatres were issued to the Italian soldiers and Partisans.

3. Partisans' Day, Naples

The celebration in the whole of Liberated Italy of the "Soldier's and Patriot's Day" was advertised by all the press, and honored by all political currents. The Communist Party was especially active in celebration and exploitation. In Naples Province they organized a number of dances and shows for the benefit of Italian soldiers, in order to be able to do propaganda work among them. The "Figli del Popolo" organization and the Italian Women's League (U.D.I.) also played a considerable part in the celebrations. The latter distributed 15[illegible] parcels in two military hospitals, and offered bunches of flowers at all the closely-packed cinemas and theatres of the city which, during Sunday evening, were giving free performances for the benefit of Italian soldiers. The general public, however, showed no excess of enthusiasm.

P O L I T I C A L

4. Views on North Italy from some Prominent Italians

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785202

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P O L I T I C A L

4. Views on North Italy from some Prominent Italians

During the course of the past week, P B officers interviewed five different Italians with regard to the situation to be foreseen in Northern Italy upon its liberation, and the measures which in their opinion should be envisaged by the Allies and by the Italian government. The following are the ideas they expressed:

1) GIULIO EINAUDI, "capo di gabinetto" of Scoccimarro, Communist Minister for Occupied Territory, gave more or less the official point of view. The prolonged period of fascist

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778221

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and Nazi oppression has united all the forces of the country in a "front" of National Unity, so that it will be the Italian people themselves who will liquidate fascism and punish the traitors.

The political situation will be clear-cut, with all the parties constituting the C.L.N. united in the effort to carry on the struggle and to lend material aid to the population. Even the two parties (Action Party and Socialists) which have seceded from the government, remain united in the framework of the C.L.N. In every town and village of Northern Italy, the Committees of National Liberation are in existence, and their members are respected by all classes of society for the reason that they are experienced in political struggles and have a profound knowledge of the problems and needs of the people.

Duly elected people's "Giuntas", aided by technical and administrative commissions, have been organized in the villages liberated by the Partisans. The new Corps of Volunteers of Liberty, organized on a strictly military basis, will be a decisive factor in national unity, and will ultimately merge with the regular army, which will itself draw strength from these fresh forces. In the syndical field, unity has also been achieved in the north where the Committees of Action of the workmen are closely cooperating with the C.L.N.

Close collaboration between the Allied Authorities, the Government and the C.L.N. will be necessary to solve the immediate problems with which they will be faced, as for instance the shortage and high cost of food. Measures, with local variations, analogous to those adopted in liberated Italy will have to be taken. The C.L.N. is endeavoring to solve the problem of remedying the effects of the sabotage of industry and of transportation, by preparing for prompt distribution of essential foods and materials for restoring industry to activity. The reconstruction of the port of Genoa will be of prime necessity.

For the solution of the economic and financial problems of the North, the Government is looking for aid from the Allies who should not underestimate the high capacity for work, and the desire to work, of the workmen in the great cities of the north.

A better and more rapid preparation for the solution of the problems of the North could be achieved by the reinforcement of the authority of the government which would result from a closer collaboration with the C.L.N.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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2) ALDO GAROSCI An active member of the "Giustizia and Libertà" group, and an exile during the fascist regime, believes that one of the essential questions is the extent to which the hydro-electric works of northern Italy will have been destroyed or spared. This, in turn, will depend upon the amount of help which is furnished the Partisans to enable them to prevent destruction. If the electric power plants are ruined, Northern Italy's industry

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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will be at a standstill, and hundreds of thousands of starving unemployed will present a fearful social and political problem.

According to Carosci, the process of socialization of industry under the Republican Fascists has to some extent been effective, even though its purpose was to "discipline" certain industrialists. It is very doubtful whether it will be possible to return to the previous system. The great majority of the people of the North, including the conservative elements, agree in wanting a regime which will be the expression of the C.L.N. A change-over from the present clandestine system, where the C.L.N. appoints local authorities, to a regime of prefects, and functionaries appointed by the state, will be a difficult if not impossible operation and one which will lead to outbreaks and violence.

It is difficult to sum up the political situation in the North. In general it can be said, with certainty, that the influence of the active forces of liberation is greater than that of the passive conservative elements. The bureaucracy which served Republican Fascism too well and is unquestionably responsible for what is now happening, without a doubt will be more detested than was the case here. The people are politically aware of the needs of Italy, and it will be more difficult for them to accept a weak government which finds its support exclusively in passive and Platonic anti-fascism. In the north the institutional problem is not so much a question of whether or not the Luogotenente is to be replaced, as it is a question of replacing an outmoded regime by a new and fundamentally democratic regime. Even were it possible for a government of Bonomi's type to remain in power, thanks to the support of the army, a delayed and therefore more violent reaction would inevitably ensue. The only way of avoiding trouble, sooner or later, is to set up a form of government which will eliminate the danger of another "Greek adventure" and the danger of a wave of intense Italian nationalism, itself the result of an outburst of disgust for the cause of the Allied Nations.

Carosci has the impression that the government is doing nothing and that it has no close contacts with people in the North. The minister for Occupied Territory is nothing more than the operator of a propaganda machine.

With regard to the political parties, if liberation takes place in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, the Party of Action might gain strength at the expense of the Socialists, who otherwise will

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788502

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With regard to the political parties, if liberation takes place in an atmosphere of enthusiasm, the Party of Action might gain strength at the expense of the Socialists, who otherwise will be in the ascendancy. Secchia, a Communist, who is believed to be an agent of the N.K.V.D., and is now in the North, may well rise to a position of greater influence than that of Togliatti himself. Another able and energetic Communist is Gallo Lungo, of Turin, who was at one time a Red Commissar in Spain.

3) RICCARDO BAUER Is a member of the Party of Action, was a friend of Carlo Rosselli, and was imprisoned for many years by the fascists. He is the Party's most active

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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member in Partisan organizations. According to him, the North wants a radical change over to democracy, in the institutional, political and social fields.

The worst of the fascist scum has sought refuge in the north, where as a consequence, epuration must be less half-heartedly conducted than in the liberated areas. Otherwise there will be trouble with the Partisans, who have suffered greatly. In Southern and Central Italy, the Committees of National Liberation played a polititidal and military role; in the North, on account of the prolonged struggle, they have had to assume, in addition, administrative functions. It would be both absurd and dangerous to brush these men aside and replace them with appointees of the Allies or of the Government. In the great industrial centers, the social probelm is closely integrated with the political problem of fighting Nazism, and is must be remembered that the situation, with factories at a standstill, banks closed, salaries unpaid, etc. as a result of obstructionism, is not an embryonic but a very real revolution.

Bauer believes that Bonomi's Government is making a mistake in trying to maintain intact the old order. The only orders which survive are those which are pliable and can be adapted to new and changing conditions. If they do not bend, they will break. The Government seems unprepared to face the problems which will confront it in the North. Its attempts at establishing liaison with the North have failed dismally. The agents it has sent have been mostly representative of the S.I.M., (Military Intelligence Service) tainted with monarchism, and hardly personae gratae to the Partisans. Furthermore, the Government has not kepts its promises made to the mission sent by the Committee of Liberation of the North.

4) COUNT CARLO FAINA is one of the directors of the Montecatini Company. He believes that the Republican fascist socialization of industry is a mere demagogic manoeuvre which can have no lasting effects. The destruction, demolition and sabotage have been so extensive that industry will be virtually paralyzed for many years. The workmen's struggle will be to obtain wages which will keep them from starving, and their demands for socialization, even though based on advantages given them by the Republican fascists, will be put in abeyance until industry gets on its feet again.

As to the political influence of labour, Northern Italian workmen are better educated politically, are better organized, but have a greater sense of responsibility than their fellow countrymen to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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As to the political influence of labour, Northern Italian workmen are better educated politically, are better organized, but have a greater sense of responsibility than their fellow countrymen to the South. They unquestionably have more extremist tendencies, which however will find a counterweight in their devout catholicism. The Christian Democrats will moreover be a stabilizing influence.

5) L. PICCARDI Director of the I.R.I. (Istitute di Riccstruzione Italiana) believes that the masses in the North will exercize great political influence. This, however

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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will not upset the existing equilibrium of the political parties. The forces of the left and of the right are both more active than in Central and Southern Italy, but they will more or less neutralize each other. Piccardi is a great believer in the participation of labour in management, which will result in eliminating the mutual distrust between capital and labour, itself the principal cause of unrest and discontent. He hopes to see labour participate in the management of numerous important companies in which I.R.I. owns an interest. Among these are I.L.V.A., S.I.A.C., the electricity company S.I.P., the Cantieri Riuniti dell'Adriatico, most of the telephone industry, the Credito Italiano, the Banca Commerciale, etc., etc. Piccardi is of the opinion that close relations with Switzerland, which are under discussion, will be of great help in the reconstruction of industry.

PUBLIC OPINION

5. The Question of Trieste

Several persons were asked to express their reactions as to the possible loss of Trieste by Italy. Although the great majority feel that it would be unfair were Trieste taken away, they would prefer Trieste to become a free port rather than go to Yugoslavia and so become a center of Russian influence. The following are some of the opinions expressed:

1) A journalist, age 56: "The majority of the people in Trieste are Italian and speak Italian. In the rural neighborhood, however, the majority are Slavs. We have many ports, so why not let Yugoslavia or Hungary have an access to the sea? Italians who are there are emigrés. If Russia has really a government of the people and not a dictatorship, I see no danger in Russian influence there."

2) A doctor of philosophy, age 63: "Italy must not lose Trieste because it legitimately belongs to her, although I am ready to admit that it owes most of its developement to Austria. A compromise should be reached with the Slavs, founded on mutual confidence and understanding which will eliminate political frontiers. Venice has greatly contributed to the civilization of the whole Dalmatian coast. I do not believe all the evil we are told about Russia. Moreover, I do not think that it will become a center of Russian influence. We have no more reason to fear Russia than England."

3) A journalist, age 30: "It would be an advantage for Trieste

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778202/

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3) A journalist, age 30: "It would be an advantage for Trieste itself were it to become a free port. It would be a blow to Italy because geographically, historically and ethnologically Trieste is Italian. This is not, perhaps, true of Fiume. Russia might try to exercize her influence in Trieste, and this is a danger that must be watched. Whether we lose it to Russia or to Yugoslavia will not make much difference, because Yugoslavia will be definitely under Russian influence. Italy should not lose Trieste because she sacrificed 600,000 lives to get Trento and Trieste in the last war."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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4) A high school teacher, age 36: "Trieste should remain Italian for many reasons. Four wars of independence were fought for its liberation. Moreover, geographically it is Italian, and the people in it are Italian. If it has to be lost, it had better go to Yugoslavia than to Russia. Bolshevism is not for Italy."

5) A social activities director, age 60: "I regret to say that I think Italy deserves to lose Trieste. Nor do I think the Triestines would object. I know they do not want annexation to Yugoslavia but they would be glad to return to Austria. It would please no one if it were to become a center of Russian influence, nor would it be wise to make it a free city. The best solution would be to give it back to Austria."

6) An industrialist, age 55: "It is a very serious problem, and the same old question arises again. What are we fighting for? How can we fight if we are going to lose so much? The loss of Trieste would have unfortunate repercussions especially in Northern Italy. The issue is very demoralizing. The United States should tell Italians now that Italy's territorial integrity will be respected. It would be a mistake to give Trieste to Yugoslavia because that country is under Russian influence. The city could remain Italian and at the same time be a free port."

6. Policy of Italian Communist Party

Signs of the future attitude of the Italian Communist Party with regard to Yugoslav claims for territorial readjustments in Northeastern Italy may perhaps be discernible in recent articles which appeared in the Communist publications "UNITA'" and "RINASCITA'". The articles assume a broad international rather than a nationalistic point of view, and regard the possibility of the cession of territory to Yugoslavia with calm objectivity.

The papers advocate turning over to Yugoslavia the rural districts where in general the majority of the population is Slav. As to the cities and districts where the majority of the inhabitants is Italian, a solution must be found which will take into consideration not only the will of the people as determined by a method which eliminates "intermediaries", but also the needs of the new Yugoslav State.

7. Press Reaction from Bari on Trieste

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502

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In the political independent weekly "LA RASSEGNA" of 15 February in an article signed Dp. the thorny problem of Trieste was taken up and its place in Italo-Yugoslav relations. The article recalls how Italy in the first World war lost more than 600;000 men liberating Trieste and Trento which are part of a territory geographically ours. If the United Nations do not avoid recreating ambiguous territorial

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748027

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situations, Trieste will be the tinderbox of future Europe -- it bodes ill for future security to have stopped our Italian volunteers of the Navy and the Air Corps from making a landing to forestall any possible border disputes.

8. ABOLITION OF THE POLITICAL PRICE OF BREAD

The abolition of the political price of bread has not met with the unanimous approval of the people. As a matter of fact about 50% are against it. Here are some comments:

1) A journalist, age 50: "It is a good thing. The political price of bread was too heavy a burden on the state finances. The government, however, should impose heavier taxes on those who can afford to pay them."

2) A doctor of philosophy, age 64: "I am in favour of the measure. We all know that what we paid for bread was not its cost price. The state budget must be honestly balanced. The political price was a heritage of previous governments, and especially of fascism. It was a demagogic measure, which falsely reflected the state of affairs."

3) A journalist, age 30: "It is a very regrettable measure which will result in greater suffering for many poor people. I agree that bread should have been sold at its true price, but the change should have been made gradually. The measure may contribute to the fall of the government."

4) An accountant, age 36: "It is hard for us poor people, unless our salaries are increased 100%. I will still have to pay 160 lire a kilo on the black market for bread, because our ration is absolutely insufficient. If the ration were to be increased, however, the abolition of the political price of bread would be a good thing."

5) A dealer, age 41: "It would be equitable for the poor to pay little, and for the rich to pay more. The whole set-up is wrong. I prefer the political price because poor people simply cannot afford to pay more: I know it is quite a burden on the state, but the solution lies in increasing the taxes of those who can pay more."

6) A director of social activities, age 60: "It is a mistake to abolish the political price. People who buy rationed bread cannot afford higher prices. The rich will continue to buy bread on the black market. We have to help the poor people and that is hardly the way to do it. They do not get enough bread anyway. The in-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748021

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Naples Reaction - Regarding the abolition of the political price, which had caused considerable apprehension among people working on a fixed salary basis, satisfaction is expressed at the establishment of the "cost of bread" allowance. But the announcement which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502

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was even better received was that the Government was considering paying -- and compelling private employers to pay -- a certain proportion of salaries and wages in kind, either by the issue of vouchers for purchase at reasonable prices of food, clothing and consumption goods generally, or by the establishment, on a wide scale, of factory shops, canteens, etc.

R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

9. Potential Aid From Switzerland towards Reconstruction

Interview with Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti, 15.2.45

Prof. Colonnetti is the president of the "Centro di Studio" which is an advisory organization collaborating with Meuccio Ruini, Minister for Reconstruction.

Prof. Colonnetti said that while waiting for specific instructions from the Italian authorities, the Centre through members of its staff proceeded with a preliminary investigation of the various branches of Swiss industry, to determine the extent of the contribution which Switzerland could furnish to Italian reconstruction. The following branches of Swiss production were examined:

1) Pharmaceutic
2) Therapeutic apparatus
3) Electric power
4) Telephone and Telegraphy
5) Gas
6) Shipping
7) Machine Tools
8) Agriculture
9) Building

The results of these investigations are summed up below:

1) The Pharmaceutical and Welfare Branch

The investigation of this branch is conclusive. 32 firms were approached, of which 20 either gave a negative answer, or are producing products which are not considered of primary urgency.

The other 12 submitted detailed offers with catalogues. In some cases the firms sent one or more of their managers who expressed great interest in the Centre's initiative.

With regard to certain products, the Federal authorities have decided that the distribution, in excess of the needs for internal

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785022

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With regard to certain products, the Federal authorities have decided that the distribution, in excess of the needs for internal consumption, will take place exclusively by means of certain designated organizations; among these products are in particular condensed milk and insulin, which at present are very important to us.

With regard to Condensed Milk, we contacted the "Délégué du Conseil Fédéral aux Oeuvres d'Entr'Aide Internationales". The Centro was told that our request would be favorably considered when the Italian Government gave the Centro official authorization.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The International Red Cross in Geneva was approached with reference to insulin; their reply was that they were prepared to ship immediately 500,000 international units for a global price of frs. 5,500, with in addition the possibility of a further shipment of a million and a half of international units.

The offer was telegraphed to the Italian government after having been submitted to the British Legation in Berne; the Italian Government has however failed to take action to date.

Offers for immediate shipments of products were made to the Centre by:

a) S.A. Ciba, general pharmaceutical products.
b) S.A. Herzog, hormones and disinfectants.
c) Sieroterapic and Vaccine Institute of Switzerland.
d) S.A. Fils d'Edouard Geistlich
e) S.A. Sandoz, calcium and derivatives.
f) S.A. Wander, malt and sotto-products
g) S.A. B. Seigfreid, narcotics and anti-piretics.
H) Grossman and Cie, general pharmaceutical products.

The offers are for amounts to be determined and prices that will vary with the date and quantity of the purchases, but there is a vast source of supply in this field.

2) The Therapeutic Apparatus Section

Eight firms in this field were approached. To date four have responded giving prices and catalogues covering Roéntgen rays, X-Ray, electrical-medical, diethermic, and short wave apparatuses.

3) Electric Power Branch

The investigation conducted in this field was complex because of the number and variety of the products involved, as well as their highly technical character.

It is necessary to bear in mind that in most cases it is not a question of items manufactured in series, but of machines, and installations which require specifications and plans, which the Centre to date has been unable to supply to the manufacturers because of the impossibility to determine the needs of the areas which are to be rebuilt. As to all the products which are manufactured in series, and of which we can already not only foresee the necessity but of which we can furnish the indispensable technical specifications (e.g., cables, high tension wires, isolators, small motors, small transform-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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Forty-one firms were approached. As a result one may conclude that there exist great possibilities of Swiss participation in Italian reconstruction in this field.

CONFIDENTIAL

5109

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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4) Telegraph and Telephone Branch

Four firms were approached of which three supplied considerable detailed information. One of these in the past had already furnished supplies on a large scale to Italian governmental and private enterprises, as well as entire installations and thereof is thoroughly familiar with the requirement of Italian plants. In this field likewise, Swiss cooperation can be very substantial.

5) Production and Distribution of Gas

Analogous conditions exist in this field. Of the six firms contacted, four showed an interest in orders which might ultimately be placed with them. Insofar as distribution and meterage is concerned, it is possible at the present moment to make definite contracts. As far as production is concerned, precise plans must be prepared and submitted.

6) Navigation Branch

The investigation in this field was limited to motors for ships of small and medium tonnage, with particular emphasis on fishing boats and small coasting vessels. With this in view, 7 firms were contacted, of which 3 showed an interest and furnished catalogues with technical details. There are available Diesel engines from 4 to 6 cylinders, with horse-power varying from 100 to 1000. In this field likewise there is much to be done in Switzerland.

7) Machine Tools Branch

In this field the "Società Svizzera dei Costruttori di Macchine" was contacted. This firm heads the consortium of all Swiss manufacturers of machine tools. This firm discussed the matter with fellow members of the consortium; they expressed the greatest interest in participating in Italian reconstruction.

From the investigation it is evident that there are available machines and machinery of all sorts and types, many of which have in the past been exported to Italy: printing machines and pantographs; tools for watchmaking; automatic tools for rectifying threads and gears, etc.; small and large automatic lathes for every kind of mechanical work, etc.; planing, boring, cutting, threading, gauging, grinding, filing, sharpening, dissecting, shaping, and other machines; augers for accurate work, verticals and parallels of every kind; hydraulic pulsators and instruments for testing materials; measuring machines of every type, etc., etc.

The foregoing permits the conclusion that here again there are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778822

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The foregoing permits the conclusion that here again there are great potentialities in Switwerland for both mechanic industry and precision instruments.

8) Agricultural Branch

7 firms were contacted regarding agricultural machinery, of which 4 submitted a manufacturing programme, thereby indicating their interest in participation in Italian reconstruction.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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9) Building Branch

Swiss architects and firms producing building materials and installations were approached, with regard to pre-fabricated, and semi-prefabricated houses for workmen and other residential purposes. In the course of the investigation 137 firms were contacted; of these, 53 showed a great interest as was evidenced by a voluminous interchange of correspondence and in some cases by frequent personal interviews with the heads of the firms.

The Professor added that the "Centro" has been in touch with the following specialized companies, which would eventually be prepared to cooperate with materials, financing and even labour (whether in the form of workmen or technicians) in the reconstruction of Italy. They however cannot commit themselves at the present moment because of the lack of technical and financial information, which can be furnished by the government alone.

Masonry: Schweiz Ziegelsekretariat, Zurich.
Furniture: Exportcommission des Schweiz. Engros-Möbelfabrikantenverbandes, Dogersheim.
Glass: Vertglas Sekretariat, Zurich.
Contractors: Schweiz. Baumeister Verband, Zurich.

The "Syndicat du Bois" supplied full information with regard to Swiss production of wooden houses and huts. In this respect, the "Centro" pointed out the types which would be best suited to Italian needs. One can hope that the conversations which are now being carried on will result in determining the types and amounts, which Swiss industry could be able to export to Italy. One can today state that about 500 units per month, whether houses or huts, could be furnished.

The "Centro" is also investigating the following fields:

a) Shoes and leather
b) Surgical apparatus and installations
c) Hospital and clinic installations and equipment.

With regard to railroad transportation the "Centro" was informed by the Swiss Federal Railroads that when the war comes to an end, a certain number of locomotives as well as passenger and freight cars, at present placed at the disposal of the Swiss military authorities, could be ceded to Italy, on conditions which would have to be determined subsequently.

As there are only two private firms which manufacture railroad rolling stock, whose joint production capacity does not exceed 20

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-027

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As there are only two private firms which manufacture railroad rolling-stock, whose joint production capacity does not exceed 20 locomotives per year, the contribution of Swiss private industry in this field can only be very modest.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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LOCAL CONDITIONS

10. Bari Today

A PWB Officer, recently arrived in Bari, reports the following first impressions of the city:

Condition of the City - The first impression made on a newcomer to Bari is that the streets in the city as a whole are unnecessarily dirty. Not only are the streets and sidewalks for the most part unswept but they are littered with garbage which is thrown in the gutters for disposal. A rather slow and apparently ineffective system of collecting this garbage is in operation. Large trucks with half a dozen Italians wander around the city and the garbage is shoveled from the gutters into the truck. This method of freeing the city of this refuse is anything but effective.

The streets themselves are in fair condition and a small amount of repairs is being done. A few days ago a crew of men was seen working on street repairs on the Via Carulli. The sidewalks however are in very bad condition. They are badly broken and full of holes which fill with water when it rains. The parkways in the Corso Cavour and the Corso Victor Emanuel were probably at one time an attractive addition to Bari, but they are now bare and trampled, although the lines of shade trees over the walks still maintain their clipped form. The Piazza Garibaldi, a sizable park, is also trampled and bare. The parks on both sides of the Royal University are in a similar trampled and dirty condition.

It is possible that in the "Old City" which occupies the triangle of land jutting out into the Adriatic conditions of cleanliness have not changed very much. This section is occupied mainly by fishermen and other seafaring people who speak an incomprehensible dialect strongly mixed with Spanish. The streets in the "Old City" are exceedingly narrow and winding and seem perpetually wet due to the fact that they are so narrow the sun very rarely gets into them.

There seems to be no noticeable shortage of electric current for lighting. Street lighting is permitted but is not being used except for an occasional street lamp which has only an ineffective dim glow within its bowl. It is necessary for any degree of comfort in walking about the city at night to use a flashlight.

The Water Supply is good, and apparently ample. Due to the presence of so much Allied personnel in Bari, housing is at a pre-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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The Water Supply is good, and apparently ample. Due to the presence of so much Allied personnel in Bari, housing is at a premium. There has been a great deal of requisitioning of apartments here.

The People - The attitude of the Italian population of Bari toward Allied personnel does not seem to a newcomer to be very friendly. The Italians for the most part appear to ignore the presence of the English, Americans and other non-Italian nationalities in their midst. A spirit of passive resistance and small morale

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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sabotage is in evidence. Such small sabotage as unnecessarily walking or stopping directly in front of an American or an Englishmen, bringing a half instead of a full cup of coffee in a restaurant, or bringing the food cold, or practically dropping the dishes on the table. It is reported however, from reliable sources, that this sabotage is not always so petty. Recently more than one American has been attacked on the streets at night and received serious knife wounds. (B.3)

One noticeable characteristic of the street life is the superfluity of small boys about 10-12 years of age. There seem to be more of these boys than adults and many of these boys are apparently homeless because in the light of a flashlight at night they can be seen huddled in groups of 5 to 10 in the dark corners of buildings.

It has been reported perhaps unauthentically that some years ago Bari won the prize offered by Mussolini for the largest increase in population.

Comparatively little begging is noticeable in the streets except for the usual requests for cigarettes.

No noticeable soliciting is done on the streets.

It is believed by the PWB officer making the above observations that the people of Bari have a pride which is temporarily submerged, in their city and that some encouragement to clean and take an active interest in the appearance of the city would not only have a good moral effect but would lessen the chances for an unfavorable health condition arising.

11. Opinions on Living Conditions in Bari

A PWB informant reports the following opinions on living conditions in Bari expressed in conversation with a 30 year old University Graduate of Political Science, and a 50 year old worker, who is a representative in the local Camera del Lavoro.

Even in bad weather, long food lines form in the streets. In them are all classes of people, and the monotony of waiting is broken only by the usual female small talk. Coal so necessary for cooking is found today only in the Black Market and the high prices make it unobtainable for the masses. At home the hot meal has been replaced by a cold one. People have forgotten how to get angry., they humbly accept anything.

Are the government reserves trying to make oil, one of the main products of Apulia, disappear from the markets? Everything is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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Are the government reserves trying to make oil, one of the main products of Apulia, disappear from the markets? Everything is lacking. Peacetime measures will not suffice to remedy the difficulties. Collective action is required by consumer groups who have had their homes requisitioned and are as poor as church mice. One should have the courage to express our government's failure with respect to inflexible foreign control. One day without food makes one listen to suggestions for making trouble, stealing, and prostitution.

CONFIDENTIAL

5101

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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S A R D I N I A

12. Disorders on the Outskirts of Nuoro

The town of Nuoro has become the center of quite serious disorders. On 6 February a bomb was thrown at the Town Hall. During the evening of 7 February three bombs also exploded in front of the CCRP Barracks, and another in Via Aurelia Saffi. Early on 8 February the train from Macomer to Nuoro was subjected to three rounds of machine-gun fire at the station of Pratosardo. No damage or loss of life was incurred. It is believed that these criminal actions can be put in relation with the recent call to arms, all the more so because the following inscription appeared written on the city walls during the night: "Whoever answers the call is a dead man."

13. Italian Monarchist Association

After having taken into its ranks the group of "Italia Nuova" founded by young Porcu Rufu, the Italian Monarchist Association is trying to join forces with the Democratic Party of Avv. Selvaggi. Party organizers, who came with this intention to the island, have promised to publish a weekly supplement to the "ITALIA NUOVA" in Rome dealing solely with the needs of Sardinia. (B-2)

14. Financial Situation

The order freezing the banking accounts of fascist gerarchs by the Finance Supervision (Intendente di Finanza) in Sassari has been the cause of lively comments. The order appears to have been carried out without any discernment because it has hit especially men like the ex-Consigliere Nazionale Diaz (of the old Spanish nobility) who inherited his fortune from his forbears, and Avv. Lare Marghinotti (who was also a member of the fascist Grand Council and as is well known is in the most reduced circumstances, and lost his son in the Tunisian Campaign.) B-2)

Business firms whose current accounts have been frozen are avoiding any transactions through the banks, and the banks are very concerned, because they see their best clients leaving them. (C-5)

15. Imminent Arrival of S.E. Antonio Segni

The imminent arrival of S.E. Segni, Undersecretary for Agriculture, in Sardinia has been announced. He has been away from the island for over a month, and the Dome-Christians greatly felt the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788222

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Business firms whose current accounts have been frozen are avoiding any transactions through the banks, and the banks are very concerned, because they see their best clients leaving them. (C-5)

15. Imminent Arrival of S.E. Antonio Segni

The imminent arrival of S.E. Segni, Undersecretary for Agriculture, in Sardinia has been announced. He has been away from the island for over a month, and the Dome-Christians greatly felt the loss especially during the elections for the Camera del Lavoro of Sassari; S.E. Antonio Segni occupied himself to a great extent with Sardinia's problems during his stay in Rome. (B-3)

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

16. Naples: Reactions to Paper Shortage

Public opinion, which disapproved of the vast number of dailies which had recently appeared in Rome, while Naples was left without paper, was well pleased at the decision of the National Press Commission suppressing them all, and expresses surprise and disappointment at the reversal of this decision. The paper problem is a sore subject in Naples, because at best, the newspapers are only allowed a very limited supply, and the news-vendors quickly exhaust their local papers and are left with stacks of Roman newspapers; the conclusion is obvious and is stressed by Neapolitans.

The Liberal Newspaper "IL GIORNALE" has a short but biting article against Rome. After stating that the "GIORNALE", having completely exhausted the small quantity of paper allotted to it, had been compelled to suspend publication, the paper writes:

"Our readers will join us in deploring the shameful position which has been forced on the Naples press ever since the day when the supplying of paper passed from the hands of the Allies into those of the Italian Government. We have been obliged to go around begging in order to obtain as a charity that to which we are entitled and which today, with wicked lack of understanding, is being denied to us. In Rome there is an orgy of newspapers, little papers, pamphlets, blackmailing papers and every sort of disgraceful publication. In Naples the possibility of expression is denied to serious organs which represent authoritative parties.

"It is a case of the usual Roman shameful cornering (turpe accaparramento): the same state of feeling (stato d'animo) has come forth again which existed in fascist times, when Rome, in her festive progress (Roma daudente), was annoyed when Naples, in her suffering while being massacred, dared to complain 'about a few small bombs', as the dwellers of Palazzo Venezia (Mussolini) and Palazzo Chigi (Foreign Office) expressed it."

In their first issue after the enforced two days' stoppage, the Naples papers were unanimous in stating that during the two meetings held in Naples between representatives of the local press and representatives of the Government, many Neapolitan journalists maintained that the muddle in the distribution of paper started on the day when distribution passed from the hands of the Allied Commission into the hands of the Italian Government.

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In this connection it is worthy of note that the authority by the Italian Government's Central Commission for the Press for the publication of 13 new papers in Rome was granted during the very days when the handing over from the Allies to the Italian Government was taking place. Other Neapolitan journalists at the same meetings stated that permits for new papers and the service of distribution of paper in Liberated Italy were run more equitably and more rationally at the time when they were attended to by the Allied Commission; these opinions are fully endorsed by many Neapolitans.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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17. Rome Radio - Views of Dr. Paolo Treves

Dr. Paolo Treves, who is the son of Claudio Treves, the former Socialist leader, and was well known as a broadcaster on the BBC London during the greater part of the war, has recently returned to Italy. He has now taken up work on Rome Radio where he is working in conjunction with Signor Corrado Alvaro, the well known writer, on programmes and talks.

In a discussion with a PWB officer Treves said that the task he had now taken over was a very uphill one and almost thankless. Rome Radio was in a very difficult situation as some of the persons who were most technically qualified to deal with radio were of at least doubtful political integrity, and there were still persons employed in responsible positions who had been active fascists and moreover had carried on vigorous anti-allied propaganda during the war. Furthermore there were few of the anti-fascists who understood that the production of radio talks involved a very different technique from that of journalism. The comparison between the situation of Rome Radio and that of the London BBC was pathetic, and it applied equally to the mechanical equipment and to the competence of the staff. For instance Rome Radio had not at present even got a tape machine and the news received was far from adequate, while barely any Italians understood how to handle news for broadcasting. Furthermore, whenever talks by particular Italians were contemplated the problem of money came up. Treves thought that Rome Radio would require thorough and radical reorganization before it became an efficient organization and he said that though as an Italian, he wished to see the liberation of Italian concerns from foreign control as rapidly as possibly, he was by no means sure that a more prolonged allied control of the Radio might not have had many advantages.

18. GAZZETTA on Italian Radio

GAZZETTA (Entertainment weekly) publishes the second half of an article on Italian radio. It briefly traces the history of the radio monopoly granted by the fascist government to EIAR. The author reports that during the clandestine period, several EIAR officials asked the Committee of National Liberation to provide for the future organization of Italian radio proposing the nomination of a single commissioner to supervise radio. The leftist parties

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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ious political parties to direct radio, but the author admits that this will be difficult. According to Pio Zatipleni, author of the article, Radio should be handed back to the State for the time being and then grant three concessions as outlined in his previous article. According to a clause in the agreement between EIAR and the State, the State reserves the right, for military or exceptional reasons, to take over the offices and material of the Italian Radio, therefore it should not be too difficult, even legally, for the State to take over the Radio. The author concludes that one is already talking of an American loan to finance Italian radio. He comments that the independence of this powerful propaganda weapon is very important and that it would be much better if Radio were financed by private Italian capital properly administered since this would avoid foreign intervention.

RADIO POLEMICS

19. Luigi Antonini vs. Palmiro Togliatti

Luigi Antonini, the Italo-American Trade Union Leader, and Palmiro Togliatti have entered into a heated argument. Luigi Antonini, by means of the Radio and the American press attacked the Communist Party and Palmiro Togliatti, accusing him of receiving funds from Russia and of acting against the interests of Italy, in the question of Trieste. Togliatti in UNITA' (Communist Party) replied by accusing Antonini of libel, with the sole object of discrediting the Communist party, which has the greatest number of adherents in Italy. Togliatti especially points out that Antonini could have attacked him during his (Antonini's) stay in Italy, and not now when he is back in America. "Antonini", writes Togliatti", "thus proves that he consciously tries to evade taking the responsibility for his action. He acts like a scoundrel."

20. Polemics between the Vatican and the Soviet Union

During the last few days the Catholic papers refute some accusations made by Moscow Radio and Soviet papers against the Vatican and the Pope, who in the course of the war "is reported to have aided National socialism, to have attempted to save Mussolini and who today represents an obstacle in the process of making Italy fit for democracy". "RED STAR" adds that Russia will oppose "an intervention by the Vatican as regards the policy towards Germany, Aus-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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IL QUOTIDIANO, in an editorial of 15 February, reject the accusations made by Soviet Russia, stating that the Church will look after the interests of the 64 million Catholics of Central Europe whatever the cost. Should the Russians attempt a modern "Los von Rom" cry on a larger scale than yet begun by National Socialism, the Church will make a firm stand. She is not afraid of the struggle

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The paper then recalls how much the Pope did during the war, as well as his appeals for a just peace; it further recalls the Russo-German pact which caused the world war. "The Valmy of the new Europe is not Stalingrad but London. It might be as well not to forget it" adds IL QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Action paper).

F I L M S

21. Italian Film Industry Today

The weekly ITALIA publishes an article on the situation of the Italian film industry today. The author of the article comments on the first signs of a rebirth of the Italian film industry and tells of several directors who are preparing new pictures. The author asks that the new Italian film industry stick close to the truth and the feelings of the Italian people and that it "fight with us and for us to overcome these unjust social conditions and fight for the gradual winning of liberty."

STAR announces that several Italian films are being prepared. Alida Valli will do "Francesca da Rimini"; the film will be directed by Blasetti. DeSica is planning to do a film for the Catholic Center. Alfredo Guarini is planning to do a film on a book by the famous Italian humorist Zavattini.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I No. 57

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES No. 3

WEEK ENDING 24 FEBRUARY 45

FINANCE (For background compare also No. 1 of this "Review")

The Council of Ministers has approved a series of proposals intended to improve the financial situations of the Government and the fixed wage earner. They are:

1) Reduce the Government Deficit: a) abolish the political price of bread; b) establish a Commission to eliminate non-essential government expenditures; c) increase communal and provincial taxes, inheritance, gift, stamp, amusement and other taxes; d) improve the methods for determining incomes; e) raise a special fund to assist war victims.

2) Adjust Social-financial conditions: a) speed the confiscation of fascist profits; b) tax the excess war profits of farmers due to (illegal) high prices.

3) Prevent further Price-increases: a) establish representative local price and supply control commissions; b) establish consumer cooperatives, government-controlled retail stores, community kitchens and furnish meals to employees; c) strictly supervise flour mills and bakeries; d) abolish luxury restaurants; establish fixed-price eating places, but limit the courses an individual may be served

4) Adjust salaries: a) Increase wages and salaries of government employees; b) labour and management to agree on similar increases for private employees.

Among the right wing papers "ITALIA NUOVA" writes (16 Feb., that is before the proposals were officially announced) that only America could help solve these problems. It suggests that the Government take appropriate steps to prevent "disorder from becoming bankruptcy."

It doubts the practical usefulness of the proposal (18 February) for the Government is unable to act promptly, and therefore cannot expect to obtain the desired results. It should act more energetically as regards economic conditions, and trust more to private initiative. "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" is on the whole favorable, and asks the public's support of the program.

Among the papers of the center parties "IL POPOLO" supports the program, but calls attention to the tragic situation of those living on pensions. "L'ITALIA LIBERA" (center left) is also favorable.

Among the leftist papers "L'UNITA'" (Communist, and party to the government) is in full accord. "AVANTI" (Socialist, and outside the Government) expresses doubts. "The intention is worthy", it comments, 'but as yet the means do not appear adequate for the job."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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"IL LAVORO" (Independent Labour) favors the program and demands its prompt and efficient execution.

Among the politically independent papers "L'INDIPENDENTE" is favorable. It observes that a balanced budget is essential to arrest inflation, and create confidence, necessary to obtain help from abroad, and promote savings at home. "IL MOMENTO", also favorable, hopes that the Government will be strong enough to face the opposition of the wealthy. "LA LIBERA STAMPA" considers it absurd to try

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to solve present difficulties by raising wages and salaries. It holds that the problem is political and not financial. It requires help from the Allies, whose confidence must be gained, and whose supplies must be equitably distributed.

According to "IL GLOBO" these emergency proposals are not without faults; they are, however, the first signs of the end to economic anarchy, the beginning of the discipline necessary to preserve not only the lira, but the ability of workers to work. The main requirement today is to restore obedience of the law.

RECONSTRUCTION

Official data on war damages are still lacking. Their discussion is therefore largely based on the estimates of economic students.

For instance, in "RICOSTRUZIONE" (first issue January 1945) the well-known economist, Coppola d'Anna estimates that total war damages will not be less than 20% of the country's total wealth, or about 130,000 billion lire (1938 value).

In "CITTA LIBERA" (first issue, 15 February), Guido Carli (economist of the Liberal Party) writes that Liberated Italy's transportation system has been reduced to 20%; its electric power capacity to 15%; the latter is to be raised to 50% by next June.

PHYSICAL PROBLEMS: In the weekly "REALTA" (22 Feb.) Giovanni Mariotti relates that for the lack of 4,000 tons of coal, 20,000 bricks, tiles and similar material cannot be finished in Rome Province alone. Transportation is the key to that problem. Two out of three large cement factories near Rome have recently resumed production. But the use of cement for civilian purposes is still blocked. The author contends that the output is now so large that it may either have to be reduced or suspended again.

The prices of building materials have reached the exhorbitant heights of 9,000 lire a ton of cement; 7,000 to 8,000 lire a ton of lime; 5,200 lire for 1000 bricks; 3,900 lire for 1000 tiles. He concludes that "if this situation were to continue, it would be idle to speak of reconstruction."

"DOMENICA" (weekly, 2 February) estimates that transportation is down to 1/5 of its 1938 capacity. South of the Pisa-Rimini line only 45% of the pre-war number of steam locomotives, 24% of freight cars, and 14% of the passengers cars have remained.

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Reconstruction would, he says, require at least 2000 locomotives, 500 passenger cars, 20,000 freight cars, 1,100 rail switches, two million ties and 10,000 cbm. of wood, and many miles of track. In addition 82% of all motor transport has been lost. 40,000 new trucks, tires, tubes and parts for the old vehicles now in use, are urgently needed.

The merchant marine, formerly, 3,3 million tons, amounts to only 450,000 tons, all of it requisitioned by the Allies. Coastal shipping (if requisitioned) and 120 shipyards (if they were working again) could make an important contribution towards solving the transportation problem.

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To revive agriculture, he estimates that 100,000 tons of phosphates, 25,000 tons of nitrates and 20,000 tractors would be necessary.

Among the daily papers "LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO" (10 Feb.) examines the problem of glass production. The factories ready to begin production, are able to furnish about 3 million sq. of glass per year -- or 1/3 of the normal requirements. However, they need soda, and some 1200 tons of coal a month. The Allied Commission is said to have declared the resumption of glass production less important than that of other building materials; and for this reason the glass industry is deprived of the necessary raw materials.

"LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA" (7 February) points to the splendid example set by "Grivefer" (voluntary groups of workers, dedicated to railroad reconstruction) which have contributed substantially to the reactivation of many lines, especially that of Rome-Frascati. "COSMOPOLITA" (24 February) also praises this activity.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS: In "L'ECONOMISTA" (31 January) Alberto Alessi calls attention to the problem of the party-chosen Commissars who today run many industries. Political influence should be entirely eliminated from the direction of industrial establishments; the Commissars should function solely on an "economic" or technical basis.

Guido Carli in "CITTA LIBERA" (15 February) holds that much initiative is lost today because the entrepreneur fears that he will not retain the ownership of the factory; other enterprises are paralyzed through the activities of political commissars. He demands that the political parties agree as to the enterprises the State is to take over, and those that are to be retained by private enterprise. He thinks that it is not enough to point to the disadvantages of private ownership; but it is necessary to show that they are greater than they would be under State ownership.

"L'ITALIA NUOVA" (11 February) applauds the motion of the Confederation of Industries to the effect that any one who reconstructs his factory should first of all know whether he is doing the work for himself; and that the State should remove the obstacles to the investment of individual savings in industry.

"RICOSTRUZIONE" (17 February) discusses the problem of whether or not the so-called "autarchic" industries should be reconstructed. It demands the formulation of accurate plans to decide which indust-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 118502

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FINANCIAL PROBLEMS: Carli in "L'ECONOMISTA" (31 January) suggests the establishment of a newstate-controlled(and subsidized) financial organization to furnish industry with the necessary long-term reconstruction credits which the banks are not now permitted to grant.

"Il Lombardo" in "L'ECONOMISTA" (31 January) writes that as domestic savings have been largely destroyed, recourse must be had to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748502

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foreign investors. To satisfy them, order and security must be restored, which will also tend to stimulate national savings.

Coppola d'Anna (RICOSTRUZIONE, Jan. 1945) estimates that total war damages to public institutions amount to 400 billion lire (supposing ten post-war lire equal to one pre-war lire). Private war damages will amount to from 900-1000 billions. Of the latter, he believes, the State may have to assume 1/3.

He does not think that these costs can be met by ordinary taxation, which will hardly suffice to meet ordinary government expenditures. A 10% extraordinary tax on wealth, he estimates, would yield only 100 billion. He concludes that, excluding inflation, the contribution of the State can only be modest.

In 2 other articles (REALTA, 17 Jan. and 15 Feb.) Coppola d'Anna points out that the financial problems of reconstruction are changed when private property is threatened; for in that case voluntary private savings will be paralyzed or reduced; the State has to assume the financial burden, presumably by some form of forced savings. Moreover, such a threat to private property will affect the attitude of the foreign countries from which reconstruction help must come, if rapid recovery is desired. "Either the State assumes the full burden of reconstruction, or, if it will not or cannot do this, it must seek to encourage private initiative." The decision regarding the future of private property, he concludes, in determining the rate and extent of reconstruction, will therefore mean a decision of life or death for many Italians.

INCREASED BREAD RATION

As of 1 March, 1945, the bread ration is to be increased. As yet it is uncertain whether this will mean an increase from 200 gr. to 300 gr. daily; or whether 550 gr. of pasta weekly will be added to the present 200 gr. This increase will make all rations in Liberated Italy equal to those already in force in the South. North of the Naples-Campobasso line, this means an increase of about 265 calories, or 27% per person daily. At current black market prices, the consequent daily savings are estimated to amount to about 11 lire per person or 1,678 lire per month for a family of five. This means roughly a savings of 1/6 in monthly food expenditures. The event is widely discussed in the press.

Among the right-wing paper "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" (22 Feb.) is highly pleased. "One can only appreciate this expression of interest which redeems Pres. Roosevelt's promise." It points out that 10,000 additional tons of wheat a month will be required to furnish 7 million Italians with these extra rations. "L'ITALIA NUOVA" limits its com-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178021

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In 2 other articles (RELTA, 17 Jan. and 15 Feb.) Coppola d'Anna points out that the financial problems of reconstruction are changed when private property is threatened; for in that case voluntary private savings will be paralyzed or reduced; the State has to assume the financial burden, presumably by some form of forced savings. Moreover, such a threat to private property will affect the attitude of the foreign countries from which reconstruction help must come, if rapid recovery is desired. "Either the State assumes the full burden of reconstruction, or, if it will not or cannot do this, it must seek to encourage private initiative." The decision regarding the future of private property, he concludes, in determining the rate and extent of reconstruction, will therefore mean a decision of life or death for many Italians.

INCREASED BREAD RATION

As of 1 March, 1945, the bread ration is to be increased. As yet it is uncertain whether this will mean an increase from 200 gr. to 300 gr. daily; or whether 550 gr. of pasta weekly will be added to the present 200 gr. This increase will make all rations in Liberated Italy equal to those already in force in the South. North of the Naples-Campobasso line, this means an increase of about 265 calories, or 27% per person daily. At current black market prices, the consequent daily savings are estimated to amount to about 11 lire per person or 1,678 lire per month for a family of five. This means roughly a savings of 1/6 in monthly food expenditures. The event is widely discussed in the press.

Among the right-wing paper "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" (22 Feb.) is highly pleased. "One can only appreciate this expression of interest which redeems Pres. Roosevelt's promise." It points out that 10,000 additional tons of wheat a month will be required to furnish 7 million Italians with these extra rations. "L'ITALIA NUOVA" limits its comment to "this increase corresponds to what Pres. Roosevelt already promised." The center and leftist papers bring the news without comment. Among the independents "IL TEMPO" believes that if this policy of increasing rations were continued, the fight against the black market could be won. "IL GLOBO" points to the additional transportation burdens the Allies have been willing to assume to make these higher rations possible. "LI ERA STAMPA", "L'INDIPENDENTE", and "IL LAVORO" comment on the benefits to the workers and the poor. "IL MOMENTO" observes that the new rations are considerably higher than the best rations during 9 months of German domination.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785072

1175

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APPENDIX II NO. 57

CONFIDENTIAL

APULIAN NEWSPAPERS

NAME	CHARACTER	ISSUE	DAY OF ISSUE	EDITOR	AD
BARI					
AVANTI	Socialist	Weekly	Saturday	Ser.Azzolini	D.Ali
CIVILTA' PROLETARIA	Communist	Weekly	Sunday	A.Di Donato	P'za
AURORA SERAFICA	Religious	Monthly	1st of month	P.A.DE Ruggero	Abbre
DOMENICA RELIGIOSA	Religious	Monthly	1st of month	Sac.M.Minguzzi	Putig
EDUCARE	. . .	Monthly	1st of month	Unof.Bisceglie	Bonar
GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO	PWB Contr.	Daily		Luigi DeSecly	P'za
IL GRILLO PARLANTE	Humorous	Bi-mon.		Nicola Pastina	Melo
L'IDEA LIBERALE	demo-liberal	Weekly	Sunday	Giuseppe Gioia	Pieci
L'ITALIA DEL POPOLO	Action Party	Weekly	Tuesday	D.co Pastina	Rober
LA LANTERNA	Student paper	Weekly	Saturday	M.le Tonatelli	P.za
IL NUOVO RISORGIMENTO	Youth organ	Weekly	Friday	Vittorio Fiore	Calef
LA RASSEGNA	Impartial	Weekly	Thursday	A.Io Amendola	Putig
IL RISVEGLIO	Chr.Demo.	Weekly	Saturday	N.le Lojacono	Beati
PENSIERO E VITA	Religious	Weekly	Saturday	At.io Germano	P.za
VITA CARMELITANA	Religious	Monthly	1st of month	P.Gerardo Ronga	Corso
BRINDISI					
L'UNIONE	Monarchist	Weekly	Sunday	Jof.Chelotti	P'za
LECCE					
DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO	Labour Party	Weekly	Monday	P.ro Massari	Palmi
LA BOTTEGA DEI QUATTRO	Impartial	Weekly	Saturday	Dino Satolli	Vico
LIBERA VOCE	Action Party	Weekly	Wednesday	Federico Messa	Dell'
LA PROVINCIA DI LECCE		Weekly	Sunday	..do Bernardini	Giaco
IL TRIBUNO SALENTINO	Socialist	Weekly	Saturday	Umberto Pepe	Marco
IL SALENTO	Demo-Liberal	Weekly	Saturday	Giorgio Bernardini	
					P.za

CONFIDENTIAL

1176

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APULIAN NEWSPAPERS

APPENDIX II No. 57

	CHARACTER	ISSUE	DAY OF ISSUE	EDITOR	ADDRESS OF PAPER	CIRCULATION
	Socialist	Weekly	Saturday	Ser.Azzolini	D.Alighieri 84	20,000
RIA	Communist	Weekly	Sunday	A.Di Donato	P'za Roma 18	35,600
	Religious	Monthly	1st of month	P.A.DE Ruggero	Abbrescia 96	5,000
SA	Religious	Monthly	1st of month	Sac.M.Minguzzi	Putignani 38	8,000
		Monthly	1st of month	Onof.Bisceglie	Bonazzi 9	1,500
ZZO GIORNO	PWB Contr.	Daily		Luigi DeSerly	P'za Roma 48	70,000
NTE	Humorous	Bi-mon.		Nicola Pastinà	Melo 235	10,000
	demo-liberal	Weekly	Sunday	Giuseppe Gioia	Piccinni 6	15,000
POLO	Action Party	Weekly	Tuesday	D.co Pestina	Roberto da Bari 26	15,000
	Student paper	Weekly	Saturday	M.le Donatelli	P.za Umberto 3	3,000
IMENTO	Youth organ	Weekly	Friday	Vittorio Fiore	Calefati 133	5,000
	Impartial	Weekly	Thursday	A.io Amendola	Putignani 94	12,000
	Chr.Demo.	Weekly	Saturday	N.le Lojacono	Beatillo 6	12,000
	Religious	Weekly	Saturday	At.io Germano	P.za Umberto 3	6,000
A	Religious	Monthly	1st of month	P.Gerardo Ronga	Corso Sicilia 200	500
	Monarchist	Weekly	Sunday	Jef.Chelotti	P'za Cairoli 32	
LAVORO	Labour Party	Weekly	Monday	P.ro Massari	Palmieri 42	4,000
QUATTRO	Impartial	Weekly	Saturday	Dino Satolli	Vico dei Nobi 5	
	Action Party	Weekly	Wednesday	Federico Massa	Dell'Antoglietta 6	
LECCE		Weekly	Sunday	A.do Bernardini	Giacomo Matteotti 27	
NTINO	Socialist	Weekly	Saturday	Umberto Pepe	Marco Basseo 15	3,000
	Demo-Liberal	Weekly	Saturday	Giorgio Bernardini	P.za S.Sebastiano	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

N. 57.

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NAME	CHARACTER	ISSUE	DAY OF ISSUE	EDITOR	APPENDIX ADDR PAP
TARANTO					
VOCE DEL POPOLO	Monarchist	Weekly	Monday	Dino Rizzo	P.ge
FORZE UNITE	Com.Lib. Unofficially	Weekly	Sunday	M.le Pierri	Corso
LA RINASCITA	Demo-Liberal	Bi-weekly		F.co Ferraiolo	P.za
CORRIERE IONICO		Weekly	Saturday	M.ro Mandrillo	Anfit
TRANI					
ROGATE ERGO	Religious	Monthly	1st of Mohth	Padre S.Santoro	Isti dei
POTENZA					
RINASCITA	Democrat	Tri-Mon.		Salvatore Fagliuca	
IL LAVORATORE	Socialist	Bi-mon.		Vincenzo Torsio	Carlo
L'ORDINE	Demo-Chr.	Tri-Mon.		Gaetano De Bonis	Roma
AZIONE PROLETARIA	Communist	Weekly	Sunday	M.le Pellicani	P.za
IL GAZZETTINO	(has local authority to publish)	Bi-Mon.		Benedetto Stoppelli	
ANDRIA					
L'IDEA DI ANDRIA	Local News	Monthly	1st of Month	Eligio Porgigni	
LUCERA					
AZIONE DEMOCRATICA	Local News	Weekly	Saturday	Ercole Conti	Corso
MOLFETTA					
MILES CHRISTI	Seminar-Periodical	Bi-Mon.		Mons.Corrado Ursi	Se Re
CASAMASSIMA					
LA CROCE	Religious	Bi-Mon.		Don G.Mi Perniola	Co

CONFIDENTIAL

1178

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APPENDIX II N . 57

	CHARACTER	ISSUE	DAY OF ISSUE	EDITOR	ADDRESS OF PAPER	CIRCULATION
(LO	Monarchist	Weekly	Monday	Dino Rizzo	P.ge Amedeo 7	
	Com.Lib. Unofficially	Weekly	Sunday	M.le Pierri	Corso Umberto 129	
ICO	Demo-Liberal	Bi-weekly Weekly	Saturday	F.co Ferraiolo M.ro Mandrillo	P.za Archita 7 Anfitcatro 199	
	Religious	Monthly	1st of Mohth	Padre S.Santoro	Istituto Antoniano dei P.P.Rogazionisti	
	Democrat	Tri-Mon.		Salvatore Fagliuca		
	Socialist	Bi-mon.		Vincenzo Torsio	Carlo Pisacane 5.	1,000
	Demo-Chr.	Tri-Mon.		Gaetano De Bonis	Roma 113	2,000
T..RIA	Communist (has local authority to publish)	Weekly	Sunday	M.le Pellicani	P.za Matteotti	2,000
		Bi-Mon.		Benedetto Stoppelli	G.Albini 3	
DRIA	Local News	Monthly	1st of Month	Eligio Morgigni		
RATICA	Local News	Weekly	Saturday	Ercole Conti	Corso Umberto I .26	2,000
I	Seminar-Periodical	Bi-Mon.		Mons.Corrado Urai	Seminario Regionale	1,500
IM.	Religious	Bi-Mon.		Don G.Mi Perniola	Casamassima	

1179

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APULIAN MAGAZINES

APPENDIX II No. 5

NAME	CHARACTER	ISSUE	DAY OF ISSUE	EDITOR	ADDRESS
BARI					
FIAMMA	Women's Magazine	Monthly	1st of Month	Cina Pace	F.pe
GIOCONDA	Women's Magazine	Bi-mon.		M.Dragonetti	Re D
L'ECO	Foreign Press Review	Bi-Mon.		Guido Barbone	N.D
RACCONTI	Stories	Bi-Mon.		A.Strippoli	Gar
RADIO CANZONI PER TUTTI	Songs	Monthly	1st of Month	P.Mengoli V.V.Crocitto	Via d

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

APULIAN MAGAZINES

	CHARACTER	ISSUE	DAY OF ISSUE	EDITOR	ADDRESS OF PAPER	CIRCULATION
	Women's Magazine	Monthly	1st of Month	Cina Pace	F.pe Amedeo 31	6,000
	Women's Magazine	Bi-mon.		M.Dragonetti	Re David 188	6,000
	Foreign Press Review	Bi-Mon.		Guido Barbone	N.De Nicolò 7	8,000
	Stories	Bi-Mon.		A.Strippoli	Garruba 207	5,000
PER TUTTI	Songs	Monthly	1st of Month	P.Mengoli V.V.Crocitto	Via M.Cristina di Savoia 47	5,000

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
JAN.-APR. 1945
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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section 23rd February, 1945.

N° 7 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Policy of the Central Bloc	1
2	Reaction to Crimea Conference	6
3	Partisans in the Ravenna Area	9
	ECONOMIC	
4	Financing Reconstruction	11
5	Prices	11
	PUBLIC OPINION	
6	Florentines beat up Fascists	13
7	Leaflet	13
	PROPAGANDA	
8	The Corriere di Lucca Affair	14
9	Press Meeting	15
10	Corriere del Mattino changes hands	15
11	"Such was Fascism"	15
12	Films	16
13	Patriots' Day in Florence	16
	GENERAL	
14	Gas for Florentines	18
15	Meals for Schoolchildren	18
	APPENDIX I	
	Conditions in Forli	I-III
	APPENDIX II	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Policy of the Central Bloc	1
2	Reaction to Crimea Conference	6
3	Partisans in the Ravenna Area	9
	ECONOMIC	
4	Financing Reconstruction	11
5	Prices	11
	PUBLIC OPINION	
6	Florentines beat up Fascists	13
7	Leaflet	13
	PROPAGANDA	
8	The Corriere di Lucca Affair	14
9	Press Meeting	15
10	Corriere del Mattino changes hands	15
11	"Such was Fascism"	15
12	Films	16
13	Patriots' Day in Florence	16
	GENERAL	
14	Gas for Florentines	18
15	Meals for Schoolchildren	18
	APPENDIX I	
	Conditions in Forli	I-III
	APPENDIX II	
	News from Piombino	IV-VIII

NOTE: Throughout this report passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

5004

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL

N° 7.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section

23rd February, 1945.

N° 7 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY

The subjects chiefly discussed by local politicians since the last report - the ordinary workaday inidvidual is either too busy or too apathetic to bother about them - are the policy of the Centre Bloc and the Crimean Conference. Opinions regarding the constitution of a Centre Bloc follow fairly closely, when they do not merely echo, those voiced in Rome, although it is interesting to note that there are divergencies of views within both the Action Party and the Christian Democratic Party. Public reaction to Yalta is also what might have been expected, viz. general agreement with the main principles enunciated coupled with chagrin at the complete absence of any mention of Italy

The financing of reconstruction in Tuscany is the subject of an interesting report by the leader of the local Liberal Party. Predicting that the Italian Government will not be able to foot the war damages bill in full, he urges adoption of a system of intermediate financing by an independent organisation following in its broad lines the plan used for a similar purpose after the last war.

The recent incident in which two ex-squadristi were beaten up by a crowd may be taken as an indication that the public is beginning to tire of official procrastination in the handling of the epuration problem. There has also been a recrudescence of "smearing", involving chiefly intellectuals and the aristocracy.

The Press in Tuscany comes in for more than usual attention in this week's report, the highlight being the transfer of the P.W.B. Corriere del Mattino to the Commune of Florence, a step which is redolent of implications for the future of Italian journalism. The Corriere di Lucca affair, which has now been

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The report ends with appendices illustrating conditions in Forli and Piombino respectively.

093

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL N° 7.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512

"D" Section 23rd February, 1945.

N° 7 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL

1. The Policy of the Central Bloc.

Towards the end of January an interesting discussion was started in the Roman press by the Action Party leader Ugo La Malfa, who, in the paper Italia Libera, sustained the thesis that to avoid revolutionary changes in the structure of the state it was necessary to form a bloc of democratic parties. The argument was that this bloc, of radical tendencies, would be able to give such a thorough overhaul to the present economic system that reforms commensurate to the needs of the situation would be carried out, but without revolution, and democracy would be thereby preserved. The plan envisaged the separation of the Socialists from the Communists, and the inclusion of the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Action Party in the bloc on a platform which would carry the Catholic Party somewhat to the left of its present position. This plan was said to have the advantage of preserving the political outlook of the lower middle classes who are at present opposed to revolution and the totalitarian state but whose economic condition is forcing them into the ranks of the proletariat, and might lead them eventually to pursue the way of mass revolt. If the central bloc attracted this large class by its practical promise of reform, it would also have the result of avoiding an opposite danger to that mentioned above, namely, it would prevent a terrified bourgeoisie, threatened by a powerful Communist-Socialist coalition, from falling into the arms of reaction.

The Secretary of the Socialist Party, Pietro Nenni, replied in Avanti that the Socialists would not break their pact of unity with the Communists recalling that there had

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The Secretary of the Socialist Party, Pietro Nenni, replied in Avanti that the Socialists would not break their pact of unity with the Communists recalling that there had been a triumph of reaction in France and Germany, where the two proletarian parties had separated. Guido Gonella, on the other hand, writing in the Christian Democrat paper Il Popolo, contested Nenni's statement by pointing out that in Russia Communism had completely absorbed Socialism, and he substantially agreed with La Malfa's thesis that a central bloc must be formed in which the Socialists should also take part. The Communist Party, as was to be expected, showed considerable hostility to the proposal and by the beginning of February the discussion of the plan, at least in the Roman newspapers, had

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

ceased. The ballon d'essai, however, though it has not travelled very far is still probably hovering in the political sky.

No sooner had the clash of contending arguments fallen silent in Rome than the same polemic was opened in Florence on February 10th in an article by the editor of the Corriere del Mattino Count Fossi (who belongs to no party) in which he argued in favour of the creation of the central bloc, comprising progressive Liberals, Labour Democrats, Christian Democrats, Socialists and members of the Action Party and declared that such a 'centre' ought to have the political direction of the country. Fossi argues that men's social freedom - the freedom from feudal privileges, from inequalities before the law - was conquered by the triumph of the liberal spirit, but that no sooner had this freedom been won than it became apparent that men were being enslaved in other ways. Beneath the apparent equality of all citizens there were being born new privileges and inequalities, those which the large industries and financial organisms brought into being. The problem of liberty has therefore taken on a new aspect, it must now be dealt with by enriching the legal liberty of the citizen with the economic liberty of the worker and it can be achieved practically by the uniting in a joint programme of the aims of liberalism with those of socialism.

The first reply to these suggestions was made by the Communist Luigi Sacconi, director of the Press Committee of the Nazione del Popolo, in that paper on 15th February. He pointed out that the omission of the Communists from the bloc would be to exclude this party from active participation in the political reconstruction of the country and to relegate it to a role of opposition and criticism. The writer recalled the honourable part played by Communists in the ranks of the Committees of National Liberation during the fight against Fascism, the sacrifices of Communist partisans, the unity of action obtained by the party on the formation of the last Badoglio cabinet and the second Bonomi government and its energetic propaganda in favour of a strong national army. The formation of this bloc with the exclusion of the Communists, argues Sacconi, would be tantamount to an admission by the parties of the coalition that the present programme for which all parties in the Committee are fighting - that is to attain liberty and democracy on a national scale - cannot be realized. As regards economic liberty

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The Socialist reply was made in La Nazione del Popolo on 17th February. It was written by Giovanni Pieraccini, who states

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

that his chief object in replying is to dispel the impression that the Socialists adhered to Count Fossi's views. Pieraccini's main criticism of the central bloc programme is that it would break up the unity of the Committees of National Liberation in which all the anti-Fascist forces of the country were pledged to lead the people, by means of the Constituent Assembly, towards a progressive democracy and the material and moral reconstruction of the nation. Hence a policy of blocs was superfluous. The Socialist-Communist pact was no mere party bloc but a particular aspect of the general will to collaborate of the six parties of the Committee. The pact of unity of action, which admittedly had not functioned perfectly, was a guarantee that the workers would not neutralize their political activity in fratricidal strife. It was not directed against any other party. The writer states: "We Socialists have the same social claims to make as the Communists. We are not a centre party; whoever imagines that we are further to the right than the Communists is profoundly mistaken." Since the name of Saragat was mentioned in Fossi's article as being representative of the Socialist current which it was hoped would detach itself from the alliance with the Communists, Pieraccini quotes a passage which Saragat wrote in the Roman paper Avanti of January 16th:- "It is therefore clear that the (Socialist) party cannot adhere to a policy which tends towards the formation of a central bloc which would result in a weakening of the pact of unity of action."

The above newspaper articles indicate to some extent the disposition of political opinion in Florence in this debate. They do not however present a complete picture. A P.W.B. officer interviewed political personalities on this subject and obtained some statements which help to colour the design. The most interesting account was given by the young President of the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, Professor Ragghianti. According to him, the idea of forming a central bloc of democratic parties was born several months ago as a result of conversations which he had had with Avv. Piccioni of the Christian Democrat Party. The germ of the idea was derived from the fact that in Ragghianti's view the present line-up of the parties did not correspond to political realities. Doctrinaires in each party produced the differences of opinion and the polemics which filled the papers, but there was also in various parties a progressive democratic section whose views on the fundamental problems of Italian politics were very similar. Ragghianti mentioned the names of politicians who were of this progressive

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

Socialist-Communist pact was no mere party bloc but a particular aspect of the general will to collaborate of the six parties of the Committee. The pact of unity of action, which admittedly has not functioned perfectly, was a guarantee that the workers would not neutralize their political activity in fratricidal strife. It was not directed against any other party. The writer states: "We Socialists have the same social claims to make as the Communists. We are not a centre party; whoever imagines that we are further to the right than the Communists is profoundly mistaken." Since the name of Saragat was mentioned in Rossi's article as being representative of the Socialist current which it was hoped would detach itself from the alliance with the Communists, Pieraccini quotes a passage which Saragat wrote in the Roman paper Avanti of January 16th:- "It is therefore clear that the (Socialist) party cannot adhere to a policy which tends towards the formation of a central bloc which would result in a weakening of the pact of unity of action."

The above newspaper articles indicate to some extent the disposition of political opinion in Florence in this debate. They do not however present a complete picture. A P.W.B. officer interviewed political personalities on this subject and obtained some statements which help to colour the design. The most interesting account was given by the young President of the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, Professor Ragghianti. According to him, the idea of forming a central bloc of democratic parties was born several months ago as a result of conversations which he had had with Avv. Piccioni of the Christian Democrat Party. The germ of the idea was derived from the fact that in Ragghianti's view the present line-up of the parties did not correspond to political realities. Doctrinaires in each party produced the differences of opinion and the polemics which filled the papers, but there was also in various parties a progressive democratic section whose views on the fundamental problems of Italian politics were very similar. Ragghianti mentioned the names of politicians who were of this progressive and reformist temper - in the Socialist Party, Saragat, Silone, Calosso; in the Liberal Party, Calvi, Bergami, Parente; in the Christian Democrat Party, Piccioni, Grocchi, Ravaioli. The present constitution of and relationship between the parties produced a permanent crisis where the parties neutralize each-other's activity by pulling different directions. The result is the Bonomi government. The programme of the central bloc would find a large measure of support in several parties and would prevent violent swings of the political pendulum from extreme left to extreme right.

5991

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

After his talks with Piccioni, said Ragghianti, there was further discussion of the question between representatives of the Christian Democrat and Action Parties when the Christian Democrat minister of industry, Gronchi, came to Florence on 25th October, 1944. These discussions gave some hope of developing the idea practically, when the rapprochement between the two parties was somewhat energetically disturbed by a speech of Emilio Lussu in Rome on 19th November 1944 in which the Action Party leader deprecated the move of the Communists in breaking up the left-wing alliance with their policy of compromises and characterized the Christian Democrats as reactionaries. The Christian Democrats thereafter became somewhat diffident as to the possibilities of collaborating with the Action Party. Lately, however, according to Ragghianti, better relations have been re-established. He said that Avv. Piccioni of the Florentine Christian Democrats was at present in Rome and was no doubt discussing the idea of the central bloc with his party leaders there. Ragghianti himself was soon going to Rome and would bring up the same subject in talks with his own leaders.

As to the future of the proposal among the parties in Florence, Ragghianti maintained that there were good hopes of its realization here. The Action Party leaders get on well both with the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, though the latter two parties are not on such good terms owing to the inherited anti-clericalism of the Socialists. On the other hand, said Ragghianti, Communists and Socialists in Florence and especially in smaller provincial centres are often competitors - they too often have the same objectives to be on the best of terms. Although Nenni, who is the extreme exponent in the Socialist Party of the unity of Communism and Socialism, had at the moment a great ascendancy within his party, he was, in Ragghianti's view, a man of an outworn generation whose influence must decline.

The opinions of Ragghianti were not altogether confirmed by an active member of the Christian Democrat Party in Florence, Professor Vito Brance. He declared himself to be personally against the idea and said that although Avv. Piccioni had once been attracted by the idea, he had certain doubts about it now. In Brance's view there were considerable disadvantages and difficulties in carrying out the scheme.

The disadvantages were that it would destroy the unity of the Committees of Liberation which are now an integral part of the political rebirth of the nation. Secondly it would have the effect of excluding the Communists, making them more extreme

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 748021

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The opinions of Ragghianti were not altogether confirmed by an active member of the Christian Democrat Party in Florence, Professor Vito Branca. He declared himself to be personally against the idea and said that although Avv. Piccioni had once been attracted by the idea, he had certain doubts about it now. In Branca's view there were considerable disadvantages and difficulties in carrying out the scheme.

The disadvantages were that it would destroy the unity of the Committees of Liberation which are now an integral part of the political rebirth of the nation. Secondly it would have the effect of excluding the Communists, making them more extreme and antagonistic to the other parties of the Committee. It would have a similar effect on the right-wing groups. Thirdly if the centre bloc was to be formed of elements of various parties, it would end by creating more parties than at present. On the other hand if it was to be an alliance of existing parties, there were many difficulties. Branca did not believe in a split between the Communists and Socialists. Though they

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

sometimes expressed open disagreement this was in the nature of a family quarrel. Moreover there were many points of divergence between the Christian Democrats and Action Party which would make combined action in many spheres impossible. He instanced the questions of Church and State and the Schools. Between Socialists and Christian Democrats there was a fundamental disagreement as to ends - the Socialists desiring nationalization of private property while the Christian Democrats were aiming at its socialization. Further Christian Democrats wanted participation by workers in the ownership and management of factories while the left was opposed to this on the grounds that it would make the worker a bourgeois. Thus even if there was agreement in accepting the democratic method among the components of the central bloc, there would be disagreement about many questions of policy. In Franca's view co-operation between democratic parties for specific political purposes was both possible and desirable and this would be practical on major issues such as what should be the form of the state. He himself envisaged eventually a political configuration of four large parties or groups - the Marxist-group, comprising Communists and non-reformist Socialists; the Liberal-Socialist group, comprising **reformist** Socialists, Action Party and advanced Liberals; the Christian Democrat group, and the Conservative group, comprising elements of the present Liberal Party, Monarchists and other Conservatives. This formation of parties would, according to Franca, respond to the realities of the political situation in Italy. A Communist member of the C.T.L.N., Giulio Montelatici, when interviewed, did not contribute anything very new to the discussion. He re-stated the arguments of his party as they appeared in Luigi Sacconi's article in the Nazione del Popolo - already referred to - and made the point that at least until the holding of the Constituent Assembly the parties should do nothing to jeopardize the unity of the Committees of Liberation which were the best guarantee, in present conditions, for ensuring the reconstruction of the country.

To sum up the discussion it may be said that the idea of the central bloc is one which has received careful attention in many quarters and is probably destined to grow in strength as the Committees of Liberation fade from the political scene. The propagators of the idea - leaders of the Action Party - have an obvious interest in getting it accepted since they would seem at the moment to be running the risk of being relegated to the limbo of political enterprises where the statesman is able neither to suffer the infernal agitation of an effective

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5090

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2. Public Reaction to the Crimea Conference.

The historic declaration made at Yalta in the Crimea by President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin could not fail to rouse some interest among the people of Florence, though reactions to the document have been somewhat divergent. The general public, which is apt to judge things in terms of its immediate interests, felt a sharp disappointment, increased no doubt by certain speculative articles in the press about the forthcoming inclusion of Italy in the alliance, that no mention was made of Italy in the course of the declarations. The people find it unfair that they should be asked to give full co-operation in the war effort and should have made a considerable contribution to this effort, without being given any indication of what their future status will be and with the undisclosed terms of an allegedly hard armistice hanging over them. Thus the man in the street if asked about the conference at Yalta will shrug his shoulders and say: "What do I care about it? It has nothing to do with us."

In political and intellectual circles the reaction is more positive. There is a feeling among certain politicians of mature outlook that the decision of the Big Three to keep matters in their own hands for some period after the conclusion of the war, by re-establishing order and creating those conditions in which free elections can be held, is the only one that corresponds to the realities of the situation and the only one that can prevent European anarchy. In this view both Carlo Morandi, Professor of History at Florence University and a Labour Democrat in politics, and the President of the C.T.L.N., Rasghianti, a member of the Action Party, concurred. The same opinion was also expressed by Vittorio Santoli, a Liberal writer, in an article in the Nazione del Popol of 16th February. Whereas however, these men of balanced outlook appear to trust the intentions of the Big Three in assuming the tutelage of Europe, there exists amongst younger intellectuals a feeling of suspicion that the tutelage will be developed into a stern discipline to suit the temperament of the tutor and that the maxim "cuius regio illius religio" is likely to be verified. This argument is supported by reference to the settlement of the Polish and the Yugoslav problems without consulting all the interested parties and by the sanctification of the principles of Dumbarton Oaks which were not considered, in these Italian circles, to be very democratic. It may be said in general that most people agree as to the necessity for leader-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the forthcoming inclusion of Italy in the alliance, that no mention was made of Italy in the course of the declarations. The people find it unfair that they should be asked to give full co-operation in the war effort and should have made a considerable contribution to this effort, without being given any indication of what their future status will be and with the undisclosed terms of an allegedly hard armistice hanging over them. Thus the man in the street if asked about the conference at Yalta will shrug his shoulders and say: "What do I care about it? It has nothing to do with us."

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The settlement of the Polish dispute has roused great misgivings in sections of public opinion, particularly among Catholics who have a deep distrust of Russia's intentions with regard to Poland. The protest of the Polish government in London has made a considerable impression. There are however, sections of public opinion towards the left who have little sympathy for the London Poles. It is generally felt however, that the solution adopted represents a diplomatic triumph for Russia. The opening phrase of that part of the declaration which deals with Poland - "following the complete liberation of this country by the Red Army a new situation has been created" - which is used as an introduction to the dispositions which follow, is looked at with suspicion because if any new situation of fact were to justify modifying frontiers and making other radical changes in the sovereignty of states without their consent, the Atlantic Charter could only be considered a very dead letter.

Though this decision of the Big Three of a concrete case has not given satisfaction generally, certain enunciations of the principles of international collaboration after the war were welcomed. The commentaries in both the Florence newspapers observed that the promise of <u>combined action</u> by the three Great Powers in giving assistance to those people, who, after liberation from nazi-fascist tyranny, are trying to exercise their rights in the atmosphere of liberty, disposes of the fears, which were widely entertained, that Europe was to be divided into spheres of influence. It is also felt, in principle at least, that the Crimea Conference has reinforced the doctrines of the Atlantic Charter.

<u>Some Individual Opinions.</u>

1. Statement by leaders of the Labour Democrat Party (which has a certain following among University students.)

"The Labour Democrat Party welcomed with great satisfaction the results of the Yalta Conference...not only for the contribution which they will bring to a successful conclusion of the war and the equitable and timely solution of immediate problems but for their high constructive value. The Party recognizes in the decisions of the Conference and in the spirit which inspired them (1) the re-affirmed will of the United Nations to prepare, organize and defend a lasting peace; not to abandon Europe, torn by war, to herself, but to assist the needy popu-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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2. Professor Carlo Ragghianti, President of the C.T.L.N.

The general impression was that the war would be shortened and that though agreement between the Big Three was not complete

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

the declaration was less generic than others and some knotty problems had been settled e.g. Poland and Yugoslavia. Moreover public opinion was pleased to note in the declaration a re-statement of the principles of the Atlantic Charter. He had his doubts about the advisability of the territorial changes planned with relation to Poland but believed the device of forming an all-party provisional government there would be a wise move as there were numerous political currents in that country. He felt the declaration regarding Yugoslavia was fair. As to Italy, it was of course a disappointment to Italians that their country had not been mentioned but in his view it was intended to show that judgement on Italy was being suspended. There was one point which Italians were anxious to know about. Since Italy's declaration of war on Germany the Italians were being treated as enemies by the Germans who were robbing Italy of money, works of art and industrial machinery. Would Italy have the benefit of reparations paid by Germany?

3. Professor Vito Branca of the University of Florence, Christian Democrat.

There has been great disappointment at the failure to mention Italy at the conference. This together with certain other events such as the publication (in Voce Repubblicana of February 4th) of a dispatch sent by Lord Halifax to the U.S. Government in August last stating British policy with regard to Italy as being the minimum help necessary to enable her to co-operate in the war effort, have caused some distress amongst Italians.

Though it is realized that the Big Three must exercise overriding powers to restore order in Europe, it is a pity that it was not made clear that these powers were of a temporary nature. He was very apprehensive as to the results of the solution of the Polish question which was to be imposed upon the Poles without consulting them. If the future of states is to be shaped by a few great powers the rights of sovereignty will be imperilled. Some limit to national sovereignty is no doubt necessary at present to arrive at a settlement but it should be obtained if possible by consent rather than by imposition.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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4. Giulio Montiletici, Communist, Member of the C.T.L.N.

The Communist Party of Florence is completely satisfied with the results of the Yalta conference both with regard to the plans concerted for finishing the war and with regard to post-war policy. The conference was a triumph of unity. Like all Italians the Communists would have been pleased if Italy had been dealt with at the conference but they understood the silence about their country for they felt that the Italian nation as a whole had not shown a decided will to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

dedicate itself entirely to winning the war. Certain classes still had a nostalgia for the past and this may have influenced the attitude of the Big Three towards Italy.

3. Partisans in the Ravenna Area.

The following account has been received from an Italian officer who has been in close contact with the partisans in VII Army area.

The best formation of partisans which VIII Army has met with in its advance up the Adriatic coast is the 28 Garibaldi Brigade called the Mario Gordini Brigade after a patriot who, after inspiring the local partisan bands, was captured by the Germans and shot. Gordini was a Communist.

The men of the brigade were formed into five detachments under the single command of Bulow: they were about 1,000 strong with 500 more collaborators.

I have been with this brigade about two months and a half. The members declare themselves to be apolitical but in reality the majority are communists. They are well disciplined and obey scrupulously the orders of their chief Bulow, who is a reserve lieutenant of the infantry. He is a man of the people, intelligent and an indefatigable worker and he has the patriotic sentiments of a good Italian. I don't know whether he receives any orders from others, (N.B. Orders from Italian political superiors are presumably intended here), but certainly in appearance he is the absolute head. He does not talk politics but I believe he belongs to the communist party.

To begin with the Patriots showed no sympathy for the Italian army but a while ago the situation changed in this area. There is in fact a well organized propaganda by the partisans in favour of the army and every effort is made to bring about contacts between partisans and soldiers. This is a point worth noting. This change of attitude followed the return early in January of Bulow from a journey in southern and central Italy. I think he was also in Rome.

About a fortnight ago a Partisan Centre was opened in Ravenna which was started by VIII Army, A.M.G. In this centre

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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About a fortnight ago a Partisan Centre was opened in Ravenna which was started by VIII Army, A.M.G. In this centre demobilized patriots find asylum and assistance. There are at the moment 90. The Partisan Centre is a large edifice furnished with every comfort. It will be capable eventually of taking in 600 people: at present it is fitted up to take 300. Rations and a large part of the fittings are supplied by the Allies. After a period of rest up to a month, patriots are given employment according to their bent. The various administrative posts are entrusted to a committee of 5 patriots under my control each of whom represents a political party. The Allied officer in charge is well liked by all the partisans.

5083

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

....In general the partisans have not created trouble for the Allied authorities; there have been some incidents but these were not serious and were due to misunderstandings. The patriots in general collaborate willingly with the Allies but there is great discord between them and the Carabinieri. This is due amongst other things to the traditional Mazzinian republicanism which is widespread throughout the zone.

Owing to recent happenings in Greece, the patriots, while deprecating the fact that these disturbed the military operations of the Allies, showed themselves favourable to the Greek partisans.

The attitude of the allies towards the partisans of Ravenna is recorded with satisfaction and the young men are grateful for the treatment accorded to them. Generally speaking there is no discontent.

I do not think that in this zone there will arise to-morrow a serious partisan problem as long as things go on in the same way as at present. It is necessary to choose with great care the Allied and Italian officers who have to deal with the partisans (especially the latter officers). This is a delicate job and it is absolutely vital to remember that these men have lived, for a long time, a life of adventure and in many cases respect for the law has been lost sight of by the very nature of the case. It is necessary to lead back the partisans to the way of law and order gradually and with tact and comprehension.

In this zone partisans enrolled in the army are very few for two reasons, mainly - the recruiting campaign was carried out badly and neglectfully (by a representative of the Italian army); and, secondly, the partisans now enrolled do not leave their formations."

The contributor of this report added that it was his impression that the partisans were now doing their utmost to mix with soldiers of the Italian army, inviting them to entertainments, to their Centre and so forth. A good deal of political propaganda is done by means of these contacts according to this source.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNO No. 78508

ECONOMIC

4. Financing Reconstruction.

Avv. Eugenio Artom, Liberal and Vice-President of the C.T.L.N., who was instructed some time ago by the Committee to work out a plan for the financing of reconstruction in the region of Tuscany, has now presented his report.

Avv. Artom starts out from the assumption that in practice the State will not be able to foot the bill for war damages in toto and that in any case payments would not be made until after completion of the repairs or rebuilding involved. The intermediate financing of this work is accordingly a prime necessity in the majority of cases. Artom considers the ordinary forms of credit unsuitable and foresees the necessity of promoting legislation for establishing a system of intermediate financing analogous to what was used with success after the last war in connection with the reconstruction of Veneto. This credit, which would be secured by first mortgage and which would normally be granted for a period not exceeding five years, would place the "sinistrato" in funds to enable him to undertake repairs or reconstruction without delay (the actual money would be paid out gradually according as the work progressed). The rate of interest would be low, there would be no sinking fund provisions, and repayment would be by easy instalments.

Artom then considers the various media through which the credit could best be extended and comes to the conclusion that the Savings Bank of Florence being a non-profit institution is the most suitable organization for the purpose. He thinks that the Bank could devote from 10-15% of its deposits for this financing, a percentage not likely to constitute too great a strain on it. Moreover, the loans would chiefly be utilized for urban reconstruction and the Bank would only engage in land credit operations where it was found necessary to help out the already existing Istituto Federale di Credito Agrario, which would be granting reconstruction credit to farmers.

5. Prices.

Prices of unrationed commodities show a slight decrease following the deblocking of stocks, although they are still beyond the purse of the ordinary individual. Eggs, for instance,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

region of Tuscany, [illegible]

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5. Prices.

Prices of unrationed commodities show a slight decrease following the deblocking of stocks, although they are still beyond the purse of the ordinary individual. Eggs, for instance, have dropped from 29 to 25 lire each, dried figs from 14 to 11 lire the hectogramme and chestnut flour from 110 to 90 the kilo.

The sale of fish, which has hitherto been subject to rationing, is now free. This is because it has been found impossible to control its distribution on account of the difficulty of conserving supplies. The electrical pressure at present available does not in fact allow of the satisfactory

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758502

operation of the communal refrigerator.

The following prices are current on the Florence Black Market:

Food-stuffs.	Lire
White flour	120 the kilo
Maize	80 " "
Salami	900 " "
Ham	1,000 " "
Olive oil	400 the litre
Beef	450 the kilo
Sugar (white)	800 " "
Sugar (brown)	650 " "
Other goods.	
Linseed oil	350 the kilo
Varnish (enamel)	700 " "
Fish Glue	800 " "
Needles	120 the packet of 20
Kerosene	130 the litre
Petrol	30 " "
Sheet brass	300 the kilo
Shoes (men's - in leather)	6,000 the pair
Sprigs for shoes	1,500 the kilo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

PUBLIC OPINION

6. Florentines beat up Fascists.

The offices of the Communist Party were the scene of an incident on February 21st in which two persons recognized as ex-squadristi were beaten up by a crowd. Nobody attempted to interfere and it looks as though this sort of reaction has been accepted as a natural consequence of official procrastination in dealing with collaborationists.

An erroneous opinion commonly voiced in Florence is that the Allied Command are purposely countenancing leniency vis-à-vis ex-Fascists, and it is a fact that persons notoriously identified with the old régime are still at large. It is thought that unless epuration is speeded up secret groups of the Klu Klux Klan type will spring up and take the law into their own hands.

7. Leaflet.

An unsigned leaflet attacking the manager of the Nazione del Popolo appeared the other day on the walls near the Nazione offices in Florence. The leaflet, which is probably the work of an "epurated" journalist, states that Piero Compagno is a pseudonym used by the "direttore responsabile" to hide his fascist past. Incidentally, the slow epuration of Florentine journalists is causing considerable discontent and it is the popular belief that the editorial staffs of the two Florentine news-sheets are composed of old and ardent fascists.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

PROPAGANDA

8- The Corriere di Lucca Affair.

The affair started with an editorial which appeared in January in the Corriere di Lucca and was brought into prominence when Avanti of February 3rd issued a "corsivo" alleging that the editorial staff of the Lucca sheet was 100% Fascist. The incident, it seems, has now been settled satisfactorily but it is thought that in view of the publicity given to it, a few words would not be out of place here describing the events leading up to the situation and the way such situation was handled.

The C.L.N. of Lucca approached this P.W.B. Unit strongly protesting against the abovementioned editorial, against the editors of the Corriere di Lucca whom they accused of being Fascists and against a P.W.B. sergeant in Lucca whom they said was arbitrarily allowing the paper to be run on lines contrary to the declared policy of P.W.B. and A.M.G. The Press Officer of this Unit went to Lucca to investigate. He saw the Acting A.M.G. Provincial Commissioner who agreed that the article complained of was unsuitable for publication but backed up the P.W.B. sergeant against the C.L.N. Certain steps were adopted to prevent a repetition of the incident and the whole matter seemed to be closed until Avanti launched an attack on the grounds that the paper was Fascist-ridden. In the meantime a new Provincial Commissioner had been appointed and he invited the P.W.B. Press Officer to Lucca for a discussion of the whole business. It was found that the person who was the bete-noir of the Comitato was a certain Beccari, ex-Fascist, who was the chief editor. The Comitato also complained that they had no representative on the staff. After a thorough investigation it was decided to take the following action:-

(a) Beccari to be asked to resign. (This has been done).

(b) The present director to become administrator and a member of the Comitato, Avv. de Vita, to become "Direttore responsabile".

(c) The paper is to continue to avoid any political editorials and comment and publish only NNU news and features.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768022

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The C.L.N. of Lucca approached this P.W.B. Unit strongly protesting against the abovementioned editorial, against the editors of the Corriere di Lucca whom they accused of being Fascists and against a P.W.B. sergeant in Lucca whom they said was arbitrarily allowing the paper to be run on lines contrary to the declared policy of P.W.B. and A.M.G. The Press Officer of this Unit went to Lucca to investigate. He saw the Acting A.M.G. Provincial Commissioner who agreed that the article complained of was unsuitable for publication but backed up the P.W.B. sergeant against the C.L.N. Certain steps were adopted to prevent a repetition of the incident and the whole matter seemed to be closed until Avanti launched an attack on the grounds that the paper was Fascist-ridden. In the meantime a new Provincial Commissioner had been appointed and he invited the P.W.B. Press Officer to Lucca for a discussion of the whole business. It was found that the person who was the bete-noir of the Comitato was a certain Beccari, ex-Fascist, who was the chief editor. The Comitato also complained that they had no representative on the staff. After a thorough investigation it was decided to take the following action:-

(a) Beccari to be asked to resign. (This has been done).

(b) The present director to become administrator and a member of the Comitato, Avv. de Vita, to become "Direttore responsabile".

(c) The paper is to continue to avoid any political editorials and comment and publish only MNU news and features.

(d) The name of the paper is to be changed to GAZZETTA DEL SERCHIO

(e) The Comitato press commission to continue to function by holding a watching brief for the Comitato and report any deviation from the line agreed upon.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

(f) The Florence Nazione del Popolo to continue its Lucca edition to cover the Comitato point of view.

9. Press Meeting.

Points discussed at this week's Press Meeting in Florence included the distribution of fish, postal and telegraph services, blankets and the closing hours of shops. As usual A.M.G. officers were in attendance to answer questions.

The scarcity of fish was attributed to the fact that the Naval authorities in Leghorn had not yet granted permission for resumption of fishing and also to the freezing over of Lake Trasimeno. It was hoped however, to arrange for daily arrivals shortly at reasonable prices. (see also note on page 11, paragraph 5).

In connection with the closing hours for shops it was disclosed that A.M.G. had issued no particular regulations. The only limitation - and one which will lose its efficacy as the days draw out - has to do with the electric light, which may not be used in shops after 5 o'clock.

The question of blankets links up with an assertion made at last week's meeting by a Press correspondent to the effect that the Florence hospitals were being neglected. This suggestion was energetically rebutted by the Public Health Officer of A.M.G. who in reply stated that defects and deficiencies, if any, were to be attributed to lack of cooperation on the part of the hospital administration.

10. Corriere del Mattino changes hands.

An event which may have far-reaching consequences for Italian journalism took place a few days ago when the ownership of the P.W.B. Corriere del Mattino was formally transferred to the Commune of Florence. Approximately 1¼ million lire, representing current profits, was handed over at the same time. To judge by an editorial in the Nazione del Popolo the changeover has been well received by the political parties represented on the C.T.L.N., whose fear was that the paper might fall into the hands of financiers who would serve up to the public whatever mental pabulum they thought fit. A glowing tribute is paid to the Press Section of P.W.B. not only for the way in which the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778202/

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11. Series of broadcasts from Radio Florence.

The Allied director of Radio Florence has arranged a series of broadcasts entitled "Such was Fascism" in which the most prominent personalities in Florence will be speakers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758527

The series was opened on Saturday evening 17th January when Mons. Vittorio Bartolesi was to have read a script which the Cardinal Archbishop of Florence had agreed to prepare. Unfortunately on the day of the broadcast the Cardinal sent an emissary to say that he would be unable to write the script and charged Monsignor Arturo Bonardi to do so in substitution for him. Monsignor Bonardi himself broadcast the talk which he had prepared under the title "The Church of Rome with the people and for the people". He traced the civilising mission of the Church from the days of the Roman Empire until the present time and concluded by drawing a parallel between the democratic principles enunciated by Pope Pius XII in his recent Christmas message and the declarations made by the three great leaders at the Crimea Conference. There was no mention of Fascism throughout the talk.

12. Films.

(1) Peter the Great.

This is the third Russian film to reach Florence and it has been unanimously judged to be the worst. In Compagno P Russian propaganda reached a high level and was appreciated accordingly. In the case of Peter the Great it is generally considered that the film is technically poor and that the outside shots, in which .... the Russians usually excell, are particularly bad. Historical veracity has been sacrifised for propaganda purposes and in some parts the distortion has hardly deceived the ordinary movie-going ignoramus. A critique in the local Nazione del Popolo, while not so condemnatory, agrees on the main point, viz that the film is not to the liking of Florentines.

(2) Rassegna del 1944.

This United Nations documentary has produced an excellent impression and has helped considerably to convey a clear idea of the Allied war effort and of the blows inflicted on the Tripartite.

13. Patriots Day in Florence.

Patriots' and Soldiers' Day was celebrated in Florence (February 18th) with ceremonies calculated to strengthen the close ties already existent between partisans and army. General Cerica, commanding the Delegazione T, accompanied by representatives of the C.T.L.N. and the civic authorities, visited the Partisan

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Avv. Artom then spoke on behalf of the C.T.L.N., and the Vice-Commandant of the Partisan Centre, Bergonzini, after thanking the authorities on behalf of the partisans, emphasized the necessity for taking up arms and uniting in one single block for a rapid liberation of the country.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

General Cerica, in addressing the partisan officers, expressed the wholehearted gratitude of the Italian people and the new democratic government for the services rendered. Later, with the authorities, he visited the premises. A distribution of gift packages was made to the partisans and to the representative group of soldiers who had been present at the ceremony, after which the Commandant of the 36th Garibaldi Brigade "Bianconcini" addressed his men, on their departure for the front, emphasizing the necessity of resuming the struggle in the Army of National Liberation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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GENERAL

14. Gas for Florentines.

The resumption of the gas supply in Florence on February 18th* was the occasion for an exchange of compliments between A.M.G. on the one hand and the gas works staff and civic authorities on the other. It is indeed true to say that without the material assistance of the former and the good will of the latter the distribution, which even now excludes certain parts of the city, would not have been possible so soon after the liberation of the area. It has now been disclosed that through the emergency period a squad of workmen remained permanently at the works to safeguard the plant and to see to the gradual extinguishing of the retorts which otherwise would have sustained almost irreparable damage.

(*) It has since transpired that owing to unforeseen technical reasons the actual distribution has been deferred.

15. Meals for Schoolchildren.

The Giunta Provinciale Amministrativa has approved a decision of the Giunta Municipale of Florence to provide free meals for poor children in Kindergarten and elementary schools of the city. The meal will consist of a bowl of soup made from farinacious substances or vegetables supplied by A.M.G. The estimated cost for the school-year is 1,600 thousand lire.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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APPENDIX I

CONDITIONS IN FORLI

P.W.B. of VIII Army reports as follows:-

1. Reactions to the Allies.

The situation has not recently changed much though opinion has tended to harden against the Allies. The town is still crowded with troops and the general discomfort, caused mainly by mass requisitioning of houses, has led to this anti-Allied feeling.

Furthermore, people cannot - or will not - understand why the Allies are not advancing faster. A Partisan leader expressed the following opinion on Allied troops, and it apparently reflects that of the masses: "We know, now, that you are not good fighters. We saw the German strength and equipment and, when we first saw your enormous superiority in both, we really thought that you would have liberated Italy in no time."

One of the Political Leaders alleged that if they did not fight to counteract the ill-feeling felt by the population against the Allies, anti-Allied demonstrations would break out in Forli and become a daily occurrence. This is undoubtedly a very pessimistic and biased view of the situation but one can say that bad morale does exist. Not very long ago, women demonstrated in the main square because an entire section of the town had been requisitioned by the troops.

2. Reaction to the Arrival of Italian Troops.

The arrival of Italian troops in the area has not raised any enthusiasm whatsoever among the apathetic population.

Italian soldiers who got a very good reception in Tuscany on their way to the front, strongly resent the present attitude of their compatriots.

The present Italian Army is considered the army of the King and the anti-monarchist inhabitants of Forli are all unanimous in discrediting the regular officers, whom they label Fascists.

150 Partisans have recently volunteered to reinforce the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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150 Partisans have recently volunteered to reinforce the Ravenna G.A.P. Bde, but it would seem that nobody in Forli wants to volunteer for the regular army.

3. Economics.

Water and electricity (except for hospitals and other public services) are still lacking. The food situation is generally

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

good but all complain of the lack of fuel. They say that there are big forests in the Appenines, 15 miles away from Forli, and people criticize A.M.G. for not being able to organise the wood supply for the province. In point of fact A.M.G. has organised the scientific cutting of timber for fuel from the PINETA di CLASSE (nr. Ravenna) which has resulted in the distribution of thousands of quintals. Furthermore, Sindecos have been made responsible for organising the fuel situation inside their own communes. It has not been possible to collect fuel from the Appenines because of the state of the roads, cratered and snow-bound, and the absence of bridges.

The few industries which could be reactivated are at a standstill. There are rumours in the town that the machinery of a big sugar refinery which used to employ 2,500 workers would be removed very soon to Cesena in order to reactivate the Cesena sugar factory. A.M.G., however, state that there is no truth in this rumour. Workers are quite worried and might create trouble if this were to happen.

4. Press.

The great news from the Eastern front has encouraged hopes that the war may soon be over - it has also created a tremendous appetite for news. In spite of the Corriere Alleato (twice a week) and regular visits from the sound trucks, people complain of the absence of a daily newspaper, - a bulletin. The absence of electric current in private houses makes it impossible for citizens to use their wireless sets.

All political parties are very active and carry on clandestine propaganda, printing their party newspapers just as they did before the liberation.

The communist paper Unità from Rome arrives regularly. It is alleged that it comes up to Rimini by railway and A.M.G. transport is used for the distribution in Cesena and Forli.

Anti-communists say that, as most of the Mayors in the province of Forli are communists, the party uses official transport for the distribution of its propaganda.

Commemoration of Gaspare Sozzi in Cesena.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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Commemoration of Gaspare Sozzi in Cesena.

On the 4th February, a ceremony took place in the cemetery of Cesena to commemorate G. Sozzi, who was tortured and killed by the Fascists in Perugia in 1928.

All political parties were represented and, apart from the Communist Party, who displayed numerous red flags with hammer and sickles, they all obeyed A.M.G. orders. Speeches were made by various representatives.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

One of the communist leaders, in his speech, said that they had been forbidden to display posters and flags and then went on to say that they did not need permission from any police or government to commemorate their comrade. This was received by the crowd with cheers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

5062

APPENDIX II

NEWS FROM PIOMBINO

(Intelligence supplied by an Italian collaborator. His chief sources of information were: the Prefect of Leghorn, the Mayor of Piombino, various communal organisations, local Party leaders, the local C.L.N., and a representative cross-section of the Population.)

GENERAL FACTS.

Piombino forms part of the province of Leghorn and is one of its most important centres. It has a population of about 26,000 inhabitants including a very conspicuous body of workers, whose livelihood depends on the large industrial establishments of the ILVA and the MAGONA D'ITALIA.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The Mayor.

The Mayor of Piombino is Signor Terrosi, a man of Liberal tendencies. He belongs to the aristocracy and possesses a considerable fortune; hence he is not very acceptable to the working classes who are extremely democratic and of the left wing. He was not nominated by the C.L.N. which would have liked a working-class Mayor, but by A.M.G., which has full confidence in him, the more so because not even his enemies can accuse him of fascism or of dishonesty.

In the month of November last the C.L.N. addressed a letter to him asking him to tender his resignation pointing out to him that the bulk of the people did not like having an aristocratic Mayor. The Mayor showed the letter to the Prefect of Leghorn asking for his decision in the matter. The Prefect would not accept his resignation as he considered him to be an excellent man for the office.

When the C.L.N. was informed of this it began to show its hostility towards him. Above all it speculated upon the miserable food situation of the masses to stage demonstrations. Groups of women invaded the Municipality demanding bread and the resignation of the Sindaco. No acts of violence were committed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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Young and thin, the appearance of the Mayor of Piombino convinces one of his gentlemanly instincts. Probably he is not highly intelligent, but he shows himself to be very precise and meticulous in the fulfilment of his functions.

The Giunta Comunale or Town Council.

The Town Council consists of six political members, representing the usual parties.

5061

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

The C.L.N.

Only the Communist, Socialist and Democratic Christian parties are represented on the Committee of National Liberation. The president is the communist Pio Lucarelli.

In Piombino the situation of the various parties is very clear. 90% of the masses here, as elsewhere, is definitely apolitical and indifferent to any and all questions save that of everyday existence. The working classes are however definitely of the left, and, for the most part, communist. Piombino is a very favourable centre for the diffusion of extremist political theories, owing, above all to the wretched working conditions (unemployment) in which the great majority of the working classes are living; secondly because the region forms part of that strip of Tyrrhenian coast which comprises Massa, Leghorn and Grosseto and which might be described as one of the most traditionally red hotbeds of Italy.

According to the Mayor, the local political situation is so difficult that it will be a veritable victory for him if he can carry on until the spring without disturbances breaking out in his commune. Until the middle of last October the local situation was fairly calm; the mass of the people was suffering but, on the other hand, was not thinking of demonstrating. It was at that time that there came into the district an emissary of the Communist party of Leghorn, a certain Aramis, who easily succeeded in inciting the mass of the people, using the syndical organizations for that purpose to a certain extent. The only way to avoid eventual distrubences (which might have repercussions also in Leghorn) would be to solve the labour problem by reopening the two local establishments, the ILVA and the M.GONA.

EPURATION

In accordance with the regulations in force regarding epuration, seven communal employees have been suspended.

Public opinion is desirous however that matters should be carried much further and that the entire communal and other administrations should be freed from fascist dross.

The Institutional Problem.

The tendency of the masses on the whole is generally republican. Writings accusing the King of betrayal and of connivance

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The Institutional Problem.

The tendency of the masses on the whole is generally republican. Writings accusing the King of betrayal and of connivance with Fascism can be read on the walls in the town.

There have not however been any dissensions with the Carabinieri, although this force is generally regarded with disfavour by the more riotous and turbulent elements.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

Piombino was essentially a metallurgical town. The two great local firms the ILVA and the MAGONA D'ITALIA, absorbed a large number of workmen. When, in consequence of war damages, the two works suspended production, about 6,000 workers found themselves suddenly out of work. The actual state of the two industries is as follows:- The ILVA could be re-adapted to resume work if it could have sufficient funds: as for the MAGONA, there is already a project for its reconstruction in another locality, at Baratti, which is also in the province of Piombino.

To obviate in some degree the present state of things, which is the cause of much preoccupation, the authorities of Piombino called meetings of farmers with the aim of arranging for the employment of a large number of metallurgical workers in agricultural work. It was found possible to arrive at an agreement, to which the Camera Confederale del Lavoro was a party, but obstacles were raised by the workers themselves who refused to devote themselves to agricultural work, declaring that they were ready to resume metallurgical work only.

The problem therefore still exists in all its tragic intensity and might lead to disagreeable consequences of a political nature. Actually the MAGONA has employed about 500 for repair work, the ILVA about 1,000 on reconstruction work, while about another 600-700 are employed by the Allied Maintenance Deports. There still remains a mass of about 3,000 persons without regular work.

Wages paid by the ILVA, the MAGONA and the Maintenance Depots average 149 lire per day per family of three (Husband, wife and one child). They are utterly insufficient to meet the high cost of living.

Almost all the workers are organized by the local Section of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

War Damages.

These have been very extensive. About 60% of the town has been destroyed or damaged. People left homeless number about 8,000. Damaged houses which can still be rendered habitable by timely repairs comprise a total of 1,500 rooms, capable

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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Mined Areas.

The number of mines still remaining is very considerable, even

1232
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

in Piombino itself. No one has attended to the removal of them. The Commune has applied unavailingly to the Italian Forces, the Allied Commands and the Leghorn Prefecture.

Water.

The drinking water is insufficient to supply the town. This is due to the fact that the communal hydraulic station is not supplied with sufficient electric power. The power is distributed daily from about 22 hours to 6 with a low voltage.

Electricity.

This is insufficient even for essential needs (mills, aqueducts, hospitals, paste factories, bakeries). A continuous transmission of 100 KW would be required as compared with the actual distribution of 200 KW distributed intermittently during the 24 hours. At present private houses are without electric current save for an hour or so a day.

Roads.

Work is going on for a summary of the town's road system which has been seriously damaged. The work is being carried out with makeshift material owing to lack of asphalt bitumen and a suitable type of small stones.

Flour Mills.

Two mills exist in Piombino, which suffice for the town. The chief one is that of the Lazzereschi brothers which can produce about 250 quintals of farinacious products per day. Both mills at present are working at low capacity for lack of electric power.

Local Production and Food Situation.

The food situation is rather bad. It is believed that there will be sufficient wheat to last until the next harvest unless it is carried off by Leghorn. It is the same with olive oil. On the other hand, meat products are a minus quantity. Since the Liberation there have been only three distributions of tinned meat. There is also a lack of sugar and wine.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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Pasta is distributed at the rate of 600 grammes a month per head and is of local production. American soup powder has been distributed once.

The salt which is issued is absolutely insufficient for the population (about 80 grammes per head a month.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The Commune possesses a truck which has been furnished by the AGCNA. It is sent to Southern Italy to purchase such products as are on sale without restrictions (dried fruit, etc.) Recently 142 quintals of sulphate for vine spraying were purchased at Benevento.

The Black Market is naturally very active although its prices are not excessively high. Maize flour costs 40 lire a kilo and oil 800 lire a fiasco.

Production of Wood and Charcoal.

Wood:

Production anticipated for 1945	Quintals 6,000
Requirements " " "	" 6,000
Total: self sufficiency.	

Vegetable charcoal:

Local annual production	Quintals 3,000
Annual requirements	" 30,000
Deficit: Quintals 27,000	

The Commune counts at the present time on a deposit of 2,000 quintals of vegetable charcoal at Montioni. When that is exhausted the Commune will find itself in very serious embarrassment.

PROPAGANDA AND RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES.

Newspapers.

Piombino is in a neutral zone in which neither the Lazio or Tuscany news-sheets are regularly received. Party papers have a ready circulation and are read with great interest. The mural news bulletin of the P.W.B. in Florence is affixed to the walls. Everyone is in hopes of the daily and regular arrival of some big Tuscan daily paper, such as Il Corriere del Mattino of Florence.

Propaganda.

No real documentation centre or propaganda shop exists, but there are some bookshops which display propaganda material.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788702

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No real documentation centre or propaganda shop exists, but there are some bookshops which display propaganda material. On the whole, however, Russian propaganda is more to the fore than Allied.

Relations with the Allies.

These are on the whole cordial although brawls between soldiers and rowdies occasionally take place. The local Governor has taken to the population and is liked and esteemed in return.

5079

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

RESTRICTED

Report No. I

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 - APO 512

D Section, Liberated Italy

17 February 1945

REACTIONS TO ALLIED PROPAGANDA REPORT

1. General Summary

Taking a general review of present public opinion with regard to Allied propaganda, there is a sincere desire for better and more accurate knowledge of life in Britain and the United States. There is a gread demand for books and publications reflecting life in England and America in normal times, with accent on civic pride, human solidarity in time of need, community activities, and family life. From the questions that are asked it is obvious that Italians are labouring under an amazing confusion of suppositions and misinformation which often results in harmful prejudice. British and American war power is recognized everywhere, but it has been reported that continued propaganda of Anglo-American war production constitutes a danger in that the present grateful recognition of Allied superiority may turn to resentment springing from the contradiction of two facts. Namely, that despite the overwhelming Anglo-American production of armaments only a very small part of the Italian army has been permitted to take an active part in fighting the enemy, allegedly because of inadequate equipment; and that Anglo-American military superiority may give rise to the fear that these two powers intend either through direct or indirect pressure to impose their own terms and conditions upon European countries.

The Italians find it hard to realize the resources and the solidarity which are equally necessary in total war, and how this has affected the face and life of the Allied nations, their homes and their industry. They are unable, for the great part, to believe that production of, for example, silk and rubber articles for private consumption stopped when war broke out; that everybody, men and women of all classes are engaged in some kind of war work, and that consequently families are temporarily broken up; that this is a national policy endorsed and supported by the entire population, and that the best goes to the soldier.

From these reactions there would seem to be a need for the [illegible] of Allied war production in terms of human values

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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From these reactions there would seem to be a need for the presentation of Allied war production in terms of human values and the adjustments spontaneously made, illustrated with specific everyday experiences in family life as compared with prewar conditions and habits. Comparisons with prewar conditions are important as without them proper evaluation of changes would be impossible.

In the opinion of a responsible Italian the word "propaganda" should be interpreted, at least in liberated Italy, as the presentation of information to the Italian people by the Allies in order to provide them with guidance for the changes in political and social structures that are bound to take place.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785002

With regard to the recent meeting of the "Big Three", Italian press comment maintains the general opinion that this meeting was held primarily to discuss the problem of Germany. All the papers agree that the talks would also deal with the possibility of reviewing the United Nations' policy towards Italy. ITALIA NUOVA writes that the Anglo-Americans have made many promises in connection with Italy which have not been fulfilled and that while the Italian people are being asked to help in the war effort they are protesting strongly against the damage done to Italy and to her colonies. There is the usual statement that Italy would welcome enthusiastically an anncuncement of a provisional peace so that co-belligerance would become "alliance". The recent visit of Stettinius and Hopkins to Rome has in part revived this hope as in many Italian circles President Roosevelt is considered the most well-disposed of the "Three" towards Italy.

2. Press

During the last few days the press in Rome has reacted violently to the strong language used by a part of the London press, especially to a recent article on Italy appearing in the Daily Mail. This article stated that Italy is a conquered nation and that Italians have no right to ask for recognition of their contribution given to the war against Germany. The INDIPENDENTE issued a warning saying that the Daily Mail does not represent the Allied policy towards Italy or the future of Italy, but that it is merely an expression of the conservative elements in Britain.

A leader in Il MOMENTO contains reactions to the above-mentioned article in the Daily Mail under the heading "Sudden reaction to our petulance - hard language towards Italy in the London Press. False statements." The remark was made that the Daily Mail is the same paper which supported Fascism at a time when Italian anti-Fascists were being persecuted under Mussolini. Il MOMENTO concludes by saying, "The Anglo-Americans came to us as liberators and were received as such. A nation cannot be liberated without first recognizing that it was in slavery. There is nothing more absurd and unjust than wanting to make the victim liable even morally for the deeds of his oppressors. The English really should not insist in such an error since it would be an insult to truth and justice more than to Italy herself."

Arising out of the shortage of newsprint in Naples which resulted in the Naples newspapers being unable to go to press, when a meeting of the Italian Press Confederation met to discuss the situation it was suggested by Rossini, the director of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

3. Publications

The following reactions which have been received from a young Italian intellectual in Bari are based on his contacts in that city. The articles in issue No. 9 of IL MESE investigate certain fundamental aspects of international life. Two items which are of particular interest to the Italian public are one which deals with the relation between politics and religion and the attitude of the Fascists in regard to the church in general, and another which deals with the American elections quoting the various views of the leading London newspapers. These are subjects which have already been largely written about and discussed in certain intellectual circles with great interest. They have aroused much interest because they are concerned so much with those subjects which have been resolved in Italy almost always from a regional or at the most a national point of view, whereas their solution demands an awareness of results obtained in other countries where a regular exchange of views is customary. The opinions of Peter F. Druker on industrialization of the world are of particular interest as it is considered that there is, reading between the lines, a warning against the comfortable excuses of poverty and lack of resources when initiating schemes for reconstruction.

A review by Osbert Sitwell on Thomas Rawlinson supplies for art lovers a complete analysis of the superior personality of the satirical Anglo-Saxon painter with some brief comparisons with other authors, and this has been read with considerable interest.

The following reactions to Victory Volume III, No. 3 have been received from Taranto. This publication has without doubt made the greatest impression on the public. The wealth of resources and the vastness of the field which it embraces have made it the most valuable review of its kind at present circulating in liberated Italy. Contrary to previous issues it has been stated that this particular issue has run the risk of lapsing into those defects so common to the majority of illustrated papers, i.e. monotony and lack of vitality. The impression given by this number is that the review is based on a well defined plan and this threatens to deprive it of "that character of variety which made its contents so dynamic and which it is considered is indispensable if it is to maintain its present excellence. The reason for the lapsing is considered to be the fact that the articles are written from a pictorial point of view and almost none have a technical character." In previous issues this defect was avoided by the novelty of the publication, the excellence of the illustrated articles which were mainly of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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"Story of a Failure" by John Osborne - An article in LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO reviews this item which appeared in LIFE, explaining the reasons for which the Allies were rapidly losing popularity in Italy. The Florentine paper remarks: "The intentions and policy pursued by the Allies in regard to Italy are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

still obscure. How is it possible to explain the lack of knowledge of Anglo-Saxon trends of thought, of progress made in science, economics, liberature and art which has been the result of Italy's long period of segregation. This lack of knowledge cannot be explained at this stage of the war by the military exigencies and lack of transport. All that our editors ask is for a supply of books and the authority to translate them. What the cultured Italian wants is to be able to read current books and publications on literary, technical, medical and scientific subjects. This heartfelt need is not being satisfied. How different has been the attitude of Russia on this matter who is willing to provide all possible facilities and encourage in all respects this work of dissemination of knowledge which is such a useful medium for mutual understanding between peoples. May the considerations published by a great periodical arouse in the Americans a greater interest in our situation and promote a better understanding of our people and their needs.

There has been a considerable demand in various classes of Italian society for an Italian translation of the "Consititution of the United States."

4. Radio

No reactions to Allied broadcast are available for inclusion in this fortnight's report.

5. Films

The following comments give some Italian reactions to certain American films seen in Rome and Bari :

"Afferrate quella donna" - this is a prewar American picture and certainly not one of the best. It is considered a third-rate film and was greeted by cat calls by the very small audience. The plot is silly and the acting worse than mediocre. This opinion is expressed unanimously in the press.
"The Shop around the Corner" - The dubbing of this film is considered to be very poor asthe technicians in charge seem to have neglected the typical quality of the Italian language which is modulated according to the different states of mind. A grammatically correct sound track reproducing the wording with a foreign accent and neglecting the sensitivity of the Italian scale of emotions in pronouncing the words is considered bad production. This defect in the dubbing of English-speaking films has frustrated the designs of the Allies to offer to a large Italian public a sample of the highest level of their film

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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"Sisters in Arms" - This film has been classified as being quite definitely a propaganda production and many people found it distasteful because of its technical and artistic drawbacks. The greater part of the public however found it very interesting.

"West Point" - This film raised no great show of enthusiasm and it has been generally judged as being a very superficial reproduction of life in an American military academy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778702

"Ziegfield Girl" was well received and thoroughly enjoyed all the way through, particularly the singing and dancing sequences.

"Random Harvest" was very much appreciated and received a great ovation because it gave the Italians a film spoken in their own language.

"Across the Pacific" - The content was considered extremely good but the direction watered down the action somewhat. Films of this type one would like to see a second time and in general it may be stated that war and spy films are seen with the greatest pleasure.

"It started with Eve" - This film was particularly pleasing because of its good direction, still better acting on the part of the chief character and excellent hmour. Such films shown alternately with war films and films which are psychologically gripping comprise the best chosen programmes.

"The Human Comedy" - Its sentimental and peculiarly American "mushiness" appeared to have no appeal whatsoever - in fact many people walked out during the performance. An occasional laugh was raised by comic incidents, but stony silence greeted most of the so-called humour. Most of the Allied audience at this performance appeared to be similarly bored.

6. Propaganda Shops

The propaganda shops continue to be as well patronized as ever. Of all the publications displayed, Victory and IL Mese continue to be the most popular. Il Mondo Libero sells as well as ever but it arouses only a relatively mild interest. Specific publications for which there is a great demand are "Orizzonti di Pace", "Il Pianto Beveridge", and "Le Elezioni negli Stati Uniti". Publications written in English and books on economics are constantly asked for.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/1

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5076

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5027

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512

"D" Section

9th February, 1945

No. 5 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY.

INDEX.

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Conversation with President of C.T.L.N.	1
2	Political Situation in Forward Areas	3
3	Unione Proletaria in Florence	6
	ECONOMIC	
4	The Agricultural Situation in Tuscany	8
5	Partisans on WD Work	9
6	The Small Firm in Industry	12
7	Distribution of Olive Oil	13
8	Some Black Market Prices	13
	PUBLIC OPINION	
9	Reaction to Russian Advance	14
10	Rumours	14
	GENERAL	
11	Partisans and Refugees	15
12	Press Meeting	17
	APPENDIX	
	LATEST FROM VALDARNO	I-V

NOTE: Throughout this report passages marked with a line at

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

INDEX.

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY	
	POLITICAL	
1	Conversation with President of C.T.L.N.	1
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3	Unione Proletaria in Florence	6
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5	Partisans on WD Work	9
6	The Small Firm in Industry	12
7	Distribution of Olive Oil	13
8	Some Black Market Prices	13
	PUBLIC OPINION	
9	Reaction to Russian Advance	14
10	Rumours	14
	GENERAL	
11	Partisans and Refugees	15
12	Press Meeting	17
	APPENDIX	
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

CONFIDENTIAL No. 5.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512

"D" Section 9th February, 1945.

No. 5 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY

Disclosures linking this area with the Unione Proletaria affair have been made by an "emissary"of Salvarezza. Although somewhat in the nature of an anticlimax, they at least show that Salvarezza's pseudo-political activities were not mere moonshine.

The vicissitudes of the military campaign having virtually isolated Tuscany from the rest of liberated Italy, the views of one of the most promising politicians of this region cannot fail to arouse interest. The person in question, who is the President of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, possesses considerable political acumen and his sympathetic allusions to the Christian Democrats, coming as they do from a member of the Action Party, are significant.

The political situation in forward areas in the Adriatic sector is summarised in a report from PWB, 8th Army. The broad conclusion which emerges from these notes is that the political behaviour of the inhabitans of newly liberated areas more or less follows the usual pattern, viz, real unity among the parties in the very forward areas with attempted domination of the local Committees of Liberation by the communists; a mere semblance of unity in the rear of these districts; and pronounced apathy, at least among the general public, in the back areas.

Although the picture of the agricultural situation in Tuscany, as seen from a report just issued by the Regional [illegible], has nothing alarming about it.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778202

SUMMARY

Disclosures linking this area with the Unione Proletaria affair have been made by an "emissary"of Salvarezza. Although somewhat in the nature of an anticlimax, they at least show that Salvarezza's pseudo-political activities were not mere moonshine.

The vicissitudes of the military campaign having virtually isolated Tuscany from thd rest of liberated Italy, the views of one of the most promising politicians of this region cannot fail to arouse interest. The person in question, who is the President of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, possesses considerable political acumen and his sympathetic illusions to the Christian Democrats, coming as they do from a member of the Action Party, are significant.

The political situation in forward areas in the Adriatic sector is summarised in a report from PWB, 8th Army. The broad conclusion which emerges from these notes is that the political behaviour of the inhabitans of newly liberated areas more or less follows the usual pattern, viz, real unity among the parties in the very forward areas with attempted domination of the local Committees of Liberation by the communists; a mere semblance of unity in the rear of these districts; and pronounced apathy, at least among the general public, in the back areas.

Although the picture of the agricultural situation in Tuscany, as seen from a report just issued by the Regional Agricultural Inspectorate, has nothing alarming about it, there is undoubtedly considerable room for improvement. The contract of mezzadria, for instance, which is the chief form of farm tenure in Tuscany, would seem to be in need of overhauling in the light of present circumstances. Re-population of the herds is another problem awaiting solution, although much has already been done to alleviate the situation; and, of course, there are the inevitable transport difficulties.

Other items of interest in this Report include a note regarding the employment of partisans on WD work; public reactions to the Russian advance; the situation of partisans in the Viareggio area; and the latest news from the Valdarno.

5074

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788502

CONFIDENTIAL No. 5.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512

"D" Section 9th February, 1945.

No. 5 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL

1. Conversation with Avv. Ragghianti, President of C.T.L.N. 29/1

In a long talk with P.W.B. officers the President of the Tuscan Committee of Liberation, who is a member of the Action Party, summarized his views of the political future of his country and its immediate needs. Ragghianti is a youthful looking man (his age is 36) of studious aspect. He talks forcibly, with great conviction and practical sense. One gets the impression of an acute mind, well filled with learning, yet not deprived of a realisation of urgent realities. Some references to political competitors and public figures, leaders of other parties, the Prefect of Florence, the Pope, showed him to possess a certain degree of intellectual tolerance.

Palermo

The central theme of Ragghianti's political considerations, to which he kept returning repeatedly, was the need to create in Italy a balanced political situation which would assure the safeguarding of this country as a factor in the preservation of the Western man. Italy's part in post-war Europe was likely to be one of great importance since it was in this country that the Eastern currents of thought and practice, filtering through the Balkans, were met by a decisively Western civilization. There were, however, in Italy strong revolutionary forces which if they got the upper hand would inevitably link up with Russian communism. Throughout this conversation the President of the C.T.L.N. showed himself strongly anti-marxist and at the same time very much alive to the possibility of communism seizing power in Italy. Ragghianti regarded with suspicion the democratic profession of faith of certain communist leaders. He claimed most positively that some of these leaders were certainly men of revolutionary tempera-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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5073

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

occupation of Germany by the Western Allies, recalling the extraordinary difficulties which were met with after the last war by the occupying powers in keeping their troops abroad. He saw no likelihood of a strong democratic leadership in Germany but rather of a mass of embittered people who would fall in easily with communism. A struggle for power by the left in Germany and Spain, or elsewhere in Europe would inevitably produce a reflex action of the same kind in Italy. It would be at that crucial time that the political stability of the country would be really tested. If the structure of government were not in those days to rest on sure foundations it would inevitably be swept away.

Politically speaking, said Ragghianti, a structure of government that could withstand the stress would have to be founded on a strong left central party block and he specified the Christian democracy of the Catholic parties and the lay democracy of the Party of Action and the Socialists (whom he characterized as the 'lambs' of Italian politics). While talking of the Christian Democrat party he described the change which was taking place in the direction of the party with each fresh bound northwards of the Allied armies. In Naples, with Rodino at the head, the party had been decidedly conservative. In Rome under De Gasperi it was far less so. He predicted that with the liberation of the northern provinces, especially Lombardy and Veneto, which represented the most active Catholic regions in Italy, there would be a pronounced shift to the left. He spoke of Don Sturzo as a politician of great ability and of radical views, whom he would welcome, even though a priest, as President of an Italian Republic. While discussing the radical trend of the Christian Democrat party Ragghianti affirmed that during the last government crisis De Gasperi had shown a disposition at a certain moment to undertake the responsibility of forming the new government but had been counselled by the Pope not to do so. This in Ragghianti's estimation had been a very wise move on the part of the Pope who had by his intervention prevented the Christian Democrat party from taking power at a time when its policy would have been emphatically conservative. This has saved the party from being discredited in the future when the political atmosphere is likely to be far more radical.

The left central block which Ragghianti considered to be the only stabilising factor in Italian politics capable of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The left central block which Ragghianti considered to be the only stabilising factor in Italian politics capable of weathering future storms, could not be formed or maintain its solidity of its own resources. The formation and hardening of such a structure depended upon certain external conditions amongst which the most important were the economic situation and the moral backing of the Allies. If in the next six months the Allied help Italy to get her labouring population back to work, if they eradicate the impression that the armistice with Italy is harder than the armistice with Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary, then he saw no danger in the future, for the average Italian, if he has work, does not want revolution.

From these general political considerations Ragghianti passed on to a description of a practical initiative which he had taken so as to hasten the work of reconstruction in Italy. He pointed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788027

out that in the present state of communications and with the old systems of Italian bureaucracy it would take the central government an inordinately long time to start doing anything. In the different regions of Italy, however, a great deal could be accomplished by using local knowledge, initiative and resources. He pointed out that after the last war an autonomous body had been created with large powers to carry out a programme of reconstruction in the Veneto region (Ente Autonomo delle tre Venezie) where the great Italian battles of the Carso, Caporetto and Vittorio Veneto had devastated large areas. This body was charged with reorganizing local finance, public works and housing and in two years 1919-1921 achieved prodigious results. Based on this experience, Ragghianti would like to obtain the formation in Florence of an association composed of representatives of the local administration offices and technical experts which should have the same object on a more limited scale - the province of Florence would be enough to start with - as the Ente Autonomo delle Tre Venezie. He had approached General Hume with this project who had advised him first of all to consult the Italian government. He had been to Rome about 10 days ago and had consulted the various ministers who compose the inter-ministerial committee for reconstruction. Amongst these were Ruini and Gronchi. They had been enthusiastic about his idea and he was shortly returning to see General Hume about putting it into practice. In view of the large measure of help which such a scheme would have to derive from the Allies, Ragghianti felt that some Allied representation on the proposed association was essential.

He emphasized the importance in these times of complete uncertainty of giving, in however limited a fashion, some assurance to the people of regular employment, of a plan for regular work. To the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen who were groping their way into an obscure future, some fixed light, even if it be faint, would give immeasurable hope and the greatest stimulus to progress.

2. Political Situation in Forward Areas.

A report received from P.W.B. 8th Army gives a summary of political conditions in forward zones. For the purposes of the report areas are divided into:

(1) Forward Areas e.g. Ravenna, Faenza.
(2) Recently liberated Areas, e.g. Forli.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-021

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(2) Recently liberated Areas, e.g. Forli.
(3) Back Areas, e.g. Rimini, Pesaro

(1) FORWARD AREAS

Popular Reactions.

In the first days after liberation the people in the forward areas expect, in addition to their newly won freedom, immediate and total relief and comfort. Their desire to be considered as allies is apparent.

5072

Political Situation.

In the forward areas political parties are usually more or

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

less united in an uneasy alliance. While preserving good relations with other parties the Communists take care to establish themselves solidly in the Committees of Liberation by including representatives of the Youth Front (Fronte della Gioventù), the Women's Front (Gruppi di Difesa delle Donne) and the League of Peasants (Lega dei Contadini), and by this stratagem they secure three extra votes.

The Province of Ravenna is not very active politically and apparent unity exists among the different parties. The attention of the population is more concerned with problems of reconstruction and programmes of relief.

The same situation exists in Faenza where the Christian Democrats are strong. Alfonsine, which is still under German control, is reported to be an important Communist centre.

(2) RECENTLY LIBERATED AREAS

Popular Reactions.

Some weeks after liberation there is growing discontent in evidence among the civil population.

This is due to the following reasons:-

(1) Disappointment at the lack of improvement in the economic situation.

(2) Requisitioning of houses and damage thereto by Allied troops.

(3) Disillusionment at Fascists remaining in official positions or otherwise evading arrest.

Political Situation.

Although a semblance of unity is preserved within the Committees of National Liberation the Communist part is gradually disassociating itself from the others and clandestine activities are resumed.

According to reliable information recruiting for the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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According to reliable information recruiting for the Communist party is sometimes carried out by doubtful methods. Pressure tantamount to blackmail is exerted on certain unstable elements in order to encourage them to enrol. Fascists, not too deeply compromised, are accepted in the party. Taking advantage of the growing discontent of the population the Communist party gains ground at this stage, while, in a number of cases, other political parties organize a united anti-Communist front.

Province of Forli.

This province is politically very active and Communism is strong. The party claims to have a total of 25,000 members in the province as opposed to a combined total for the other parties of 11,000. About 100 active members receive a monthly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-021

salary for their work and about 1,000 partisans take their orders from the party. Of this number perhaps only 100 are fanatically dedicated to the cause. Information from an anti-Communist source indicates that the party is holding in readiness 5,000 arms of various kinds. This figure is considered rather exaggerated. The anti-Communist front formed by the other parties supports partisans of the Corbari band who are armed and 120 strong. The province being traditionally anti-clerical, the Christian Democrat party is not very strong but it is gradually gaining ground in the countryside.

(3) BACK AREAS

Popular Reactions.

The main body of Allied troops has passed through these areas and life begins to return to normal. All the most urgent problems have been solved by A.M.G. The food situation may be easier because of improved communications and an illegal supplement of British Army rations. Sympathies tend to veer once again towards the Allies.

Political Situation.

The Communist party tends to lose ground for the following reasons:-

(1) Farmers getting better prices for products begin to distrust the promises made by the Communists.

(2) Counter activities of Christian Democrats through the priests.

(3) Fear of Fascism under another label.

(4) Comparison of partisans' behaviour with that of Fascist squadristi.

Province of Rimini.

About 20,000 inhabitants have returned to Rimini. The food situation is improved considerably. The population does not show much interest in politics. Communists are about 1,000 [illegible] of that number about 100 are active members paid by

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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About 20,000 inhabitants have returned to Rimini. The food situation is improved considerably. The population does not show much interest in politics. Communists are about 1,000 strong and of that number about 100 are active members paid by the party. They have a certain quantity of arms in their possession. Next in strength come the Christian Democrats who are very active.

Province of Pesaro.

German destructions in and around Pesaro have made it necessary to import food from other provinces and lack of transport prevents this being done on a large scale. Light and water are still missing.

The political parties are small but all of them active. 5071

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178502

Communist	approximately	700
Christian Democrats	"	600
Action Party	"	250
Socialists	"	200

B. (1) RADIO

The only town to have electric current in the 8th Army area is Cesena. The only Allied Station transmitting from Italy to be heard regularly is 8th Army Radio which is found quite good.

B.B.C. is heard regularly for the news, but B.B.C. Italian commentators do not enjoy the same prestige as they did before the liberation of their audience.

(2) NEWSPAPERS

(a) Il Corriere Alleato is eagerly read everywhere, but, being apolitical, does not entirely satisfy the public's needs.

(b) The Communist party have an unofficial postal service with Rome and thus receive Unità regularly and distribute it in all big centres. The other parties complain bitterly about this and would like a regular supply of Rome newspapers of all parties to be officially authorized, or, better still, organized by P.W.B.

(c) Several issues of clandestine newspapers belonging to the Christian Democrat and Communist parties have been printed in Rimini, Forli and Pesaro.

3. Unione Proletaria in Florence.

The activities of this party in Florence have been almost negligible. Towards the end of September a young monarchist Count T. whose family comes from Udine, and who during the enemy occupation was condemned to death by the Germans at Cori for resistance to the German armed forces, was sent up to Florence by Salvarezza. He was given the position of Inspector for the Tuscan region, 10,000 lire in cash, a letter of introduction to the Prefect of Florence, another letter of introduction to 'The Captain Mr. Armstrong, (this letter signed by Salvarezza and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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On November 5th a certain De Vicenzo Antonio arrived from Rome to investigate the progress made by the young Inspector for

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

the Tuscan region. This emissary, however, showed far more interest in acquiring merchandise for the Black Market in Rome than he did in politics, and it was only when Count T. refused to collaborate in these business activities that De Vincenzo showed certain signs of animosity which later appeared in an adverse report on the work carried out by the party representative in Florence.

Since reading of the scandal which the words Unione Proletaria - Salvarezza - Il Gobbo - have provoked in the Roman newspapers, Count T. states that he is more than glad that his political activities were so curtailed. While at one time he felt that Salvarezza was a man of some importance, he now realizes that he was being led up the path of a very thorny garden.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5027

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5070

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

ECONOMIC

4. The Agricultural Situation in Tuscany. (Sources: Regional Agricultural Inspectorate; Florence Questura and the local C.G.I.L.)

Tuscany is nothing if not agricultural and the report just issued by the Regional Agricultural Inspectorate has consequently aroused considerable interest among all classes of the population. The salient points in this report are:-

(1) The provinces which have suffered most from the war are Pistoia, Pisa, Florence and Lucca. About 10,000 rural buildings have been damaged of which about 20% irrevocably.

(2) The area put out of cultivation as a result of the war covers more than 17,000 hectares (1 hectare equals 2½ acres) to which must be added about 25,000 hectares temporarily rendered useless by the recent floods.

(3) The damage caused by the floods amounts to 50 million lire.

According to the Inspectorate the chief problems to be solved before any substantial improvement in the agricultural situation can be expected are:-

(a) Re-population of the herds

(b) Road repairs

(c) Transport and supplies (fertilisers, farm equipment and driving fuel).

(d) Repairs to hydraulic installations

(e) Adjustment of farm prices and revision of mezzadria contracts.

The sowing has been done in adverse atmospheric conditions and this will entail considerable re-sowing. Sowing north of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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The sowing has been done in adverse atmospheric conditions and this will entail considerable re-sowing. Sowing north of the Arno has been hampered by war operations. It is expected that the Spring sowings will follow the usual cultivation plans. There is a shortage of seed-potatoes but the deficiency will be off-set by an extra acreage down to maize.

70,000 quintals of fertiliser have been earmarked for Tuscany and of this quantity more than 22,000 quintals have already been distributed, although on account of the lack of transport the distribution has not been as equal as might have been desired.

The gathering-in of the olive oil production is unfavourably influenced by various factors such as lack of transport, lack of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

electric power to drive the oil presses and the natural cupidity of the producers. At present there are 3,000 presses in operation and although some are using improvised sources of power most of them depend on the current from the mains. A hundred inspectors aided by agenti and CC.RR control the deliveries to the oil pools. A recent ministerial order has increased by 50% the quantity of oil which producers are allowed to retain for their own use, but it is too early to estimate the effect of this added inducement on deliveries. According to the C.G.I.L. another factor likely to militate against a successful oil harvest is constituted by the terms of the mezzadria contract. The oil is paid for by the pools at 60 lire a kilo gross, from which 5 or 6 lire is deducted for impurities and 5 or 6 for the cost of pressing. According to the mezzadria contract however, the cost of transport has to be borne by the colono and not jointly with the actual proprietor, thus the former receives only 26-28 lire a kilo for his half of the yield, while the fortunate proprietor receives his 46-48 lire intact. Efforts made by the C.G.I.L. to remove this anomaly have hitherto proved unavailing.

Another palpable injustice also deriving from the mezzadria contract concerns the live-stock. The owner of the land buys the beasts in the first place and the colono is debited with half the cost on which he is charged interest until he pays off the debt. He is entitled to be reimbursed in the event of his leaving the farm. The absurdity of this clause as applied to present circumstances is seen in the following example:- A pair of draft oxen which in ordinary times cost 3,000 lire is now worth anything up to 500,000 lire. While the colono still has his tenancy he has a half interest in them but if he leaves the farm he only receives what he has paid to the owner of the land. The colono also has the worst of the bargain when it becomes necessary to buy oxen at present rates, because not being a capitalist the owner of the land has perforce to put up the money, which means that the colono will probably remain his debtor for evermore.

5. Partisans employed by the W.D.

A British officer of the Civil Labour Unit working with 5th Army, supplies the following information about Partisans:-

Since the creation of the Partisan Branch of AMG, there have been 3,556 Partisans accepted in the two 5th Army Centres

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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1,385 returned to their own homes
288 joined the army
300 evacuated to the South
239 still in the Centres
1,344 employed by the WD.

Considerable interest attaches to the large number for whom it has been possible to find WD employment, a number that is growing every week. A careful watch over these men will

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

gives a very fair picture of how the great mass of Partisans we have still to meet will react when once we reach the areas of Northern Italy. It will be at this time that the unemployed Partisans will become a problem of considerable importance and no little danger.

The Centres provide little interest from a political point of view. The men are tired when they arrive and there is little facility for them to settle down before they are moved away. Politics in the Centres are forbidden and the men seldom remain long enough to develop any sort of local grouping. The local Communist parties do their best to instill them with propaganda but the atmosphere in the Centre is really against any great attention being paid to these advances. In the past these Centres have been a source of considerable disillusion to most Partisans but fortunately the bad conditions of food, clothing and accommodation are now a thing of the past.

Once the Partisans leave the Centres for WD employment the whole affair takes on a different aspect. They are sent away as far as possible in their own groups, that is to say in company with other Partisans with whom they have served for months or even a year or two. They have considerable loyalty to these groups and particularly to the leaders. They are from then on freed from all worries over food, clothing or accommodation and they have lots of spare time.

At present Partisans employed by the WD are located as under:-

MASSADI	750
LEGHORN	250
FIESOLE	150
Other units	194

The MASSADI detachment has now been together for nearly three months. The men are working on road maintenance and working well. Most of them have actually fought and killed Germans and though for the present they are content to have exchanged the gun for the spade, this is only temporary and most of them are anxious once again to enter the armed struggle. [illegible] to enter the Italian army, but under

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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At present Partisans employed by the WD are located as under:-

MARRADI	750
LEGHORN	250
FIESOLE	150
Other units	194

The MARRADI detachment has now been together for nearly three months. The men are working on road maintenance and working well. Most of them have actually fought and killed Germans and though for the present they are content to have exchanged the gun for the spade, this is only temporary and most of them are anxious once again to enter the armed struggle. They are not unwilling to enter the Italian Army, but under their own terms. They want to keep together and retain their own leaders.

All members of the Detachment are ardent Communists. The leader NINO, (Ernesto VENZI) who spent some time as a political prisoner of the Fascists has complete control over them. He has twice called them out on strike and could if he wished break up the entire plan. He is in close touch with the Communist Party in Florence who supply him with propaganda, leaflets and pamphlets. These he uses to good advantage.

Apart from their work which has been consistently good, several acts of violence and a suspected murder of a Fascist have been placed on the Partisans. When wood was scarce one

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

day they took the benches from a Church, and finding how easy it was they also took the altar candles for their houses and the confessional box to cover a latrine seat. Several men have been locked up for theft and their release has been obtained to prevent the rest of the Detachment raiding the Carabinieri barracks in which their comrades were imprisoned. They are all in possession of far larger quantities of NAAFI goods etc. than their normal entitlement, while each house on the hills has acquired a large flock of poultry and live-stock that are very unlikely to have been purchased for cash or kind.

The men here have a clear plan for post-war reconstruction in which they hope to play a leading role by retaining their identity as a band of Partisans. It is for this reason that the idea of forming Partisan gangs appeals to them. In no other way could they keep together until the time is ripe for action. They seem to have no loyalty to Italy or the Allies. They have prepared lists of known Fascists whose trials will, from all accounts, have little pretence to any form of justice and on these lists the Carabinieri are well to the fore. A few weeks ago a known Fascist died mysteriously in the neighbourhood but it has not been possible to attach any blame to the Partisans. It is as yet unconfirmed whether they have supplies of arms and ammunition hidden in the hills, but there is a suspicion that this may be the case as several revolvers have been seen and it was in their area that they actually carried out their operations against the Germans. Here certain items of necessary equipment were dropped to them a year or two ago.

The British officer who is at present in command of these partisans of the MARRADI detachment is a first-rate man for the job. He gets on extremely well with the men and has in fact been awarded by them a certificate as an Honorary Partisan. He lives and has lived amongst them for nearly three months and knows them intimately. He states that for reasons which he cannot put into words, as they are only sensations, that he feels these Partisans will one day be fighting against us.

The detachment in LEGHORN has not been in operation long enough yet to give any considerable data. The most significant difference between the two lots is that the LEGHORN detachment is almost entirely devoid of any political feeling. The last lot of men to leave the centre to join this Detachment had each received a red scarf and a red handkerchief with a hammer and sickle embroidered on it in yellow. These outward signs of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758027

communistic background. If this political element can be eliminated we should be fairly safe in saying that given suitable food, clothing and living conditions, the Partisans of Italy, no matter what their numbers, will never be the same problem that their cousins in Greece have become.

Based on this, it is probably best that wherever Partisan units are formed, a leader be selected who is either of no political leanings, or one who is, say, a Christian Democrat and so a man who would not tolerate violence to gain the ends of the members of his band. A number of these more tolerant and level-headed people, suitably primed and released amongst the Partisan bands or made leaders could counteract the communist propaganda in a very useful manner and thereby save a considerable amount of bloodshed in the end.

6. <u>The small firm in industry</u>.

Firms like CIPRIANI and BACCANI (see under) abound in Italy. Considering that in reality these minor undertakings constitute the backbone of Italian industry, it is felt to be in order to include in this Report a short description illustrating the conditions prevailing in one of them.

The firm in question was established in 1921 by CIPRIANI and BACCANI, two foremen at the GALILEO works. By dint of hard work the two men built up the undertaking until at the peak of its productive activity it employed 400 workers. The chief lines of production are the manufacture of precision instruments for ships, sheet metal working, nickel and chrome plating, winding and repairing of electric motors and mechanical engineering in general. The firm has its own foundry.

The German demolition squads did a pretty thorough job and the damage to plant is estimated at about 70%. What machines could not be taken away were scientifically wrecked and the fact that the electro-plating department went unscathed was because the Germans were afraid to handle the electrolitics in the baths. The proprietors were far-sighted enough to remove what they could of the tools and machinery and hide them at various points. They could probably have saved more if they had not met with opposition from the workmen themselves who feared that the dismantling of the plant would leave them without work. Most of the hidden machinery has now been brought

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5021

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The firm has only 40 workmen on its pay-roll at present and these are engaged in executing small orders for the Allies such as cowls for the tops of tents, the mounting of stretchers on skis and the plating of cutlery for the troops. When P.W.B. officers visited the works there were two members of the C.G.I.L. examining the damage done to the plant. They were satisfied that it was impossible to repair the heavy machines until the necessary parts could be obtained from abroad or from northern Italy and were thus able to pacify certain of the workmen who

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

thought that Ciprioni and Baccani were not doing their utmost to re-start production.

Financially the firm is not in a very healthy state; in point of fact it is highly illiquid, as is revealed by the latest Balance Sheet, which shows that of the 18 odd million lire constituting the assets of the firm, no less than 11½ million represents money due from the Italian Government.

7. Distribution of Olive Oil.

The SEPRAL announces that beginning February 2nd a per capita distribution of olive oil amounting to 270 grammes will be made, representing the ration for January.

8. Black Market Prices.

Foodstuffs	Lire
White flour	110 the kilo
Maize	90 " "
Beans	100 " "
Olive oil	440 the litre
Fresh cheeses	450 the kilo
Dried "	650 " "
Butter	550 " "
Margarine	500 " "
Beef	500 " "
Pork	650 " "
Meat and vegetable (M & V)	160 tin of 453 grammes
Beef (corned)	400 the kilo
Salted meats (salami):	750-1,000 the kilo

Other prices	
Motorcar tyres	25,000 lire each
Woollen material	1,800 lire the metre
Men's leather shoes	5,000 lire the pair
Petrol	25 lire the litre
American cigarettes	85 lire packet of 20

A slight reduction is noticeable in the price of oil, butter, cheese and honey. Also tinned products which had been previously kept off the market are now re-appearing, [illegible] at prohibitive prices.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758002

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Man's leather shoes	5,000 lire the pair
Petrol	25 lire the litre
American cigarettes	85 lire packet of 20

A slight reduction is noticeable in the price of oil, butter, cheese and honey. Also tinned products which had been previously kept off the market are now re-appearing, naturally at prohibitive prices.

1067

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

CONFIDENTIAL

PUBLIC OPINION

No. 5.

9. Reactions in Florence to the Russian advance on Berlin.

The general reaction among all classes to the spectacular Russian thrust towards Berlin is one of unstinted admiration mingled with the hope that it may soon bring about the end of the war. A Communist leader declared that amongst the people the desire for the war to end is the only consideration that counts. Any action which tends to bring about this longed-for conclusion is good. Among intellectuals and in the upper classes there is a certain apprehension as to the possible political consequences of this overwhelming success of Russian arms. Even among these classes, however, the first consideration is to bring about the end of the war. Everything else seems to be at the moment subordinated to this desire. While, therefore, these intellectuals do not wish to see any slackening of the Russian drive, they would greatly welcome an Allied offensive in the West to act as a counterpoise to Russian successes.

10. Rumours.

(1) It is rumoured in Florence that Victor Emanuel died a few days ago in the Royal Palace at Naples and that a Roman paper which reported the news was withdrawn from circulation shortly after publication.

(2) It is also stated that German troops are in the process of evacuating North Italy. Turin and Milan are already said to have been evacuated while the outer defences of Bologna have been diminished in strength. The troops taken from the Italian front are destined for the defence of the Oder.

(3) The reason why England and America have not launched an attack against Germany is said to be because they are conserving their resources for a show-down with Russia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

11. Situation of Partisans and Refugees who enter Liberated Italy in the Viareggio area.

One of the most important factors in dealing with partisans who cross the lines is their treatment immediately after their arrival in liberated territory. Allied officers who are qualified to give an opinion in the matter consider that the good or bad treatment during this period is likely to produce a lasting impression in the attitude of the partisans towards the Allies. There was occasion to refer recently in these reports with satisfaction to the greatly improved conditions of the partisans in the reception centres at Florence and Pescia. Unfortunately the same satisfaction cannot be expressed with regard to the treatment of partisans and refugees from the Lunigiana area above Spezia, who come across to our lines.

A P.W.B. officer who made a special investigation of the reception accorded to these people gives the following account. On making contact with Allied patrols the partisans are disarmed and, according to Italian sources, are often at the same time relieved of any valuables they may possess such as watches or wallets. They are then conducted to Pietrasanta and are housed in a large room without furniture, heating or camp-beds. Some straw is provided on the stone floor. They remain here until transport is available to take them to Viareggio - usually a matter of about one day - in company with refugees and prisoners of war. At Viareggio the prisoners of war and deserters are separated from the rest and are taken to the P.W. cage for interrogation. The partisans and refugees are 'screened' by an Allied agency which divides them into two groups:-

(a) People who can give useful information or are suspect, and

(b) People who have no information and are not suspect.

Class (b) are sent straight to the Refugee Centre at Viareggio. Class (a) persons are detained on the premises of the screening agency in Viareggio for anything from 2-14 days. The P.W.B. officer who visited these premises describes the place where these people are kept as "a rather dark room with

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Transit Camp in Pescia as soon as transport is available, which may be anything from 1-14 days. The refugees on the other hand are sent to their various destinations when the transport can be found. They have been known to spend up to a month in the centre.

It is felt by a number of Allied officers who have to deal with partisans that it would help the Allied cause if some sort of consideration were shown to these men who have often spent several months in the hills fighting Germans and Fascists and enduring great hardships and privations. The same consideration should also be shown to refugees who have come to seek shelter and protection behind our lines. It is no secret to those who are in touch with the situation in enemy occupied territory that the Germans are making the most of this rough treatment accorded by us to the partisans to discourage their comrades on the other side, and this propaganda has been all the more effective since news of this treatment has been carried back by some of the partisans themselves.

Some suggestions to improve the situation have been put forward by the P.W.B. officer who made the investigation.

(a) Posters should be displayed in the rooms where partisans are kept whether in Pietrasanta or Viareggio explaining why they are being detained and the causes of such hardships as they have to endure.

(b) Bedding of some kind should be provided for partisans who have to spend a number of nights in confinement. Straw and blankets would be a good beginning.

(c) Prisoners of war and deserters should be kept apart from partisans from the outset. The partisans bitterly resent being treated on the same footing as German prisoners of war or republican fascist deserters whom they hate and against whom they have been fighting for months.

(d) The interrogation of partisans and refugees should be carried out at all times in a civil manner. Patriots

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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(d) The interrogation of partisans and refugees should be carried out at all times in a civil manner. Patriots and civilians have complained that they have been shouted at, cursed and on rare occasions even cuffed and slapped in the face. Such incidents, however rare, do incalculable harm.

(e) Newspapers, propaganda literature etc. should be freely distributed in all Transit Camps for refugees and patriots. These people have come straight from enemy occupied territory and often this is their first chance to see things with our eyes and of beginning to realize what our problems are. The long hours and days which they have to spend in confinement waiting to be interrogated would be less tedious if some reading matter were made available.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

12. Press meeting.

The usual press meeting was held on February 5th in Palazzo Vecchio, attended by press representatives and officers of AMG. Among the problems discussed were the passage of cyclists over the Victory Bridge; the deplorable conditions of the roads in Florence owing to heavy military traffic; the necessity for increased traffic control; benefits for Italian workers employed by Allied organizations; the urgent need of medical supplies.

It was stated that the Commune was no longer responsible for road maintenance which had been handed over to private enterprise. An increase in the Police Force was expected shortly in order to deal with traffic control, but the necessity of Florentines to observe traffic rules (which they completely ignored at present) was stressed.

A large quantity of medical supplies from America have reached Florence within the last few days, and they are to be distributed by the E.W.D.I.M.B.A. In addition many Italian factories have started production, which should also help to alleviate the present critical position in regard to medicinals.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5933

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

APPENDIX

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALDARNO

The district of Valdarno is of sufficient importance in the economy of Tuscany to warrant a brief mention of the conditions prevailing in the chief communes which compose it. Hereunder therefore are a few notes embodying information collected by a PWB collaborator during a recent visit to the district.

Bucine (Arezzo province).

Bucine comes under the control of A.M.G. at Montevarchi. It is situated in the Val d'Ambra, but economically is closely linked with the Val d'Arno. Owing to the destruction of the Florence-Arezzo railway it has become isolated and has lost much of its former importance.

The Mayor and the Giunta.

The Mayor of Bucine is Angiolo ERMINI of indeterminate political views. He was nominated by A.M.G. and is from Montevarchi. He is not very popular and is accused not only of being a Conservative and opposed to democratic reform but also of being incompetent. It is said that he was a member of the Fascist Party from 1925.

The Giunta is represented by members of the Communist, Socialist, Christian Democratic and Liberal parties.

The Committee of Liberation.

The Communists and Socialists are in the majority, while the Democrazia del Lavoro is not represented. The Committee's activities are limited owing to the control exercised by the Allied Government. The leanings of the people are towards Communism, which is also apparent among the peasants, while the local clergy disseminate the principles of Christian Democracy. On the whole the people are not interested in politics.

War damage.

Bucine has suffered severe war damage having been in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785-021

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War Damage.

Bucine has suffered severe war damage having been in the front line for 18 days. Many houses have been destroyed and it is said that 70% of the cattle have been removed. In order to repair the damage which this deficiency would have caused to the soil, the Prefect of Arezzo issued a decree ordering the obligatory loan of cattle. The stock is also being strengthened by cattle bought from the Val di Chiana, which produces a good strain.

Altogether, over 100 people have been shot in the Commune by the Germans. On the 29th June, 1944, 60 people were shot near

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

S. Pancrazio by way of reprisals. Masked Fascists also took part in this butchery.

Conditions of the Roads.

The roads, both communal and provincial, are in a very bad state. About 12 bridges were blown up by mines. In Bucine commune efforts are being made to improve these conditions by building wooden bridges etc.

Food situation.

The population is able to procure food directly from the production areas. The regular distribution of foodstuffs however is rare. This has caused much ill feeling against the Mayor.

The commodity most in demand is salt, which is needed for the curing of bacon.

Unemployment.

Although Bucine is not actually part of the lignite basin of the Valdarno, 300 miners who originally worked there were thrown out of employment when the mines became inactive. They are now temporarily employed by the Allies on road work.

Electricity.

The commune does not receive electric power. The lighting problem in the houses is serious. Acetylene, which was formerly used in the country, is unprocurable, and petrol costs 60 lire a litre.

Relations with the Allies.

On the whole the people are disappointed as they had hoped for more effective aid from the Allies. Above all they had hoped for the repair of the railway on which Bucine largely depends for its livelihood.

S. GIOVANNI VALDARNO (Arezzo province).

General situation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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S. GIOVANNI VALDARNO (Arezzo province).

General situation.

The main problem of this important commune is unemployment due to the inactivity of the mines. At the moment there are 550 miners not following their usual employment and who are working temporarily for the Allies on road reconstruction etc. On the 20th January the Prefect of Arezzo convened a meeting of the managers of the various mining companies in the Valdarno (S. Minerarie Valdarno, Miniera Le Carpinete, Miniera Poggio Avane, Miniera Caolini) in order to study the possibilities of starting up work. The only mine in operation at the present moment is S. Minerarie Valdarno, which employs 600-700 workers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The Mayor and Giunta.

The Mayor of S. Giovanni Valdarno is Professor Rolando Gregnoli, a young and intelligent communist. The Giunta has two representatives from each of the three leading parties in the area: Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrat.

The Committee of Liberation.

The Committee is very active. Up to the present A.M.G. has not interfered in its work as in other areas. The Communists are in the majority in the C.L.N. There have been no riots or other troubles as temporary measures have been taken to deal with the existing unemployment.

Food situation.

The situation is serious. Up to a short time ago pork was being freely sold at 350-400 lire the kilo, a price which however was beyond the means of many (the average wage for a worker is 150 lire a day). A decree issued by the Prefect ordered that for every pig killed a certain amount of fat had to be sent to the pools: as a result the local butchers suspended killing, and now nobody gets anything.

In December 270 grammes of oil was distributed per head and the distribution for January is now in course. A few days ago 90 grammes of salt per person were distributed, but owing to the urgent demand for this commodity the Commune requested and obtained transport from the Allies in order to fetch a supply from Volterra.

Electricity.

Electricity is at present only supplied to schools, hospitals, banks etc., and to those trades and services essential to Allied needs (e.g. barbers). There is not sufficient power for a regular supply for the mines. It is hoped however, to obtain a link-up with Terni shortly which will enable the mines to begin regular production.

Road conditions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Road conditions.

The problem of the road conditions in the commune has been solved. Of the 5 bridges destroyed 3 have already been rebuilt by the commune and 2 with bridges for pedestrians. The main Arezzo-Florence road has been repaired by allied detachments.

Curfew.

Curfew hours have been extended from 7 to 10 to the great satisfaction of the population.

5063

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Travel permits.

One of the chief complaints against the Allies is the permit question. In Arezzo province free circulation is prohibited and the population is limited to the 10 mile radius. This is a serious obstacle to normal trade as although Valdarno is administratively under Arezzo, it depends economically on the province of Florence.

Relations with the Allies.

Relations with the Allies are on the whole good. There is slight disappointment about the food situation which could be eased by the granting of travel permits.

INCISA VALDARNO (Florence province)

The Mayor, Giunta and Committee of Liberation.

The Mayor is Giulio Tecchini, Christian Democrat and ex-President of the C.L.N. Up to the 5th December the Committee of Liberation acted for the Giunta. It has now decided to become the Giunta and to elect another C.L.N. of which the President is Emilio MIGNATI, local chemist and socialist.

Political parties represented in the C.L.N. and the Giunta are Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists.

The Mayor is active and is doing all he can to start-up local industry. He is an anti-communist which caused him to be disliked at first but his honest intentions and good will are now appreciated by the people.

Local industries.

Local industries consist chiefly of the manufacture of bricks and cement. The situation is as follows:-

The INCISA factory producing cement and bricks is intact and is in working condition employing, at the moment, 65 workers, which number it is hoped to raise to 120 shortly.

The ITALCEMENTI company was badly damaged but as the best part of the raw material was saved, the company has been

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Unemployment.

Road mending has alleviated the unemployment situation, about 100 workers having been engaged by the Allies for this purpose.

Food situation.

Despite transport difficulties the food problem is not serious. The population complains of the inertia of the Florence SEPRAL, on which the district depends for its supplies. Sufficient oil is already in the pools for distribution but as yet SEPRAL has taken no steps towards rationing this commodity.

Road conditions.

15 bridges have been destroyed and many roads are damaged. Only 3 bridges have been rebuilt.

Relations with the Allies.

They are good on the whole, except for slight disappointment about the food problem. The Mayor is pro-Allied.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5062

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY No. 54

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 8 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 54

- -

PART I - SUMMARY

1) Public opinion throughout the week has been mainly concentrated upon the conference between President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin. The newspapers have picked up any rumor or report indicating the holding of this conference and leading article have been written as to the probable subjects of discussion and results.

As already pointed out in previous summaries the success of the Russian offensive has raised the hopes of many Italians that the war may end in the near future.. As a natural result their thoughts immediately turn towards the post-war reconstruction of Europe and the part which Italy will be allotted in the new structure. It is realized by most Italian commentators that the main subject of discussion will be the occupation and administration of Germany after her defeat and that Italy will occupy a less important part in the discussions. Some Italians hope that one of the subjects which will be examined will be the relations between Italy and the Allies. These hope that the Italian Government may be given greater authority within the territory under Italian administration. It is also hoped in the same circles that the financial clauses of the armistice will be lightened.

The head of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council, Armando Rossini, held a press conference on 31 January in which he spoke mainly of the economic situation of Italy. He pointed out that the printing of new bank notes in the U.S. on behalf of the Bank of Italy should not cause alarm. It was a measure intended to prevent inflation arising from the flooding of Italy by bank notes printed in Germany. He stressed that all unnecessary expenditure by the state should be avoided. Moreover, all unnecessary burdens in the budget should be eliminated. Among these he mentioned the "political price" of bread. Any expenditure due to the megalomania of fascism should also be eliminated. He added that there are financial burdens deriving from the application of the economic clauses of the armistice and recently the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had called the attention of the Allies to these burdens. These consist mainly of the charges resulting from the requisitioning carried out by the Allied troops, the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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There are also Italians, and particularly the Communists, who still regard it as essential to intensify the Italian contribution to the war effort and, therefore, hope that one of the subjects which may be discussed at the conference is the request made some time ago by the Committee of Liberation that Italy should be allowed to have a larger army fighting for the liberation of the country. The Communists feel that Italy should be treated at least as well as Bulgaria and Roumania and allowed to have troops fighting at the front.

Another subject which has received considerable attention in the Italian press has been the question of Trieste. There is a fear that Yugoslavia may, with Russian backing, occupy Trieste and that Italy may be deprived of this Adriatic port at the peace conference. In this way the main achievement of the last war would be lost to the Italians. Speculation as to the subjects of discussion at the conference as well as to what part Italy might play in the postwar Europe is naturally rife in most newspapers, and the visit of Mr. Hopkins to Rome and Mr. Stettinius to Italy provided the journalists with material for further speculation.

2) The Italian Cabinet met on Tuesday, 30 January, and approved a legislative decree extending the right to vote to women over 21 as from 21 December 1944. This decree will enable women to vote at the forthcoming municipal elections. This is the first time in Italy that women have been granted the vote. It is believed by many Italians that the granting of the vote to women will strengthen the Christian Democrat Party in Italy.

3) The Cabinet also expressed its desire to re-establish as soon as possible and with the greatest goodwill the former friendship between Italy and France. Various articles in the press have suggested that diplomatic relations may shortly be re-established between Italy and France. The press is on the whole very friendly in tone towards France on the part of Italians. However, from time to time in the monarchical daily "ITALIA NUOVA" articles appear inspired by a nationalist jealousy of France and in one article the writer even went so far as to suggest that Italy and France were on the same footing and that while fascism was due merely to the whim of a dictator, the French had collaborated in the large majority with Germany for nearly four years.

4) The question as to whether or not the bread subsidy should be

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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4) The question as to whether or not the bread subsidy should be continued has been exercizing the minds of Italians of different parties. On the one hand there are those who argue that the bread subsidy is such a heavy burden on the budget of the state that there is danger of inflation. They maintain that the subsidy should be abolished and bread should be sold at cost price. Togliatti devoted two articles to this subject in "UNITA". Both he and the Socialists believe that it would be unwise to expect the workers, who are already living on very reduced rations, to have to pay a great deal more for their limited ration of bread. Togliatti in an article in UNITA of 4 February argues that an effective control should be established on expenditure and he suggests that the first essential is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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to have a clear picture of the budget of the state. When this has been obtained all superfluous expenditure should be reduced. He also suggests that the money stolen by the fascists should be returned to the state and that the new rich should be more heavily taxed. By raising the taxes of the new rich he believes that it may be possible to avoid increasing the price of bread.

5) The Trade Union Congress opened in Naples on 28 January and was concluded on 1 February. The Congress elected Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri as the General Secretaries of the Trade Union and also an Executive Committee of 26 members. On the last day Di Vittorio read a motion which summarized the results of the discussion which was approved unanimously. The Congress approved the principle of syndical unity established by the Rome pact. The delegates also sent a message to the workers and patriots in the north. The Congress pledged the conference to make every effort to secure that their most urgent claims should be immediately realized. Among other things they demanded the extension of factory canteens. The Congress agreed to the suppression of fascist contracts and the establishment of new labour contracts which should be agreed to by the workers. They also agreed to the participation of the workers in the management of factories and the equal treatment of workers in all parts of Italy. They approved a national plan of economic reconstruction. They proposed that the key industries should be nationalized and that the railways and public utilities and mines should be nationalized under the regional CGIL Committee and provincial reconstruction committees. Finally they agreed to women and youth representatives on the CGIL executive committee.

6) During the week the trials of General Roatta, Suvich, Jacchoni and others have proceeded. The accused defended themselves for the most part by asserting that they were merely carrying out the orders of the superiors. Suvich rejected responsibility for the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Premier Berthou as well as for the attack on Ethiopia. Many of the methods of S.I.M. were revealed in the course of the trial and it became clear that the Rosselli brothers were assassinated at the order of the S.I.M.

It was announced during the week that 175 Senators have been epurated.

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At the Cabinet meeting on 30 January Bonomi informed his ministers that 322 members of the four upper grades of the civil service had been epurated. Among these were a large number of Generals, Admirals and Senior Officials.

Brigadier General Ronco was nominated Chief of Staff of the Army in succession to General Berardi and the Chief of Staff is now placed under the direct control of the Ministry of War.

7) The controversy initiated by La Malfa in "ITALIA LIBERA" in favor of an alliance of the center parties has continued. Guido Gonella has welcomed the proposal on behalf of the Christian Democrat party. Nenni on the other hand has refused to associate the

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Socialists from the Communists and has insisted that the small bourgeoisie should throw in its lot with the proletariat.

8) Umberto Salvarezza, the Secretary of the "Unione Proletaria" party was discovered and arrested on the morning of 4 February, after having remained in hiding for more than a week. Many fruitless searches had been made, and it appears that he had changed residence from night to night. Through his agents he had kept in touch with the different newspapers, and it is reported that he continued his attempts to blackmail people.

9) The announcement that thirteen new dailies will be published in Rome has not been favorably received by the press. Most papers feel that such an extravagance merely makes the Italians look ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world. Others suspect that there are unknown and dangerous influences behind these new newspapers, and ask that there should be a strict control of the capital financing new publications. The "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" for example writes that "The suggestion of a strict control of all funds will help to guarantee a truly free and democratic press, such as . both we and others would like to see established."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 54

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

8 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 54

Contents

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The Trial of Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni, Etc.	1
2	The Accused take the Stand	2
3	Public Opinion on the Roatta-Suvich Trial	4
4	The Roatta Trial and Other Topical Events, An Interview with Prof. Francesco Carnelutti	5
5	The Salvarezza Case	6
6	Public Opinion on the Salvarezza Case	7
7	Public Reactions to Russian Advance	8
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICAL	
8	Communist Meeting 28 January	10
9	The Crisis in the Socialist Party	10
	ARMED FORCES	
10	The Call to Arms (a) Interview with Lt.Col. Mancini and Col. de Sanctis and (b) Interview with a Lt. of Carabinieri	11
	LABOUR	
11	The C.G.I.L. Congress, Naples (For detailed Report see App.I)	12
12	White Collar Workers (impiegati) and Labourers (operai)	12
13	Workers' Soup Kitchens	13
15	Postponement of the Strike of State Employees of the Public Administration Offices of Bari	13
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
16	Black Market, Rome	15
17	Black Market Repression, Naples	15
18	Pawnshops Statistics, Rome	15
19	Events of the Week in Naples	15
20	Black Market Prices for Armaments, Naples	16
21	Prefect of Cagliari Visits Carbonia	17
22	Sardamare Navigation Company	17
23	Local Conditions, Messina	17

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

1	The Trial of Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni, Etc.	1
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21	Prefect of Cagliari Visits Carbonia	17
22	Sardamare Navigation Company	17
23	Local Conditions, Messina	17

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

24	New Dailies - Reaction in Naples	18
25	The Labour Press, Naples	18
26	Suppression of a Number of the "Isola" of Sassari	18
27	"Puglia Agricola", new Foggia Paper	18
28	"L'Acropoli", New Political Review, Naples	18
29	Italian Cinema - New Production Plans	19
30	Opera and Theatre	19

APPENDIX I: Naples Labour Congress of the C.G.I.L. January 28 - February 1, 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

Source	(Reliability)	Report	(Probability)
A	Always Reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	Possible
D	Frequently unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	A bad source	5	Improbable

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 54

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PART II. - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. The Trial of Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni, Etc.

Concrning the Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni, etc., trial, the Under-Secretary for the Press and Information issued the following information under date of 22January 1945:

TRIAL - Suvich Fulvio, Jacomoni Franco, Benini Zenone, Cortese Paolo, Pariani Alberto, Anfuso Filippo, Roatta Mario, Angioi Paolo, Emanuele Santo, Navale Roberto, Bertolino Vincenzo, Petragnani Manlio, Ligas Efisio, Piccardi Eugenio, Formica Domenico.

ARRANGEMENT OF COURT

1) Guido Guidi (Cons. Cass.)
2) Aurelio Fidenzi (Cons. Cass.)
3) Pres. S.E. Lorenzo Maroni
4) Vincenzo Borragine (Cons. Cass.)
5) S.E. Attilio di Napoli (P.S.I.)

1) 2) 3) 4) 5)	
Carlo Fasciotti (P.d'A)	Alessandro Boeconi (P.S.I.)
Guido Lay (P.D.L.)	Concetto Marchesi (P.C.I.)
Pubblico Ministero:	Cancelliere: Leonardo de Mitri
S.E.Mario Berlinguer or Avv.Italo Robino	

(The mother and widows of Carlo and Nello Rosselli (who have not yet arrived in Rome to take their part in the "parte civile.") CAVE, Marion, the widow of Rosselli Carlo, ZABAN Maria, widow of Rosselli Nello, and PINCHERLE Amelia, widow Rosselli (the mother).

THE DEFENSE:

For Suvich: The lawyers, Alfredo Masuatti and Mario Ferrara.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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THE DEFENSE:

For Suvich: The lawyers, Alfredo Masuatti and Mario Ferrara.
For Jacomoni: The lawyers Ottorino Petroni and Stefano Reggio d'Aci.
For Benini: The lawyers Orvieto and Giovanni Palazzolo
For Cortese: The lawyers Ugo Monaco and Vincenzo Sechi
For Pariani: The lawyer Annibale Angelucci
For Anfuso: The lawyer, Leopoldo Jacobelli
For Roatta: The lawyers Arturo Santoro and Ottavio Libotte
For Angioi: The lawyer Aristide Manassero
For Emanuele: The lawyer Ottavio Mastroianni.
For Navale: The lawyer Leopoldo Jacobelli
For Bertolino: The lawyers Guglielmo Manfredonia and Gerardo Vignola

CONFIDENTIAL

1305
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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For Petragnani: The lawyer Arturo Orvieto
For Ligas: The lawyer Annibale Angelucci
For Formica: The lawyer Giovanni Battista Formica
For Piccardi: Giovanni Ozzo

WITNESSES (The trial of Suvich and others)

AME, Cesare
MAZZOLINI, Quinto
ALOISI, Pompeo
CABRUNA, Ernesto
ASSERETO, Tommaso
BERARDI, Corradino
THEODOLI, Alberto
AGOSTINUCCI, Crispino
MANGANIELLO, Emilio
SORICI, Antonio
TROMBETTI, Giuseppe Aurelio
CACCAVALE, Saverio
PESARINI, Giuseppe
BORGOGNERO, Alessandro
PENNETTA, Epifanio
CIOPPA, Giovanni
SELIS, Guglielmo
CLEMENTE, Noe

WITNESSES (The trial of Pariani, Roatta and others)

AME, Cesare
AGOSTINUCCI, Crispino
SENNI, Carlo
VEZZARI, Santorre
SORICE, Antonio
CACCAVALE, Saveric
MAZZEI, Antonio
SIONE, Alfonso
PESARINI, Giuseppe
GIANTURCO, Ugo
ROMANELLI, Cristoforo
FAGA, Ettore
BUFFA, Luigi

WITNESSES ADDED BY BERLINGUER, THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

GAUTIERI, Filippo Maria
LAVENA, Salvatore
SILENZI, Renato
TOSCHI, Vincenzo

2. The Accused Take the Stand

On 29 January at 10 o'clock in the morning, the epuration trial of Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni and twelve other fascists was resumed in the Aula Grande della Sapienza after an interruption of almost a week. This interruption or delay in continuing the trial after the first two days was caused by the fact that Roatta's council was changed two days before the opening of the trial and it was necessary to give the new council time to prepare its case.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

CABRUNA, Ernesto
ASSERETO, Tommaso
BERARDI, Corradino
THEODOLI, Alberto
AGOSTINUCCI, Crispino
MANGANIELLO, Emilio
PESARINI, Giuseppe
BORGOGNERO, Alessandro
PENNETTA, Epifanio
CIOPPA, Giovanni
SELIS, Guglielmo
CLEMENTE, Noe

WITNESSES (The trial of Pariani, Roatta and others)

AME, Cesare
AGOSTINUCCI, Crispino
SENNI, Carlo
VEZZARI, Santorre
SORICE, Antonio
CACCAVALE, Saverio
MAZZEI, Antonio
SIONE, Alfonso
PESARINI, Giuseppe
GIAMPAOLI, Ugo
ROMANELLI, Cristoforo
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He described his early political career up to the famous assembly of 3 January 1925 at which the first laws of fascism were promulgated. He could not remember attending this assembly but said that if he did, he probably voted in agreement with all the rest who wanted to remain with the party. This voting, he explained, was unimportant since it was a mere formality.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Suvich then explained how reluctant he had been to enter political life and how he had made efforts to disentangle himself from it. He continued the exposition of his political career through his appointments as Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and as Ambassador to Washington. He explained his part in the Stresa Conference which he described as a courageous attempt on Italy's part to unite England, France and Italy in their stand against the militarism of Germany.

He was questioned on the Ethiopian aggression, relations with Franco and with Laval in particular, the assassination of King Alexander of Jugoslavia and Barthou, the attitude of the Italian Government toward the independence of Austria, etc. In all of these matters Suvich claimed to have played no part at all or a completely blameless part.

On the second morning of the resumed trial, Jacomoni, the former King's Lieutenant in Albania, was called to the stand. He spoke in such a feeble voice that it was necessary for those who wanted to hear the testimony to crowd up as closely as possible to the tables of the court members. Jacomoni explained his inability to speak louder as due to illness. He spoke first of his early life and political career, declaring that in 1934, he had been a collaborator of Suvich. He denied that he had in any way participated in the events which led up to the assassination of King Alexander and Barthou and stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became interested in the case only after the crime had been committed. Jacomoni then spoke of his appointments in Albania, first as Minister at Tirana and then as Luogotenente. He said that because of his many friends in Albania, among whom was the King himself, and his friendly feeling for Albania, he had always promoted a policy of good will between Italy and Albania. He had even tried to interest King Zog in an Italian wife. Relations deteriorated between the two countries after Ciano visted Albania in order to attend the marriage of the King. At that time, it was decided to pursue an aggressive policy toward Albania and Jacomoni said that there was nothing for him to do but follow the dictates of his government.

The President then questioned Jacomoni on the landing of Italian troops in Albania, the flight of King Zog, and the provisional government of Albania which offered the Albanian crown to the King of Italy. He asked particularly about why Jacomoni accepted the appointment of Luogotenente if he disagreed so strongly with the policies of the gov-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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As for the war with Greece, Jacomoni maintained that he had opposed the attack on Greece and that he had warned the government that disaster would follow. The president then produced the minutes of the famous meeting in the Palazzo Venezia which revealed that Jacomoni's testimony had varied considerably from the evidence not only in spirit but in fact.

On the morning of 31 January, Santo Emanuele was called to the stand. Emanuele throughout his testimony was extremely self-possessed,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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smiled frequently and somewhat indulgently, and apparently took considerable pride in the activities of his past. He made few gestures, holding his hands folded in his lap most of the time.

He stressed the fact that from 1934 to 1940, he had been ordered into the service of Military Intelligence. When he was advised by the court that the introduction of germs into food destined for Barcelona was not considered a proper act of war, he replied that war today is not a highly moral thing. He named Roatta as the head of S.I.M. but said that during the war in Spain he received his orders directly from Angio. Emanuele's activity in connection with the Ethiopian campaign and with the Spanish war was discussed and concerning the latter, he said that all he did was to follow orders.

The questioning which followed concerned Emanuele's connection with the Rosselli assassinations and various acts of sabotage.

All those attending the trial have shown sustained interest in the testimony given each day by the defendants. There have been no disturbances or unusual incidents either in or outside the court.

3. Public Opinion on the Roatta-Suvich Trial

An Italian staff officer recently returned to Italy is very disturbed by the fact that persons in a free country who have never in any way harmed the cause of Italy should be tried, especially when, he says, they are people like Roatta, Emanuele, etc. The first of these is a man of outstanding private and military integrity. He does not think that the activities of the S.I.M. should be made public; every country has its secret service and it is natural that Italy should also have its own espionage service. There is no secret service which does not occasionally resort to killing, theft and arson. Why so much astonishment and publicity about the S.I.M.? Turning to the trial, he said that if there was true justice in Italy today Roatta would be cleared of every accusation. Suvich, Jacomoni and the others can be condemned solely for their cowardice and for having betrayed Italy. Finally, he said, it is clear that the Allies and in particular England, want to eliminate all the most important men in Italy so that they can control and influence the confused and uncertain public opinion in Italy.

Many people are ignorant of the facts of the case. Here is what

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Many people are ignorant of the facts of the case. Here is what some had to say:

A proprietor, age 45: "They are the real enemies of Italy. If people could lay their hands on them, as well as on the king and Badoglio, we would have rapid and effective justice. They are guilty on all counts; they are 'mangiatori del pane della gente'."

An ex-consul, age 45: "Two criminals! Roatta in a military way, Suvich in a political way. The court should have no mercy on them."

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778727

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A clerk, age 29: "They should hurry and shoot them both because they are the chief men responsible for our defeat."

Another ex-consul, age 56; "If guilty they should be punished, but they are giving them too much publicity, and in the end, the public will get confused."

A journalist, age 45: "They are both responsible for the criminal foreign policy of fascism. Their guilt is clear."

A journalist, age 28: "They ought to shoot them as they are among those most responsible for the Italian disaster."

A Naval officer, age 32: "Roatta is being tried for everything but for what he is really guilty. We will find others in the secret service of other nations, including the Allies, who have done analogous things. The real crime for which he should be tried is his having permitted Rome to fall into the hands of the Germans. As for Suvich, he is relatively a secondary figure, probably guilty as accessory to the murder of the Roselli brothers."

4. The Roatta Trial and Other Topical Events An interview with Professor Francesco Carnelutti.

Prof. Francesco Carnelutti, the well-known Milan jurist who has close connections with members of the present Government and with those prominent Italians who have recently returned from Switzerland, told a PWB officer on 31 January that he now felt more doubtful than ever about the present epuration policy. This, he said, was spasmodic and unsystematic and there was a danger that the Communists would succeed in their aim of breaking up the administrative and technical cadres so as to bring about the revolutionary situation they obviously desired. He himself was trying to persuade members of the present Government that the only hope for Italy was moderation and forgiveness.

Asked about the persons at present on trial he said that he thought the only man to whom the death penalty could be applied with any semblance of equity was Anfuso. The long terms of imprisonment which were being imposed at present had little or no significance, as in the actual state of Italy it was unlikely that any of them would amount to more than 2 or 3 years of incarceration. He compared

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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General Roatta was doubtless involved in the activities of the Italian Secret Service, but he, Carnelutti, shared the opinion of those who held that it was difficult at any time to examine into the morality of the activities of a Military Intelligence Service and that the publication of such evidence at this time was especially undesirable.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Carnelutti, who is a fervent Catholic, then spoke of the importance which he felt should be attached to the powerful influence of the clergy in North Italy. The lesser clergy, he said, were very much superior to their brethren in Southern Italy and Rome. This superiority was only one example of the superiority of the Northerners over Southerners which Carnelutti as a Friulano living in Milan upheld polemically if not bitterly. There was no organization in Italy with a network so closely interwoven with the lives of the mass of the people as the Church.

Many of the lesser clergy in the North had helped the Partisans and played an important role in the national resistance to the Germans and had by no means uncommonly acted as partisans themselves.

Carnelutti admitted that the higher clergy had not always adopted so spirited a role but he did not think that an epuration of certain ecclesiastical cadres such as had been proposed in France by the French government, was particularly desirable or at all necessary for Italy as the higher clergy would immediately obey as one man any orders they received from the Vatican.

Speaking of the International situation Carnelutti said that he did not believe that peace would come to Europe at the end of the German war, as a substantial basis for further ideological conflict would still remain. He believed that Italian Communists as they were a minority which could not win the day in an eventual democratic election, would certainly attempt to seize power by force. He did not think, however, that this attempt would meet with final success as the great mass of Italian feeling would be against it.

5. The Salvarezza Case

(For previous information see Report 52, an account of the death of the Hunchback of the Quarticciolo (with whom Salvarezza was implicated), and Report 53, an account of the activities and programme of the Unione Proletari, the shady political party of which Salvarezza was Secretary.)

Salvarezza, after a press campaign lasting several days, was finally sought by the police, but made good his escape. He remained in hiding for more than a week, but was discovered by a journalist of the Communist newspaper, UNITA, on Sunday, February 4th, in the morning. It appears that friends or colleagues of Salvarezza had been approaching the journalists of the various newspapers for several days, ever

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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On Saturday, 27 January, shortly after twelve noon, a PCB officer again called at the headquarters of the Unione Proletaria to obtain a card to a conference which Salvarezza had announced for the following morning. There were surprisingly few of the previously numerous personnel about and there seemed to be a strange atmosphere of expectancy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785042

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and tenseness. A card for the conference was immediately granted by an assistant of Salvarezza who stated that the latter would be absent from his office until the following morning.

Later on the same day (Saturday 27 January) the PWB Officer noticed that a cordon of Carabinieri had been thrown around the headquarters of the Unione Proletaria. A large area around the party headquarters had been encircled from the Viale delle Milizie to the Viale Giulio Cesare and as far as the Tiber; no resistance was offered to the thorough search of the building from the roof to the cellar. All of the party members or employees had left before the arrival of the Carabinieri. The foregoing information was obtained from Carabinierie and onlookers' remarks. The latter were making facetious comments as to the number of troops necessary to arrest two porters, and as to the fact that Salvarezza and his followers had probably been tipped off before the raid to enable them to escape.

The Carabinieri were well equipped with submachine guns and small-arms and stood in casual, friendly and good natured groups at their various posts. They spoke of documents and of a cache of arms as having been found and being loaded into automobiles for removal to police headquarters.

6. Public Opinion on the Salvarezza Case

According to a well-informed and trustworthy source the Salvarezza case is extremely involved. The press is greatly to be blamed for having precipitated the attempt to arrest him rather than allowing him to hold his press conference on Sunday 28 January, and only thereafter forming their conclusions. One thing which is certain is that if he really did possess important and incriminating documents as alleged by him, the highly placed personages implicated therein must have used their influence to prevent their contents from being divulged. This together with the hostile press and the arrest of Bianchi makes it logical that Salvarezza should have fled. Most probably he will reappear one day a self-styled martyr, claiming that he was muzzled, persecuted into flight, and that the prized documents have been destroyed (having had all the time in the world to conceal them). As to the abortive arrest there is a question of procedure. The order of arrest came from the High Commissary for Epuration, so that if the grounds for his arrest were, as it seems, criminal charges of extortion and blackmail, the High Commissary did not have jurisdiction. Salv-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The Questore, Morazzini, whose resignation is now being demanded by several newspapers, interviewed Salvarezza several times during the last few days, and having feigned a friendly interest in the man, was in hopes of having the famous documents in his hands within a couple of days -- that is, if they existed. It is still thought possible that Salvarezza was bluffing in order to intimidate certain people.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Salvarezza, an intelligent and unscrupulous man, can be compared to a mediewal robber chieftain. In fact this "Party" (Unione Proletaria) consists of his own armed band of followers, and has no particular defined or published political program, adheres neither to the right nor to the left, and one can conclude that he was holding this band in readiness for the use of the highest political bidder.

General Tommasi, a retired staff officer, 78 years of age, decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor, was interviewed on 30 January. He said:

"Salvarezza and his little political party are of no great importance. I am a monarchist and I once went to a monarchical meeting which Salvarezza attended. I never belonged to his party. However, I know him; like many others, he is nothing more than a political opportunist. When the Germans were here they arrested and then tortured him by burning the soles of his feet; when he came to my house, he could hardly walk up the stairs. The Socialist and Communist newspapers are exaggerating what is but a minor incident in order to gain sympathizers. I think that Salvarezza was financed by some industrialists as he always had plenty of funds."

7. Public Reactions to the Russian Advance

According to several sources interviewed by PWB officer, the continual victories of the Russians during their advance hold the first place in the general interest of the public. The recent communiqué of the GIORNALE DEL MATTINO announceing that the Russian Forces had invaded the province of Brandeburg, made a great impression. Although there are a few who fear that the Germans may still strike back or produce yet another secret weapon, the general conviction is that this advance spells the beginning of the end of the war in Europe. Forecasts are made that the war will end in three months at the most. Bets are being made on the length of time needed for the final military operations.

A 29 year old Government employee, a former officer, believes that only the Russians are capable of such a vast offensive as is now driving the Germans west and southwest against the "holding lines" of the Anglo-Americans in France and Italy, and Tito's patriots in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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A 20 year old mechanic said that the end of Germany was a matter of weeks, at most two months. "My hope is that Russia with an increased effort will end the war and thus save me from being conscripted."

A storekeeper, age 35: "Italians are very pleased by it, for it spells the end of the war. Politically we regard it with a certain amount of concern. We would rather see the Americans get to Berlin first. However, if it is a question of choosing between the Russians

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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and the British, we prefer the former, because England does not need us, whereas the Russians need and want our technical skill."

A student, age 20: "The Russian news is good. However, I would rather see the Allies advance from the west."

An ex-Italian consul, age 45: "Magnificent! The Russians seem to have so much manpower and material and are showing such military skill that the war in Europe must soon end."

A young girl, age 26: "Magnificent! The sooner they take Silesia the better, because industrially this is the most important region for the German war effort. We fear however that Russian political influence may become preponderant."

A Major in the Italian Army, age 49: "The Italians are glad because they see the end of the war in sight. I don't think we need worry about the Russian influence. Russia has so many natural resources that she does not need us."

An ex-Italian consul who served in India, Russia and the Congo, age 56: "As far as Italians are concerned their main concern is the end of the war. Then the Allies, with more tonnage at their disposal can come to our rescue. It will mean the reunion with northern Italy. The Russian advance may lead to eventual political repercussions if precautions are not taken by the western Allies. People are hungry, many are roving the country. These conditions might be taken advantage of by the Russians."

A Politico-economist, age 40: "The Russian advance represents a fait accompli and will have an effect on the Big Three meeting. I am not convinced that it is a German rout, and yet I cannot understand why the Germans should let the Russians invade their country. When the Germans were still here I had occasion to speak to a number of officers and men, and they all said they would prefer the Western Allies to the Russians. I wonder whether there is a secret agreement."

A reaction from Messina, Sicily. - The massive offensive of the Red Army finds a jubilant echo in a documentary film which is being shown in Messina, "The Battle for the Soviet Ukraine". Two things are evident: The nazi barbarity and Russian heroism, which is without precedent in history. At last a quick ending to the war is envisaged and with the end of the war the possibility of a return to better

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

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A Major in the Italian Army, age 49: "The Italians are glad because they see the end of the war in sight. I don't think we need worry about the Russian influence. Russia has so many natural resources that she does not need us."

An ex-Italian consul who served in India, Russia and the Congo, age 56: "As far as Italians are concerned their main concern is the end of the war. Then the Allies, with more tonnage at their disposal can come to our rescue. It will mean the reunion with northern Italy. The Russian advance may lead to eventual political repercussions if precautions are not taken by the western Allies. People are hungry, many are roving the country. These conditions might be taken advantage of by the Russians."

A Politico-economist, age 40: "The Russian advance represents a fait accompli and will have an effect on the Big Three meeting. I am not convinced that it is a German rout, and yet I cannot understand why the Germans should let the Russians invade their country. When the Germans were still here I had occasion to speak to a number of officers and men, and they all said they would prefer the Western Allies to the Russians. I wonder whether there is a secret agreement."

A reaction from Messina, Sicily. - The massive offensive of the Red Army finds a jubilant echo in a documentary film which is being shown in Messina, "The Battle for the Soviet Ukraine". Two things are evident: The nazi barbarity and Russian heroism, which is without precedent in history. At last a quick ending to the war is envisaged and with the end of the war the possibility of a return to better living conditions.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

8. Communist Meeting 28 January

Velio Spano, Editor of "L'Unita", the Communist paper, held a meeting at the Cinema Palestrina at 10.a.m. on Sunday morning 28 January, with the object of improving the newspaper and augmenting its circulation, particularly among members of the Communist party. He explained that "L'Unita" was struggling against all the publications which were financed and run by reactionaries such as the brothers Perrone, Manfredi, Federici, etc. who were engaged in a gigantic manoeuvre to split and corrupt Italy so that she would again fall into their hands. He said the "Unita" was one of the forces of the party, and that its staff was disinterestedly working for the party and for Italy. He complained of lack of ink, paper, funds, and adequate means of distribution. He stated that in one section in Rome where there were 1,400 Communist party members, daily sales only ran to 1,000 copies. In order to operate the paper properly, he said he needed highly paid technicians and expensive equipment. The staff of reporters, owning but one broken-down automobile was often impeded in its work. He added gloomily that comrades do not cooperate by turning in news items and furthermore many of them read the "Avanti" or the "Voce Repubblicana". A collection of money for the paper was being made at the exit.

Spano said that the battle on the Eastern front was the greatest battle of the war, ... in which the Soviet armies were led by men sprung from the people, the finest class that humanity had ever known ... and that the war was drawing to a close due to the great Russian advance ..., (enthusiastic interruptions, loud applause and cries of "Long Live the Red Army" and "Down with the Fascists").

Spano's references to the other newspapers as being tools of disruption in the hands of the reactionary agent-provocateurs, and his remarks about the manoeuvres of the reactionary forces, also brought a response from the crowd.

The audience consisted of neatly dressed technicians, some professorial types, university students and some aggressive "intellectual" women.

Togliatti was present and his entrance was the signal for lengthy applause. Scoccimarro was also present, according to a young man who said he knew him by sight.

The speakers' table was draped with the red flag, with the hammer and sickle. To the left of the stage was the Italian flag, and to the right another Communist red flag; on either side of these were posters one bearing Togliatti's statement "Italy can only resurrect with weapons in her fist", and the other reproducing the Italian flag surcharged with the word "L'Unita".

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9. The Crisis in the Socialist Party

There is a certain amount of tension in Socialist circles due to the increasing internal crisis which might end in the replacement of Nenni in the post of Party Secretary.

Taking advantage of the presence in Naples of a number of Socialists from other parts of Liberated Italy, who are attending the Confederation of Labour Congress, meetings are held almost every evening at the office of the Socialist Federation, where opinions are exchanged.

Nenni's opponents are fighting the syndical union and the political union with the Communists. The crisis is fomented by the Action Party, especially by Ugo La Malfa, who is attempting to form a democratic bloc to the exclusion of the Communists.

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ARMED FORCES

10. The Call to Arms

(a) Interview with Lt. Col. Mancini, Recruiting Officer of the "Bianchi" Barracks and with Col. de Sanctis, Commanding the District of Rome.

The two officers said that the present call to arms is a repetition of the one made on the 12 September and that a large number of recruits cannot be expected, as the greater part are already in service. As these classes have taken part in all campaigns of the war, their number is greatly reduced, particularly when one takes into consideration the killed, missing or prisoners, and those who went North with the Germans. An approximate estimate has been made of 3,000 men for the entire province of Lazio. Of these 80 per cent have answered the call-up. The last day of the call-up, the 31st, will bring in larger groups. He reiterated the fact that about 5,000 volunteers have already gone to the front to work.

Colonel De Sanctis felt very strongly about the draft-dodgers and spoke about some measures which have been taken and of others which have been suggested.

1. First of all, the exoneration applications will be examined with extreme severity, and the tendency will be to reject the majority of them. In his opinion there are too many grounds for exoneration. He added that at his request exemption will be very much more the exception than the rule.

2. In the Military District of Rome, which is under his command, the records of each soldier are in perfect order. The files were untouched during the German occupation. It will thus be possible to identify the slackers and take measures against them.

3. The Government and particularly the Minister of War have not taken a firm enough stand. He suggests a general amnesty with a dead-line, after which all those who do not answer the call-up would be shot as deserters.

He also proposed the exclusion from the polls at the coming elections of all those whose military registration-cards are not in order. He specified two principal motives for reluctance in answering the call-up:

(i) The very marked difference between Allied and Italian pay.
(ii) The dread of being enrolled in labour battalions rather than in combatant units.

He added that the Italian soldiers do not need Allied arms, material, because he thinks the Allies make a mistake in using mechanized and motorised equipment for the campaign in Italy. He praised the tactics of Allied Infantry, as being

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(b) Interview with the Lieutenant commanding the Carabinieri Group at Santa Maria Maggiore.

The Lieutenant stated that when the dead-line for presentation is up, the Carabinieri will search for the slackers on receiving orders from the Regional Military Command of Rome. The slackers when found will be escorted to the Caserma Bianchi. The Carabinieri are now arresting deserters who have been denounced from the "Friuli" Division on the front. He said there are a large number of them who are often taken in the course of round-ups directed against criminal bands etc. operating in Rome and the suburbs.

He does not agree with the figures given by the officers of the district, and thinks 3,000 too low an estimate for the province of Lazio, because for the first time, the provinces of Littorio and Frosinone are included.

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A sergeant present said that in the province of Viterbo, as few responded to the call-up, the Bishop instructed the parish priests to preach in favour of the call-up, urging the young men to respond.

L A B O U R

11. The C.G.I.L. Congress Naples 28 January - 1 February 1945. (Detailed Report see Appendix I)

Interview with Mr. Licanduzzi, representative of the "State and Para-State" Employees Union.

Mr. Licanduzzi thinks that the work of the Congress of Naples will obtain for the Italian worker many moral and material advantages. This Congress is important because it is the first having a national character, in which the various union delegates (for Rome there are 60) were democratically elected. The same can not be said for the representatives who form part of the C.G.I.L. That is why it has been necessary to send such a large number of delegates to Naples.

Rome leads all the other provinces for union activities and has 120,000 members. At Naples, all the Chambers of Labour of Liberated Italy will contact each other.

The following problems will be discussed:

i. Report on the activity of the South, and financial report.
ii. Results of the pact of Rome, approval of the Federal Statute.
iii. The problem of the land in the reconstruction of Italy.
iv. Social legislation of the new democratic regime in Italy.
v. Women workers and their part in the reconstruction of the country.
vi. The struggle against unemployment in relation to the economic reconstruction of the country.
vii. Renewal of social insurance and social welfare; their re-adaptation to the new needs of the workers.
viii. Annulment of Fascist labour contracts approved by the workers.
ix. National and international syndical unity.

He ended by praising the unity brought about by the pact of Rome, which will give better results than a lot of small separated sections.

A mason, who is now a foreman, said he was sure that, as a result of this Congress, the position of the worker in the life of the nation will be improved and strengthened. He criticised the legislative character assumed by the meeting. In fact, after the reports of the experts on Union problems, the laws regarding the emancipation of the worker will be modified and brought up to date.

12. White Collar Workers (impiegati) and Labourers (operai)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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12. White Collar Workers (impiegati) and Labourers (operai)

From a report of the Rome Camera del Lavoro.

The Fascist Labour legislation makes a distinction between intellectual and manual labour in the negotiation of collective contracts. This is frequently unjust, unnecessarily complicated, and lends itself to frequent legal controversy. The confusion that exists on this point generally benefits the employer rather than the employee.

The favoured treatment of the "impiegato" over the labourer has been the source of much ill-feeling between the two which has been exploited fully by the employers who are always glad to create scissions in the ranks of labour. In regard to holidays, cost of living, family allotments, medical care, etc. the "impiegato" receives better treatment than the labourers.

These moral and economic discriminations must be suppressed. All workers must be one family, united in their various trade unions, governed by a single

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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collective contract which will give "impiegati" and labourers equal rights. The Camera of Labour intends to bring up a discussion of this problem at the C.G.I.L. Congress in Naples.

Sliding Scale for Wages. As the Government is powerless to control prices and provide sufficient rationed food, it is necessary to adopt a sliding scale for wages. The working class, perhaps more than any other group wants to avoid inflation and they pinch and scrape to live on their meagre salaries. But now the great difference between prices and wages makes the situation for the worker intolerable. The workers can no longer maintain their policy of passivity which was their contribution to the "defence of the lira". The life and welfare of their families is a greater need.

September 1942 is suggested as a suitable date on which to base the new sliding scale for wages. The workers will not return to a scale based on an absolute parity between the cost of living and wages because of the critical condition of the country. The Camera of Labour insists upon a readjustment of wages which today is urgent and vital.

13. Workers' Soup Kitchens

From a December report of the Rome Camera del Lavoro:

In Rome there are 481 soup kitchens which serve 95,000 workers. 130 applications have been filed by further firms who want to serve another 17,534 employees. The Camera of Labour has referred the question to the Labour Officer of the Allied Command.

Many workers have besieged the Camera of Labour with complaints. They want to know why all firms cannot have these soup kitchens. They also complain that often the number of employees who are served by these soup kitchens increases while there is no corresponding increase in rations.

Postponements of the strike of State Employees of the Public Administration Offices of Bari

The Committee of the Employees of the Public Administration offices, following the sending to Rome of a Commission which conferred with representatives of the Confederazione del Lavoro with whom they interviewed Bonomi, Soleri and Bergami, have obtained:

1. The immediate extension to Bari and other comunes of the Province

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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1. The immediate extension to Bari and other comunes of the Province of the Subsistence allowance from 1 December 1944.

2. The extension of the Christmas Bonus to all the employees of the Local Enti, and the direction to the Enti to apply to the employees the economic provisions conceded to the other categories of employees of public administration.

3. The institution of office canteens and eventually employees restaurants.

The Government is to examine the proposition of the C.G.I.L. with regard to the equalisation of salaries and wages in accordance with the cost of living.

In view of the results achieved and the Government's consent to study the provisions for categories of employees with fixed salaries, and while awaiting

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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the dispositions of the Workers' Committees of the other provinces of Liberated Italy, the Committee has decided to postpone the general assembly of the 25th January to a date which will be indicated. The representatives of each category of employee will call their respective assemblies for more precise and detailed communications.

(Bari, 25.1.45.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

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LOCAL CONDITIONS

16. Black Market, Rome (From F.S. Section Report 6.1.45)

The Black Market has now reached such a stage in Rome that it is no longer making much pretence at being clandestine even in the more respectable residential districts far away from Tor Di Nona and the other working class quarters where such a state of affairs has existed for a long time. Oil, flour and sugar were openly on sale at a small stall on the Via Nomentana this week, all at black market prices and all "contraband." Sugar has now reached the colossal figure of 1000 lire a kilo.

17. Black Market Repression, Naples

Mixed patrols of Allied and Italian police, assisted by Carabinieri and Guardie di Finanza, have been busy recently combing the centers where black market goods were retailed. As a result, quantities of rationed foodstuffs and Allied cigarettes have been confiscated. The repressive measures are meeting with full success as they are not isolated, but repeated day after day and occasionally more than once a day. The "Cavone" district, for instance, which is notorious for the black market of food and other products, has been almost completely "purified", even of the best known of its sellers who have withdrawn from circulation.

Confiscated goods are distributed by the Prefect among the various food cooperatives; a certain preference is shown to personnel employed by the State. (B-2)

18. Pawnshops Statistics, Rome

According to the Camera of Labor the number of items taken to Monte di Pietà pawnshops doubled in the 4 month period of June - September, 1944, as the following table illustrates:

	Number of items pawned	Value of items pawned
June, 1944	11,29[illegible]	5,[illegible]57,265 lire
July, "	13,781	7,785,630 "
August, "	16,7[illegible]5	11,243,836 "
September, "	19,293	14,058,132

[illegible] (Pawnbrokers) [illegible] the pawnshop business, like the in-

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July, "	13,781	7,785,630 "
August, "	16,705	11,243,836 "
September, "	19,293	14,058,132

The tremendous increase in the pawnshop business, like the increase in robberies, prostitution, and unemployment, reflect the increasing misery of the people in this province. (Source - Camera del Lavoro, Rome.)

19. Events of the Week in Naples

In certain political circles in Naples the news of Mr. Hopkins' visit to Rome had been heralded with great joy; it was hoped that his coming might mean the extension of "lend-lease" to Italy; the disappointment was acute. Mr. Hopkins' statement to the press that, since

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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his arrival in Italy, he had heard nothing to make him change the views he had formed as to the situation which had developed between the Allies and the Italian people and their Government, did not help dispel the disappointment.

Another important event has been the delcaration by Italian and French personalities regarding the resumption of normal relations between France and Italy. The favorable progress of the negotiations has been welcomed by Neapolitan political circles, because local public opinion looks with approval upon the friendship between the two nations, since it has been stressed by many circles that mutual support would reciprocally assist the two countries, both morally and materially.

In the field of internal policy, the two events which have mainly influence public opinion are the Congress of the CGIL (Italian General Confederation of Labor) (see appendix) and the Council of Ministers' decision to extend to women the administrative and political vote.

The decision to extend the vote to women had been expected after the pressure exerted in the matter by many women's organizations, and after the various parties as well as the Ministers declared themselves, in principle, favorable to the measure. It should be noted, however, that the event has not had on public opinion the full effect which might have been expected from a decision of such importance. Even some feminine circles have received the news with comparative indifference, largely due to the fact that, expecially in the South, the majority of women leave politics to their men-folk. In objective political circles it is considered that the women's vote will mostly benefit the Demo-Christian Party which has the support of the priests who in Southern Italy especially have great influence over women.

The response to the call for military service has been very small in Campania: only 3,108 reported up to 30 January, the eve of the closing date, in the provinces of Naples, Aversa, Nola, Caserta, Benegento, Avellino and Salerno.

20 Black Market Prices for Armaments, Naples

		Lire each
Hand grenades	(Italian)	40/50
" "	(British)	70/80
" "	(German)	70/80
Revolver	(Italian)	8-10,000
"	(American)	12-15,000
Revolver cartridges		1[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Revolver	(Italian)	8-10,000
"	(American)	12-15,000
Revolver cartridges		10
Machine gun	(Italian-Beretta)	20,000
" "	(American)	25-30,000
Machine gun cartridges		20.

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21. Prefect of Cagliari Visits Carbonia

When the strike, which lasted 7 days, ended, and the workers had returned to the mines, the Prefect of Cagliari paid another visit to Carbonia. He held a meeting in the Municipio, and discussed the outstanding problems. After having expressed his pleasure ovef the discipline shown by all the workers of Carbonia during the strike, the Prefect installed the new Giunta Comunale. The Prefect also spoke of the political and administrative situation and the needs and hopes of the people of Carbonis. (A-1)

22. SARDAMARE Navigation Company

Public opinion has been particularly interested lately in the problems of marine transportation and the SARDAMARE Navigation Company. In view of the precarious financial situation, the small savings-holders consider this company a safer investment than the state. From the political and administrative authorities to the little man, from the industry to the workmen, on all sides the opinion is held that it is an initiative which will employ the energies of all Sardinians.

This week the first publicity meeting was held. Dr. Mario Azzena took the chair in the name of the promotion committee. He said that the project is in the interest of all Sardinians, because Sardinia can find the basis of her recovery only on the sea. Avv. Luigi Battista Puggioni brought the support of the Sard Party of Action to the project. The press supports the publicity of the promotion Committee. (B-2)

23. Local Conditions. Messina

A reliable Italian collaborator of PWB writes: For fifteen days the population has had only green vegetables and a little bean flour to eat and even to get these is extremely difficult. No other foodstuffs are to be found in the market. This painful and abnormal situation passes unobserved by those whose duty it should be to be aware of it.. There is not even an attempt to show any interest, which would at least be of some comfort to the people whose position has become insupportable. Price controls as experience proves, do not do away with, but add to hunger. Meat, fish, lamb, eggs, etc. are now nothing but a memory. This is the tragedy which Messina is living, and nobody does a thing about it.

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Matches supplied by the Tobacco Monopoly can now be sold without restrictions. Amazing thought it may seem, these matches cost more than those sold on the black market. The monopoly has also warned retailers to sell State matches only and not those of clandestine manufacture.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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P R I S S A N D P R O P A G A N D A

24. How Dailies - Reaction in Naples

Neapolitan Political and Press circles are surprised at the fact that the National Press Commission has authorised the publication of thirteen new dailes in Rome alone, thus bringing to twenty-six the number of papers authorised there, a very large number even compared to pre-Fascist days.

Most of the political and press circles in Naples criticise such a decision, and insist that only those papers should be authorised which represent a specific train of thought, political ideas, public interests etc. Some circles ask that the Government should order all papers to publish their balance sheets, and that a commission of enquiry should ascertain that the true figures are given. This is suggested in order to prevent the press from becoming an instrument of corruption and misleading public opinion in the hands of private interests. Measures of this nature have been sanctioned by the Provisional French Government.

25. The Labour Press, Naples

An interesting article in "Il Domani d'Italia" of 26th January deals with the labour problem from the women's point of view. The writer is a woman and her article reflects the complex psychological attitude of women at the present time.

Referring to the new motion on the feminine question which has been added to the list of motions for the Congress, the writer expresses pleasure at the recognition given to the woman's part in labour problems but is disappointed that the feminine side of labour problems has been segregated and has not been included automatically in a wider range of discussion on general labour questions. She then adds that the feminine question is clear cut and separate in cases where special working conditions are involved such as in heavy mine labour, but argues that in cases like office work where no differentiation is necessary, the feminine problem must especially be looked into.

There is a prejudice that, in asking for parity in labour as in political rights, the woman is seeking to get exclusive privileges. Actually, her contribution and share in labour activity are very great. This recognition of equality is her national right. She must not, on her part, adopt a begging attitude nor must the man adopt a contrary attitude that is harmful to the common interest. In conclusion, the writer adds, that woman's share in labour unions' activity is a part of her social education and of social progress in a general democratic sense.

26. Suppression of a Number of the "Isola", Sassari

The Prefect of Sassari has ordered the suppression of a number of the "Isola" because it published in its columns the list of the subscriptions of a unit of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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26. Suppression of a Number of the "Isola", Sassari

The Prefect of Sassari has ordered the suppression of a number of the "Isola" because it published in its columns the list of the subscriptions of a unit of the Calabrian Division in favour of refugees. The Director of the paper has previously been under the censure of the Allied authorities.

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27. "Puglia Agricola" is a new paper issued in Foggia. It deals with economical problems.

Avv. Vincenzo La Medica a writer and student of economy of the Capitanata region, is the director of the paper.

28. "L'Acropoli", New Political Review, Naples

The January number of a new political review, "L'Acropoli", edited by Prof. Omodeo, the Rector of Naples University, has recently come out. It publishes three main political articles by Italian authors and a selection of political passages from Allied papers and reviews, most of which have not yet reached the Italian public. Like all academic and purely intellectual publications of this kind which have come out in those sad times, this review has, according to reports, attracted only a very limited circle of readers.

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29. Italian Cinema - New Production Plans

"Star" furnishes some details about the Italian Cinema. Italian film production is passing through a crisis. While on the one hand film producers despair of overcoming the present difficulties, they nonetheless make plans for future productions. Producers, even under present conditions, make contracts with directors, buy scripts, order sets and props. etc. One can even now discern a trend towards realism. The first picture made after the liberation of Rome will be shown under the title "Open City", directed by Rossellini and starring Aldo Fabrizi. The story takes place in Rome under Nazi-Fascist occupation. Another star in this film is Anna Magnani, but the rest of the cast consists of actors new to the screen, chosen from the people, as Fabrizi desired.

Other films are being planned: Mario Soldati will star in "Fontamara" the famous novel by Ignazio Silone. Camerini will star in "The Teacher" (Il Maestro) a film of life in an Italian village. Alberto Lattuada will direct "Black Angels" (Angeli Neri), another film of Rome under Nazi-Fascist oppression. Franciolini is finishing "Graziella" (based on Lamartine's novel) which will be shown in an Italian and a French version. Luchino Visconti has made a contract with Isa Miranda for a new film.

30. Opera and Theatre

The Rome Opera continues with a well conducted orchestra, good settings and some excellent voices, notably Gino Bechi and Paolo Silveri, baritones, Francesco Albanese, a pleasing light tenor, Maria Caniglia, and a young soprano Onelia Fineschi who sings with simplicity and a voice of purity and freshness. All of these were heard in Falstaff on January 28th.

The Quirino announces foreign productions slated for the near future. They are: "Rabagas" by Sardou, Steinbeck's "The Moon is Down", Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine", Elliot Nugent's "Male Animal", and a Russian play, "The Optimistic Tragedy" by Vicnovskij.

" Parents Terribles" by Jean Cocteau opened on January 28th at the Eliseo, and went off well with a full house according to the "Tempo" and other papers.

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APPENDIX I NO. 54

NAPLES LABOUR CONGRESS OF THE C.G.I.L.

January 28 - February 1, 1945

Introduction:

A Labour Congress implies two things: organized labour and democracy.

In its essential purpose of consolidating and confirming the syndical unity of the General Italian Confederation of Labour (CGIL) the Naples Congress has been, to all appearances, fully successful, but the real conclusion to be drawn from the success of the Congress is something more: it is that the Italian Labour organization is probably the most powerful national force in the country today, with objectives and aspirations on a corresponding scale. The leading speakers at the Congress, in fact, identified the working class and the Labour movement with the Italian nation.

Whereas the political parties in Italy follow by necessity a restricted and entangled course and have today small influence with the great mass of the population because of their negligible concrete achievement, the forces of Labour can have a stable, compact, in fact more authoritative organization, with the mass support of great numbers. National unemployment and hunger are strong weapons in their hands, still more so the prospect of national reconstruction. In fact the specific and concrete objectives of labour which were repeatedly stressed at the Congress by Di Vittorio, one of the joint Secretaries, indicate that Labour might well serve as a great force in the political field.

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The Naples Congress was the first Italian lesson in democratic experience for 21 years, and proved a great success. No effort was spared by the Allied Authorities to indicate their recognition of the importance of the great democratic labour movement for which the National Congress stood. The Allied Commission made special arrangements for the transport of delegates to the Congress, for their billeting and comfort in Naples, and for their disposal after the Congress. The Regional Commissioner, Brigadier J.K. Dunlop, personally ensured the effectiveness of the Naples arrangements and entertained the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerse, together with the joint Secretaries of the C.G.I.L. on the inaugural day, at the end of the first day, the Regional Commissioner having already attended the inaugural session where the Diredtor of the Labour Sub-

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The programme of the Congress followed its planned course, and the three "incidents" which occurred (viz the politically controversial speech of Lombardi at the Inaugural session, and the passages following the contributions of Balzano and D'Ambrozio on the second day) only served to throw into prominence the serious determination of the workers' delegates to keep to the business of the gathering. From the platform the meeting was dominated by Giuseppe Di Vittorio, whose 3 speeches were masterly yet moderate.

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Although many delegates came forward only to discuss the many and various little problems of their own particular locality or trade, there were throughout the Congress, trade union consultations and meetings in the adjacent rooms, with the excellent result that at least eight new trade federations were formed by the last day of the Congress. The exhilaration produced by the novelty and the importance of the occasion, the inexperience of the many amateur orators, often resulted in wordy highflown and self-centered speeches, and the Congress men were most impatient of this. Towards the end the delegates seemed to enter a little more into the spirit of the Congress. There was an "enthusiastic and unifying atmosphere" -- as one speaker put it -- thanks also to the democratic and moderating influence of the secretaries Di Vittorio and Grandi, and to the sincere and convincing way in which they managed to interpret the general feelings of the Congress.

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The five days of the Congress can be divided into four main parts: The inauguration ceremony, the general report of Di Vittorio, the more technical reports of the third and fourth days, and the concluding speeches.

A total of 475 delegates were present at the Congress, representing 12 regions of Italy, 43 provinces and 1,035,325 voting union members. The regional representation was as follows:

	Lazio	Romagna	Toscana	Abruzzi	Campagna	Sicilia	Basilicata	Puglia	Sardinia	Calabria	Marche	Umbria	
No. of delegates	52	2	47	2	48	39	9	52	21	31	5	4	322
No. of voting union members	130,749	2,000	149,645	738	153,559	101,741	15,000	272,248	98,000	70,177	10,000	12,000	1,035,325

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Ten women delegates were present and a delegation from the occupied North was also present. Of this total of 475, 322 delegates had an effective vote: the rest, most of them representatives of trade federations, took part in an advisory capacity; but in point of fact this differentiation was not valid as the voting in every case was by show of hands and by "acclamation", a method which the enormous majority of approval (or timid minority of disapproval) made unchallengeable.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The Inauguration Ceremony

The inauguration ceremony of the Congress, held in the vast beflagged Tapestry Hall of the Naples Museum, was attended by Brigadier Dunlop, Regional Commissioner; the head of the A.C. Labour Sub-Commission, Mr. Braine; the Italian Undersecretary for Labour, Paresce; the prefect and Mayor of Naples, and other personages. Cameras flashed periodically and a band played at the opening of the ceremony.

Achille Grandi, the Demo-Christian Secretary of the Labour Confederation, made the opening speech in which he outlined the great and vital national tasks of the united forces of labour. His salute to the fighting Allies, British, American and Russian was received with progressively increasing applause. Referring then to the Anglo-Americans, he said that the Italians had never been their enemies, and could tolerate being only co-belligerents, but hoped to become their Allies (great applause). He then called on the young to volunteer for the war (moderate applause). Urging a closer brotherhood of all workers, Grandi, like several speakers after him, also stressed the useful cultural benefits which the intellectual worker could bring to the great family of workers. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the workers would win for Italy a seat at the peace conference.

The next speaker was Oreste Lizzadri, the Socialist secretary, a mediocre orator. He devoted all his speech to the commemoration of the great Socialist Labour leader, Bruno Buozzi, and seemed to bask in his reflected light (moderate applause).

The Communist secretary, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, first called on the Italian workers in Germany to help the advancing Red Army and saluted those in France who, by fighting with the "maquis" had forged a link between the two nations. His reference to the Russian workers' great sympathy for the Italian people again won the most applause. With moving solemnity, the Congress rose to its feet when the speaker paid tribute to the Allied dead in Italy.

Di Vittorio then briefly described the tasks of the Labour movement and added that the working class had "acquired the clear consciousness of representing the body of the nation and of holding in its hands the flag of the nation." His eloquent peroration on the workers' united march towards a new Italy was long applauded.

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The Italian Labour undersecretary, Enrico Paresce, also harped on the national significance of the Labour Congress and then read Premier Bonomi's message of goodwill. The Premier urged the workers to remain united above the political melée and to help (fiancheggiare) towards the nations reconstruction (moderate applause).

The Mayor of Naples then spoke briefly on behalf of his city and was followed by the President of the Naples Liberation Committee, Giovanni Lombardi. Lombardi made a quite uncalled-for political speech. He spoke painfully of the suffering and unemployment to be seen in Naples and other cities, and above all of the breakdown of moral standards. He pleaded with America and England to come to the

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help of Italy, and was cheered. He went on to say that this was the "first Italian parliament" (cheers). Addressing England, he asked that she should not "protect the dynasty" (great cheers). These, he continued, who had run away from Rome with Badoglio were still in command. This time, however, Lombardi was received with boos and protests and shouts of "Via!" Saying that they, the workers, would in the future have the place of command, Lombardi went on to speak directly of the advent of Socialism, a specific party, and was interrupted still more by catcalls. The delegates indicated clearly by their resentment of the latter part of his speech that they felt that this was not a political convention but a meeting of workers. He was finally persuaded to close, after prognosticating new legislature for the workers.

Mr. Braine then spoke on behalf of A.C., and offered to give assistance to rebuild a democratic labour movement in Italy. (applause)

Three chairmen to preside over the Congress were then chosen, and the demand from the Sicilian delegates for recognition was met by the addition of a fourth, a Sicilian.

The afternoon session was businesslike and calm. Raffaele Pastore of Bari gave a report on the organization of the CGIL in Southern Italy. Through the Camere del Lavoro, 510,000 membership cards had been issued and the response was beyond earlier expectations. For the Confederation as a whole he gave an account of income and expenditure and reported a balance of 338,480 lire.

Secretary Di Vittorio followed with a most important general report on the CGIL, and spoke for over two hours. Claiming that syndical unity had triumphed over all divisions and difficulties, he announced that the CGIL already numbered 1,300,000 members and would number over four million after the liberation of North Italy. He paid an impressive tribute to the "breath of spiritual morality" which the Catholic workers had brought into the Labour movement (great applause) and spoke warmly of the need for a more civilized sense of respect for other persons and opinions. He was whole-heartedly applauded. He also stressed the importance of the CGIL's moral authority which must not be dissipated. The most important points of his speech were as follows:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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1) Land Questions: The CGIL will support the Metayers (mezzadri) so that they get more than half the produce of the land they cultivate. The CGIL claims credit for its share in the negotiation of recent legislation which permits peasants to cultivate uncultivated land.

2) Factories: The CGIL promotes the setting up of factory canteens and internal factory committees. Production is, by right, a direct interest of the workers.

3) The cost of living: Trade Unions must help in the fight against the black market. Representative food cooperatives should be set up in every commune.

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4) Sliding Wage Scale: Those who say that the only way to control inflation is to fix the wage level, are making the people pay for the national catastrophe. Those with fixed incomes, especially state employees, are the most unfortunate. Now that their federation has been formed, their conditions must be freely negotiated, not unilaterally imposed. The money should be taken from the fascists and black market profiteers (cheers).

5) Reform of Social Legislation.

6) Government Labour Offices: Di Vittorio claimed that these offices had usurped Labour functions. The inspection of labour conditions, the statistical and scientific study of labour problems, and individual cases of arbitration, when requested, should be left to these offices, but the employment bureaux and social insurance must be run by the CGIL (great cheers).

7) Economic Reconstruction: The people, not only government circles and banks, must share in the planning of reconstruction. Workers' homes and industries must be rebuilt before palaces. Representative communal reconstruction committees should be set up. The people could put forward many good suggestions. Reconstruction plans must be unified. Di Vittorio here called for national solidarity. The roots of unity must be deep. The South of Italy must no longer be in an inferior position. Industrialization must be equitably distributed over all the regions of Italy (great cheers). Parasite fascist and imperialistic industries would naturally go, but Italy could not revert to a backward agricultural country. The Allies must help with the tools that create work.

8) Financial Aid: The Allies must send financial aid to the Italian state, not directly to private concerns, as this might compromise the independence of the workers (cheers).

9) Derequisition. Di Vittorio said that the Italians had only sympathy and gratitude for the Allied armies but he asked that those industries not vital to the war effort should be de-requisitioned. With local industry thus reviving, much aid would no longer have to come from so far away.

10) Nationalization: Under the fascist regime, economic monopoly had brought with it political monopoly. The great plutocrats and monopolists had allied Italy to Germany. It was only democratic that the great monopolies should pass into the hands of the nation.(cheers) He did not mean by this, revolution or social upheaval, but only strict national needs. Di Vittorio here mentioned the I.R.I. concern.

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11) The Constitution of CGIL: The Rules and Constitution of the CGIL aimed at the internal democracy of the labour organization. The final text would be decided by a special committee.

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New organizers and leaders must be trained in the movement. A re-education to more democratic and less bureaucratic methods and mentality must be promoted. Labour must be more active. The young must be encouraged; women must take a greater share. In conclusion; Di Vittorio pleaded for tolerance and democracy, saying that the minority opinion should not give up hope as it might one day be the majority. The workers were fighting for a great cause. (Ovation).

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The second day, and the beginning of the third day of the Congress were taken up entirely by discussion. Seventy speakers came forward with their proposals and criticisms. More than 35 motions were presented to the Congress in all. Most of the delegates tended to speak of their local or trade problems, but they one and all supported syndical unity.

The Italian Transport Minister Carabona and the Communications Minister Cevelotto and the Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce Fiore all briefly addressed the Congress. The last named, a Sicilian Communist, spoke in very strong terms, saying that Sicily must be industrialized and that the Sicilian problem is an Italian problem. He said that the strength of the Separatist movement had been greatly exaggerated. The Separatists were only the big landlords who were afraid of a democratic Italy. He then described the grave situation over there, particularly in the provinces of Enna and Caltanissetta.

The speeches made by Sicilian delegates at the Congress were characterized by peculiar passion and violence. Twelve Sicilians spoke during the day. Vincenzo Monaco of Palermo said that there had been seditious movements in Sicily because the Sicilians were so hungry, but that in reality they were as eager to go and fight as all the others. Four other Sicilians referred particularly to the sad conditions of the workers in the sulphur mines where so many were now unemployed (11/12 of the unemployed at Enna), and asked for the nationalization of the mines.

Many suggestions were contributed by the various speakers. The most important topics referred to during the discussion were:

1) Government Labour Office: All references to the Labour Offices (Uffizi del Lavoro) were in agreement with Di Vittorio's pro-

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the second day, and the beginning of the third day of the Congress were taken up entirely by discussion. Seventy speakers came forward with their proposals and criticisms. More than 35 motions were presented to the Congress in all. Most of the delegates tended to speak of their local or trade problems, but they one and all supported syndical unity.

The Italian Transport Minister Carabona and the Communications Minister Cevelotto and the Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce Fiore all briefly addressed the Congress. The last named, a Sicilian Communist, spoke in very strong terms, saying that Sicily must be industrialized and that the Sicilian problem is an Italian problem. He said that the strength of the Separatist movement had been greatly exaggerated. The Separatists were only the big landlords who were afraid of a democratic Italy. He then described the grave situation over there, particularly in the provinces of Enna and Caltanissetta.

The speeches made by Sicilian delegates at the Congress were characterized by peculiar passion and violence. Twelve Sicilians spoke during the day. Vincenzo Monaco of Palermo said that there had been seditious movements in Sicily because the Sicilians were so hungry, but that in reality they were as eager to go and fight as all the others. Four other Sicilians referred particularly to the sad conditions of the workers in the sulphur mines where so many were now unemployed (11/12 this unemployed at Enna), and asked for the nationalization of the mines.

Many suggestions were contributed by the various speakers. The most important topics referred to during the discussion were:

1) Government Labour Office: All references to the Labour Offices (Uffizi del Lavoro) were in agreement with Di Vittorio's proposals, except for that of Cuzzaniti from Rome, who suggested that they should keep in closer contact with the CGIL. One speaker criticized them for their Allied origin.

2) Nationalization: Quite a few workers approved the idea of nationalization of key industries (e.g. mines, electricity, etc.) and of sharing in the running of their industry. Fusco of Bari suggested that badly-run firms should be taken over. A bank clerk also proposed this. Silvio Gava of Salerno, a Demo-Christian, also approved of socialization, but within special limits.

3) Agriculture: Four or five farmers spoke. Fissore of the Naples Landworkers' Federation made a good impression. A delegate from Calabria alleged that reactionaries were active in Calabria and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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accused the landowners of financing armed bands. Three farmers from the South complained of the lack of education among the peasants, and stressed the need for more teachers. On the whole, the land question was little discussed in this debate, but dominated the proceedings of the fourth day.

4) Cost of Living, Wages and Food: This was the favorite subject. Most references to the subject were in favor of the sliding wage scale. Moneti of Val d'Arno, proposed to abolish the innumerable small allowances, to institute a basic pay and then apply the sliding wage scale. Cuzzaniti of Rome, however, suggested that more bread and fats be given out; Borghesi of the railway workers, that part of the pay should be in food. Donati of Littoria proposed cooperative canteens to be paid for by the employers so that also the workers' families could benefit. Francesco Russo of Reggio Calabria blamed the inflation on the low rate of exchange fixed by the Allies for the lire; it could only be solved on an international scale. The democratic government had failed with the food pools (ammassi) and so it must have the courage to transfer the control of food from the corrupt police to the people. That was the only way to defeat the black market. Another delegate criticized the SEPRAL. Bruno of Bari, a mill worker, disclosed that of 220,000 quintals of grain in Bari, 20,000 went to the black market. He asked that all mills be sequestrated and handed over to the workers. Di Stefano of Naples argued that an increase of the bread ration was the only remedy. He and Costa of the Seamen's Federation both asked that the 137 Italian ships abroad be used to bring food to the Italians, or otherwise give a few "Liberty" ships for the purpose. The ships would have to be for the sailors themselves.

5) Assistance: Assistance, pensions and the Christmas bonus also were favorite subjects, especially with State employees. Croccia, representative of nearly two million war invalids, pleaded for the "carovita" bonus and so did many others. This subject was the sorest point with many speakers.

6) State Employees: State employees, especially the Post and Telegraph workers, made urgent proposals during the Congress and were considerably in evidence. With their fixed salaries, they are probably the ones who have suffered most in the present time. At least seven employees supported Di Vittorio's proposal of internal committees and free labour negotiation for State Employees.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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7) Reconstruction: Bonomini of Siena proposed reconstruction committees in each province, as had been set up in Siena. At least five or 6 others echoed this proposal. Local arrangements and resources, and financial support could thus be co-ordinated for the vital task by local initiative.

8) Labour Organization: While Buschi of Rome asked that the draft constitution of the CGIL be approved outright, at least three speakers insisted that it must be provisional. Russo also complained that copies had only been distributed the day before the Congress, whereas the Statute should have been discussed previously by each

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

Camera del Lavoro. He looked forward to the next Labour Congress, when all Italy would be freed. Two speakers also brought up the question of the legal recognition of the CGIL.

The Sardinian delegate Costa emphasized the regional differences of Sardinia and other parts, but it was for Berlini of Arezzo to propose regional CGIL committees which would help avoid excessive centralization; he emphasized that the process of decentralization should be the keynote of Italy's new democracy. This was well received.

9) Youth: Among the delegates was a large group of young men in the early 20's. A representative of youth spoke asking for better conditions in the army and for representation in the CGIL directorate.

10) Women: A considerable number of women were in the audience and two women delegates spoke. Maddalena Secco of Naples said that in 1940 women formed 40% of the war industries personnel. At least in the clothing and textile industries where they were in the majority (2/3 and 4/5 of the staffs respectively), they should have members on the directive committees. She then went on to describe at length the great sacrifices, unfair conditions and low wages which they had been and were enduring. She asked for some responsible posts for women in the CGIL.

Both youth and women representatives won recognition from the Executive.

A lawyer, an insurance agent and two teachers stressed the help the professional and intellectual class could give to the workers.

Two incidents occurred during the second day. The Communist Balzano of the Naples public utility workers asked, in his revolutionary speech, that the Allies give the workers more liberty, adding that it was "not in their interest to protect the industrialists from the workers." Each time Balzano asked the support of the CGIL, a crowd of public utility workers ready in the audience would raise a roar of approval, which was clearly distinguishable from the polite cheers of the Congressmen. He then vaguely criticized the old policy of the former "White" Confederation of Labour, whereupon the head of the said Confederation, Domenico Colasante, rose to his feet and shouted: "Balzano, stop playing the demagogue!" Boos and protests followed and Balzano was unable to remedy his error.

Later on, a Demo-Christian speaker, D'Ambrosio by name, reading a speech which Colasante had given to him, made a return thrust and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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Perhaps more significant than the uproar which followed was the intervention in turn of Di Vittorio (Communist Joint Secretary) and Grandi (Demo-Christian Joint Secretary) who pleaded for tolerance, and freedom of speech, while deprecating provocative remarks. The two secretaries were both warmly cheered for their action.

Di Vittorio finally rose to speak and found off the two days' discussion. He indicated his satisfaction with the contributions during the debate which gave evidence of working class initiative,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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in spite of over 20 years' dictatorship and although different points of view had been expressed there was universal agreement on working class unity. Di Vittorio's main topics in which several delegates' suggestions had been incorporated were:

1) The Draft Constitution of the CGIL - Like all the trade federations, was of course provisional, and when the North of Italy is liberated a new national Congress will be called.

2) The Assets of the fascist confederation: The leaders of the CGIL had been invited to cooperate in the liquidation of the fascist Syndicali.

3) Organization - Federations should come into operation immediately and separate congresses for each Fderation should be held at the earliest possible date.

Di Vittorio suggested that there should be close collaboration between the intellectual and technical workers and manual workers, and closer unity between town and country workers.

As for the "artigiani" (men conducting their own works, not to be confused with artisans), they were too heterogeneous a mass, for the moment, to be organized in the CGIL unions. The CGIL did not want to give the impression it was trying to put a finger in every pie. If need be, it would also help the artigiani in time.

4) Factory Committees - Factory Committees should deal only with internal matters; for labour matters such as pay, they should consult their trade union, otherwise they might establish precedents prejudicial to the workers' interests. Di Vittorio stated that all employers must recognize them. He recommended that in case of dispute, they should act with more initiative themselves and not always refer to the CGIL.

5) Camere del Lavoro - One of the 3 or 4 secretaries in each Camera would have the salary and responsibility. This system was preferred to a salaried official. It would be his duty to put into effect the directives of the secretaries collectively. Di Vittorio here called for a more democratic mentality. The labour organizers as well as the workers needed to re-educate themselves. If the Secretary of the Camera did not feel himself "flexible" enough to interpret all the currents of opinion, he should withdraw. All personal opinions must be respected; there must be emulation, not rivalry.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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6) Trade Unions - All members of one trade must be in a single trade union, whatever their technical standard; the engineer and the steelworker would be in the same union. The workers must not be divided into hierarchical strata. There would be committees to represent each grade of worker, but there must be only one trade union.

7) Government Labour Offices: The Congress had, he said, all disapproved of the Labour Offices; Di Vittorio repeated his earlier proposals.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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8) Women and Youth: Di Vittorio accepted the idea of having a representative of each on the CGIL directive committee.

9) Reconstruction - Organized labour must take a direct interest in the reconstruction programme. Di Vittorio praised the initiative of the Siena Camera del Lavoro in setting up a reconstruction committee. The Camere del Lavoro of every province should do the same.

10) Nationalization of Monopolies and Key Industries: Di Vittorio accepted the motion of the Florentine delegation in connection with nationalization of certain key industries and public utilities.

11) Derequisitioning: The Allies had promised to study individual cases. Di Vittorio asked all Camera del Lavoro to present their requests to the local Allied authorities.

12) Regionalism: Di Vittorio said he was in favor of regional CGIL committees and the equal distribution of industry.

13) Food: Di Vittorio endorsed the delegate Russo's proposal of transferring the food control to the people. Besides the setting up of communal canteens, and canteens also for State employees, he approved the idea of the workers taking over the flourmills and pasta factories. The Rome prefect had promised that all mills closed for contraband activity would be handed over to the workers (cheers). These would not be returned to the owners until a year after the declaration of peace. Di Vittorio then warned the Congress of the grave responsibility the workers were thus assuming. Would their bread be better than that of before? The workers must show great self-control. Those who gave way to corruption would be expelled from the union (moderate cheers). He also warned them of the snare of being brought in to share the illicit profits of owners.

With regard to the bread ration, he stated that the Allies had shown him that it was not possible to increase it for the time being, and so it would be demagogic to ask for more bread now and harmful to the prestige of the CGIL. He also decried the immoral traffic of black market and prostitution to which hunger had driven many workers. They must return to work.

14) Italian Prisoners - Di Vittorio asked the Allies to segregate the few fascists and to stop treating the mass of Italian prisoners as such. Either they should be put to work and let out of the camps or they should be sent back home (cheers).

In conclusion Di Vittorio said that while the CGIL is not an adjunct of any political party it cannot dissociate itself from politics, but it must take an active part

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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In conclusion Di Vittorio said that while the CGIL is not an adjunct of any political party it cannot dissociate itself from politics. It must be independent of any party but it must take an active part in the problems which affect the workers. The vital interest of the workers had to be defended. "Bread and Liberty" might well be its slogan. Its task was "the policy of the people against the enemies of the people". Referring to such fascist methods as the murder at Seminara in Calabria (the Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro was shot dead by armed bands) the Government was warned that if they failed to punish the guilty parties through the usual legal procedure, the working classes would have to take action.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Di Vittorio again praised the Catholics' contribution to the Labour movement and was given a great ovation. He finally asked the Congress for an expression of approval of the work done by the three national Secretaries. The answer to this was a warm demonstration by all the delegates who stood up and applauded for several minutes.

The Communist Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gullo, then briefly addressed the Congress. He said that the strength and safety of the new Italy came from Labour, and that the working class had many enemies. If ever the Italian government showed signs of breaking away from the people, he continues, the people would then directly set up a government of liberty and justice. The Minister was applauded. Before the session closed, a telegram was read from the delegates of Agrigento, who said that they could not come to the Congress on account of local trouble.

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The fourth day of the Congress was opened by the Secretary Grandi who spoke on the land question. He began by saying that the disaster and the social crisis accompanying it had produced a great thirst for land and at the same time the working class was no longer leagued against the State, but now felt part of it and was ready to do its share of reconstruction. He then sketched the broad lines of agrarian reform:

1) Latifondo: The Latifondo, the big landed estate, is a survival of the past. It must be abolished. Grandi added that he did not want to speak of the colonial problem, as there was plenty of land in Italy which needed cultivation.

2) Land reclamation schemes: The only good deed of the fascist regime - the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes - had been destroyed by the fascist war. Such schemes must be state run. One must not be afraid of socialization. This did not mean the land would be run directly by the state but that it would be distributed to land workers' cooperatives who would work it on behalf of the state.

3) Uncultivated land: The landworkers had gained by the recent decree, which established their right to occupy and cultivate uncultivated land. A lot could also be done through local agreement.

4) Mezzadria: The contracts for metayers (mezzadri) would have to be reconsidered, as they had lost their tools and cattle. Above

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787027

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4) Mezzadria: The contracts for metayers (mezzadri) would have to be reconsidered, as they had lost their tools and cattle. Above all, the lives of the peasant and his family must be safeguarded. Many people were saying that farmers hat got rich in these times, but after all, it was the first time, and the peasant had to husband and save up for the future. It was natural that he should demand such high prices with such an inflated currency.

5) Hired Laborers (Braccianti): The hire laborers were in very sad conditions. They must come to have a stake, a share in the land they cultivate. Grandi added that the "fittabili", the tenants, the intermediareis, between proprietor and laborer, were getting very rich.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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6) Small Property: Grandi stated that it was untrue that the CGIL was the enemy of small property. The labour sacrifice and husbandry of the small farmer-owners, had also a right to be defended, but not to the point where an excessive division into small holdings might be harmful to national production. The speaker stressed the different requirements of various regions. He agreed that in the vast plains of Russia, the Soviet collective method was best, but even there private property existed where local conditions advocated it.

Grandi referred also to the Constituent Assembly, which the said would have to lay down the broad lines of agrarian reform. The problem of land reform, he said, must be solved by the Constituent Assembly, which must decide whether landowners should be compensated, the method and measure of compensation, and which workers will be entitled to benefit from a division of land. All the landworkers must contribute to this end. He said that a sincere democracy would never turn back, but progress must be well thought out and evolutionary, not revolutionary and violent. Italy was going through a period of change, but even revolution had to find its feet and strike a balance in due course (assertamente). Later one could go forward to bolder reforms, but the important thing was that the landworkers should become conscious of their own contribution to the reconstruction of the country. (cheers).

The Demo-Christian Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, Giovani Gronchi, then addressed the Congress in a lofty and polished style, but for that reason seemed to speak over the heads of the Congressmen. He was perhaps speaking to the nation.

Stressing the importance of that spiritual solidarity and conscientiousness which must unite the movement itself above materialistic interests and clashes, the Minister said that the labour forces had been overpowered by Capitalist domination because they had been weakened by the mutual distrust of the workers and the intellectuals and middle class. This Congress, by cementing this new alliance, would lay the basis of a new civilization of labour. Warning the delegates that remedies could not be improvised, he declared, "The small refomms of today do not exclude the big reforms of tomorrow. Each reform is adapted to the actualities of the moment. The working classes must feel that the first problem is to reconstruct and produce. This will create the rights on which the substantial reforms of tomorrow will be based."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The Minister concluded by reminding the Congress that the workers of Italy must be grateful to the Allies who have helped them to regain their liberty. The Italians must prove their worthiness and so win the peace. (Applause).

Antonio Zinni of Florence, a farmer with a gruff but jovial sense of humor, spoke next. He stressed the harm of the clandestine slaughtering of cattle, and the need for hygienic conditions and decent farm cottages for the peasants. He also reminded the Congress of the differences between region and region of which the laws should take account and asked that the peasants be released from the fascist contracts. He added that, in his experience, agrarian cooperatives were successful (applause).

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

Of the twenty other speakers, a good dozen had interesting suggestions to make. The Agriculture Minister Gullo listened to the debate with great attention the whole day.

The next two speakers asked for expropriation of the big estates without indemnity. Braga of Catanzaro then asked that only farmers be allowed on the market of land, not rich speculators seeking an investment. Bonomoni of Siena asked that the limits between middle and small properties be fixed. Landisio and Manno of Lecce asked that the farmers be allowed twelve years instead of four to cultivate poor fallow land taken over.

Fissere of Naples "Federterra" warned that landowners were trying to introduce the metayer system in place of tenant holding, as the money of the rent was worthless. They then sold the produce which they thus obtained, on the black market. A delegate from Reggio Calabria asked that the Italian colonies, where Italian farmers had worked so hard to cultivate the sand, should be returned to them, but some of the delegates were amused at this suggestion. The question of land contracts and cooperatives was discussed by several speakers.

Pastore of Bari declared that the incomes of rich landlords had increased 1000 % but they had made no contribution to reconstruction as industrial wealth had done. Agrarian wealth, he proposed, must be curtailed. He asked for urgent action, as the landowners were not giving way an inch; even the Gullo law of last July, he said, was not being properly applied by the magistrates.

Costa of Sassari then described the "feudal" conditions in Sardinia. The steel plough had only just been introduced. Of 2 million hectares, one-third was held by 1000 landowners, one-third by 1500 middle class proprietors, and the last third to 71,000 peasants who were dying of hunger. He asked that the milliard lire allotted by the government of Sardinia be devoted to agriculture.

Sammario Levire of Palermo discussed the question of expropriation. The vital point, he said, was to increase production. To split up the land amongst too many pesants would leave them worse off than before. Expropriation was a matter for experts. Property was not to be judged from a geographical but an economical point of view.

Mrs. Cingolani of the U.D.I. (Italian Women's League) also spoke She described the shocking conditions of women harvest workers; the picking of fruit and rice was heavy work. Giving the example of Sel-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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Mrs. Cingolani of the U.D.I. (Italian Women's League) also spoke She described the shocking conditions of women harvest workers: the picking of fruit and rice was heavy work. Giving the example of Salerno, she said that they were sometimes made to work for 18 hours at a stretch, carrying enormous weights and being treated like mules. These women must not be forgotten.

A youth also spoke.

Grandi then concluded the debate, saying he took special note of the problems of the women and youths and of the conditions in Sardinia, and congratulated Fissere and Pastore for their contributions. He then read the motion, which incorporated the main points of his morning speech, adding the following 4 points contributed by various speakers: 2

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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1) The Congress asks the CGIL and the Land Federation to prepare a complete plan of agrarian reform to be presented to the Constituent Assembly.

It asks that:

2) The State endow regional agrarian reconstruction concerns with funds taken from the profits of agrarian industrialists.

3) That incomes from the land, whether in money or kind, be limited.

4) That the law protecting rents should be applied only for the actual cultivators of the land.

Grandi concluded with the motto: "A chi la terra ama, tutta la terra dà" (Give all the land to those who love it). He was warmly applauded and his motion was passed.

The Communist Balzano staged another scene in this day's session. He interruped the debate and asked the CGIL to amend article 59 in the Statue which put restrictions on strikes by Utility workers. Di Vittorio replied that the restriction had been "self-imposed" for the good of all the workers, but agreed to amend it on the following terms: the utility workers must guarantee that if they strike, the services will, technically speaking, continue to work. For a complete interruption of the services, they must first obtain the authorization of the CGIL and their Federation.

On this occasion, Balzano was clearly seen to give signals from the platform to his "claqueurs" in the audience.

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On the fifth day the Congress hall was only half occupied. The two main speakers had played their part: only the Socialists Lizzadri and Laricchiuta had still to speak. In the last two days, in fact, the Congressmen grew tired and inattentive, and interrupted any speaker who strayed from the argument.

Lizzadri gave a report on social insurance. After praising the contribution of the Catholics and also the Socialists themselves to the Labour movement, and explaining that the fascist social legislation was a failure because it had been a gift of the "Duce", not a conquest by the workers themselves, he proposed the following main points of democratic social reform, as summed up in the motion he presented for approval:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5021

4) That the lex protecting rents should be applied only for the actual cultivators of the land.

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1) The recognition of a predominant interest of the worker in respect to the employer. Lizzadri argued that the employer and worker did not negotiate on an equal basis because in the case of a strike, the worker knew that he and his family would risk going hungry, whereas the employer, even when he stopped his business, was sure of his good meal at home. The families of the workers must be safeguarded.

2) The security of work for those who live by their work. Some hired laborers, for instance, did only 150 days of work a year. They should be assured 250 days a year.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778027

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3) In case of involuntary unemployment, ensure an indispensable minimum for the worker and his family. After reminding the Congress that there was no unemployment in Russia, Lizzadri said that many specialized workers, so necessary for future reconstruction, were now forced to waste their skill doing other work.

4) Adequate pensions. The present inflation had left pensioners in a very sorry plight. Moreover, there were five kinds of pensions. A single pension institute must be set up, run by the workers themselves (cheers). Lizzadri proposed pensions at the ages of 65 for men and 60 for women; pensions that would keep them on the same modest tenor of life as wen they ceased work.

5) Precise laws to protect the work of women and children, in accordance with the principle of equal pay for equal work. Lizzadri asked that no boy under 15 should be allowed to work, and no boy under 18 allowed to do heavy work (mining, etc.). Women should be taken care of in childbirth and their physical inequalities taken into consideration.

6) The organization of professional schools for the young. Lizzadri also asked for free schools to retrain workers incapacitated by accidents.

7) Lizzadri asked the intervention of the State into the question of insurance. He mentioned the case of agricultural workers, who were not treated equally with other workers. In fact, they were very poorly treated. For a permanent loss of an eye, for instance, the fascists paid a land worker 1,118 lire indemnity. Speaking generally, Lizzadri recommended that agricultural workers be given better living conditions and also means of entertainment, so that they would not be attracted into the towns. General working conditions and health measures, scientific prevention of illness as well as cure, were also discussed by Lizzadri.

The next speaker, Eugenio Laricchiuta of Bari, discussed the question of Social Insurance in some detail. He said that the social insurance system must be entirely renewed, not just patched up. There was a host of insurance institutes of different kinds, which had led to a muddle, speculation and quarrels. All forms of insurance should be unified under three main headings:

1) Temporary lack or shortage of wages for whatever reason (accident, illness, unemployment, etc.)

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1) Temporary lack or shortage of wages for whatevdr reason (accident, illness, unemployment, etc.)

2) Permanent ditto (including old age).

3) Assistance (financial or health) for workers' dependents in need (e.g., in the case of a worker's death).

Laricchiuta then presented a motion with the following points:

1) Social insurance must be controlled by the state.

2) All the old institutes should be incorporated in the new one

3) All the regulations regarding all forms of insurance should be simplified and coordinated in one document.

5041

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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4) The method of paying the contributions should also be simplified for the workers.

5) A single concern on a mutual basis, administered by labour representatives and by experts, and with Savings Banks of its own in each commune. Laricchiuta said that this concern would have to see to clinics, orphanages, homes for the old, holiday homes, etc.

6) The insurance rates must be adjusted to the present value of the currency.

7) There must be the same accident benefits for agricultural as for industrial workers.

Laricchiute was applauded on account of his incisive and effective manner of speech as well as for the expert content. He spoke again later, when he added another proposal; that a detailed plan of social legislation be drawn up and sent to the directors of the CGIL.

Ten other speakers followed: Mauriello of Naples asked that something be done for the abandoned children of the streets (scugnizzi), and proposed that the pension age be cut to 58. Donati of Litteria insisted on illness insurance. Pensions was the favorite topic in this debate.

Lizzadri then replied to Mauriello's proposal, quoting in his support the Beveridge plan, which he said, had not been applied by the British government. A delegate then protested saying that the pension ages were now 60 for men and 55 for women. Why increase it to 65? It would be all to the good to give one's place to younger workers sooner. Lizzadri did not reply.

Domenico Colasanto, head of the Naples "White" Confederation and formerly antagonist of the "Red" Confederation, then spoke in praise of syndical unity. He referred to the three separate international labour organizations, the Socialist one in Amsterdam, the Christian one in Utrecht, and the Communist one at Moscow, and proposed a motion calling on the world solidarity of all the workers. He spoke with vigor and clarity and was applauded.

The Undersecretary of the Navy, Bassano, brought the good wishes of the Navy, which he said was now fighting so bravely in a condition of inferiority. He added that the sailors counted on the help of Labour to restore Italy to her place in Europe. Viva l'Italia, he concluded, and the Congress rose to its feet and cheered.

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Di Vittorio next presented and had passed a motion synthesizing the main points discussed in his two reports, especially the grave problems of food and salaries. It asks for the transfer of all the temporarily-hired class of employees (avventizi) to the permanent roll, and for the substitution of new wage agreements in place of fascist work contracts. It stresses the need for a proper national reconstruction plan, energetically supported by Labour.

Six messages of goodwill from America were then read out, messages from the labour leaders Antonini and Baldanzi, from the presidents of the CIO and AFL and from Miss Perkins, American Secretary of Labor. British and other messages were conspicuous by their absence.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The elections were then held. The three secretaries, Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri were re-elected by acclamation. The 26 names of the Directive Committee were then read out and approved by an overwhelming majority. There were some protests, however, and some disagreement. The Post and Telegraph workers Federation and others wanted representatives and expostulated with Di Vittorio, but were of no avail. There are 7 Communists, 7 Demo-Christians, 7 Socialists, 2 Party of Action, 1 Syndical Anarchist, 1 Republican and 1 woman on the Directive Committee. Representatives of Youth and of the State employees are still to be elected. Of the 26 members elected, it should be noted 10 came from Rome.

Apart from the four federations already formed: the Bank employees, the Land Federation, the Post and Telegraph workers, and the Railway Workers syndicate, eight other federations were formed during the congress: The tramway workers (ferro-tramvieri), chemical workers, school teachers, flour workers (bakers, millers, makers of pasta and sweetmeats), motor transport workers, textile workers, actors (spettacolo) and the hotel and restaurant personnel.

The four presidents of the Congress, Fusco, Pastore, Canini and Mazzella, all made closing speeches. Grandi made a straightforward closing speech; his poor health and his simple language only served to enhance the noble figure of the speaker and the Congress responded with most sincere applause.

Di Vittorio finally closed the Congress with a rhetorical and emotional speech. At one point he spoke with heartfelt generosity towards his labour comrades, especially Grandi and even Lizzadri, the next he stormed against the exploiters and traitors of the people, then he described in grandiloquent terms the great tasks of labour. He had worked the audience and himself up to a great pitch of excitement but was clearly groping for a suitably concrcus climax with which to end. At last he found it.

Most of the local press, the Demo-Christian paper "IL DOMANI D'ITALIA" no less than "LA VOCE", the left wing paper, reported fully and approvingly the various debates of the Congress. The former stressed the national significance of the Congress and is particularly pleased by the proposed regional decentralization of the CGIL and by the Congress' approval of it. It also stresses Di Vittorio's praise of the Catholics, which it prints in italics. Also the liberal paper "IL GIORNALE" was impressed by the beginning of the Congress, but on

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5020

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

To Local Govt. Sec. 10/27

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SUMMARY No. 53

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

4 FEB 1945

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 1 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 53

PART I - SUMMARY

1) The advance of the Soviet armies continues to hold the attention of a great number of Italians. The possibility of the Russians reaching Berlin in the near future has raised the hopes of many Italians who foresee the war ending sooner than they had originally expected. As a natural result many journalists concern themselves with the future of Italy and of Europe and the articles in the press reflect the interest of many Italians in their own future organization. The delight of many Italians over the prospect of an early end of the war is tempered by their fear of the spread of Communism, more particularly as many have been influenced by the persistent anti-bolshevik propaganda of the fascist regime.

2) The press has given much prominence during the week to negotiations being carried on between Italy and France, and from these articles it would appear that the issue which has held up an agreement has been the rights (if any) of Italy in Tunisia. The TEMPO complains that the French authorities have maltreated Italians in North Africa, whether in concentration camps, enforced labour or in requisitioning or exploiting the workers. Such articles reflect more than anything the suspicions of certain nationalistic Italians who consciously or unconsciously have been influenced by fascist propaganda during the last 20 years. On the other hand, Nenni writes that the most important thing to do is to re-establish diplomatic relations between France and Italy, adding that the rest will come by itself. As far as the Tunisian question is concerned, all that Nenni demands is that the rights of the Italian workers should be safe-guarded there.

3) At a cabinet meeting held during the week the Foreign Minister, De Gasperi, laid emphasis on the clarification he had received with regard to the latest speech of Mr. Churchill. He observed that such clarification removed any doubt as to what Mr. Churchill meant and that the speculation which had taken place in various newspapers was without foundation. De Gasperi expressed his pleasure at the fact that in the statement issued by Downing Street once more the British Government had recognized that Italy should participate in a future

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4) De Gasperi in his position as Secretary of the Christian Democrat party made a series of speeches during the week at Salerno, Amalfi and Novara. In the speech at Salerno he insisted above all on a greater participation in the war. He pointed out that the Italian forces at present participating in the common war effort with the Allies, whether at the front or in the auxiliary services, amount to nearly a million men. He appealed for an even greater intensification of this contribution. He also appealed for a closer understanding between Ital-

CONFIDENTIAL

922

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ians and the Allies. In the first place it was necessary for Italians to make the effort to understand the allied point of view and as a natural corollary the Allies would understand Italians better. On the home front the most important task for Italians at present was to restore to Italians their faith in a system of freedom and order. This was necessary both from the internal point of view and also because of the need to convince the Allies of the determination of the Italian people to achieve their new system of life by democratic means, and without civil war.

A most interesting controversy took place during the week between La Malfa on the one hand, in ITALIA LIBERA, and Nenni in the AVANTI and Gonnella in the POPOLO on the other hand. La Malfa suggested the formation of a center bloc of the Christian Democrat, Action and Socialist parties to facilitate the creation of a democratic state with profound and radical reforms in the structure of the present bourgeois system. The object of this bloc would be to isolate the Communists on the one hand and on the other prevent the Christian Democrats, out of fear of the extremists, sliding towards the right. It is reported that at the present moment the Socialist Party is in a state of crisis. Roughtly half support Nenni's policy of an alliance with the Communist Party and are even prepared to support the fusion of the two parties and the consequent formation of a single proletarian party. The other half however would welcome a relaxation of ties with the Communists and a closer understanding with the Party of Action and the Christian Democrats. La Malfa therefore chose an opportune moment psychologically to confront this delicate problem in public. Nenni replied that the Socialists would never disassociate themselves from the Communists to whom they are bound by a pact of amity of action, because whenever in the past either in Germany or France the Communists separated from the Socialists this resulted in the triumph of reaction. Nenni instead invited the Party of Action to join up openly with the proletarian parties to form a single front capable of rejecting any reactionary movement and radically to renew Italian society. In a later article Nenni pointed out that he had always been under the impression that the Party of Action favored the formation of a popular front or rather a front of the extreme left wing parties, and that hitherto the only criticism which the Action Party had directed against the alliance with the Communists was that they had been excluded from this grouping. Now however, Nenni points out, La Malfa would like the Socialists to denounce the alliance with the Communists owingto his fear of Communism. The Socialist Party had defined its minimum program for the establishment of

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AVANTI and Gonnella in the POPOLO on the other hand. La Malfa suggested the formation of a center bloc of the Christian Democrat, Action and Socialist parties to facilitate the creation of a democratic state with profound and radical reforms in the structure of the present bourgeois system. The object of this bloc would be to isolate the Communists on the one hand and on the other prevent the Christian Democrats, out of fear of the extremists, sliding towards the right. It is reported that at the present moment the Socialist Party is in a state of crisis. Roughtly half support Nenni's policy of an alliance with the Communist Party and are even prepared to support the fusion of the two parties and the consequent formation of a single proletarian party. The other half however would welcome a relaxation of ties with the Communists and a closer understanding with the Party of Action and the Christian Democrats. La Malfa therefore chose an opportune moment psychologically to confront this delicate problem in public. Nenni replied that the Socialists would never disassociate themselves from the Communists to whom they are bound by a pact of amity of action, because whenever in the past either in Germany or France the Communists separated from the Socialists this resulted in the triumph of reaction. Nenni instead invited the Party of Action to join up openly with the proletarian parties to form a single front capable of rejecting any reactionary movement and radically to renew Italian society. In a later article Nenni pointed out that he had always been under the impression that the Party of Action favored the formation of a popular front or rather a front of the extreme left wing parties, and that hitherto the only criticism which the Action Party had directed against the alliance with the Communists was that they had been excluded from this grouping. Now however, Nenni points out, La Malfa would like the Socialists to denounce the alliance with the Communists owingto his fear of Communism. The Socialist Party had defined its minimum program for the establishment of democracy: (1) a republic; (2) agrarian reform, and (3) the socialization of the large trusts. The Socialist Party will welcome the addition both of the Party of Action and of the Christian Democrats to this minimum program but will on no account gige up the alliance with the Communists.

Guido Gonnella, on the other hand, in the POPOLO, the organ of the Christian Democrats, criticized some of the statements of Nenni and maintained for example that in Russia socialism, although closely in agreement with Communism, was overwhelmed by the latter; and he

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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declared that the thesis of La Malfa is correct, that is, it is necessary to form a bloc of the center forces to which the Socialists must adhere after having abandoned their extremist program. The Christian Democrats, Gonnella wrote, require an "integral democracy" of workers capable of giving to Italy a radically new state which must conciliate social justice with political liberty.

The Communists have remained silent in this controversy. The moderate democratic parties are undoubtedly preoccupied by the fear either of Italy's returning to some form of right-wing dictatorship, or of coming under the influence of a Communist regime. They fear that the present attitude of the Socialist party may frighten many middle class elements and drive them towards the right. They are convinced that a bloc of the center composed of the progressive democratic forces would be the surest safe-guard for democracy in Italy.

5) The Trade Union Congress was opened on 28 January in Naples; 600 delegates from all over liberated Italy took part in the assembly which was held in the National Museum. At the inaugural session both the Allies and the Italian authorities took part. The three secretaries, Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, spoke, as well as the director of the Labor Sub-Commission of A.C. Bonomi sent a message of good will to the Congress.

6) The shooting of Giuseppe Albano, "The Hunchback", the leader of a gang of bandits, has excited great interest in the press. At first it seemed as if this gang had no political significance but as a result of a cross-examination of the accused, the possibility of the Hunchback being the instrument of a political party arose. The AVANTI and UNITA even suggested that the Hunchback had not been killed by shots fired by the carabinieri but by someone within the premises of the Proletarian Unity party headquarters, and then hit by bullets fired by the police. This would have proved that the party had meant to eliminate a person who knew too much, and that the trap laid in the party headquarters had been planned by the party leaders themselves. UNITA demanded the arrest of Umberto Salvarezza, the General Secretary of the Proletarian Unity Party. He announced that he would hold a press conference on Sunday, 28 January, but the police were ordered to arrest him on the 27th. He however managed to escape and so far has not been found. The Proletarian Unity Party sprang up in Rome after the liberation and through its newspaper, the UNITA PRO-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

or of coming under the influence of a Communist regime. They fear that the present attitude of the Socialist party may frighten many middle class elements and drive them towards the right. They are convinced that a bloc of the center composed of the progressive democratic forces would be the surest safe-guard for democracy in Italy.

5) The Trade Union Congress was opened on 28 January in Naples; 600 delegates from all over liberated Italy took part in the assembly which was held in the National Museum. At the inaugural session both the Allies and the Italian authorities took part. The three secretaries, Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, spoke, as well as the director of the Labor Sub-Commission of A.C. Bonomi sent a message of good will to the Congress.

6) The shooting of Giuseppe Albano, "The Hunchback", the leader of a gang of bandits, has excited great interest in the press. At first it seemed as if this gang had no political significance but as a result of a cross-examination of the accused, the possibility of the Hunchback being the instrument of a political party arose. The AVANTI and UNITA even suggested that the Hunchback had not been killed by shots fired by the carabinieri but by someone within the premises of the Proletarian Unity party headquarters, and then hit by bullets fired by the police. This would have proved that the party had meant to eliminate a person who knew too much, and that the trap laid in the party headquarters had been planned by the party leaders themselves. UNITA demanded the arrest of Umberto Salvarezza, the General Secretary of the Proletarian Unity Party. He announced that he would hold a press conference on Sunday, 28 January, but the police were ordered to arrest him on the 27th. He however managed to escape and so far has not been found. The Proletarian Unity Party sprang up in Rome after the liberation and through its newspaper, the UNITA PROLETARIA, made violent attacks on the two left wing parties. The party had definite monarchical tendencies and it is reported that certain monarchist elements, including generals, were behind the party. Salvarezza would appear to be an unscrupulous and ambitious person who in turn has posed as a marquis, doctor, colonel and patriot, although in reality he has been none of these. He has gathered round him many generals and wealthy financiers who are in danger of being epurated and who are therefore anxious to secure the protection of a party in order to save themselves. At his party headquarters he was surrounded by a personal bodyguard. He received large sums of money from various Italians and it is reported that he frequently attempted to blackmail people. The party promoted a Committee of 15 small parties out-

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(Messages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

side the National Committee of Liberation. Later however when some of these parties learned of the shady activities of Salvarezza they left the Proletarian Unity Party to itself. At one time it was reported that Salvarezza was a Commissar of Public Safety which would account for his relative immunity from the police. The AVANTI and other newspapers accused the Proletarian Unity Party of being responsible for the distribution of fascist leaflets at the Bernini cinema as well as being responsible for the posters against Togliatti and Nenni appearing in the streets of Rome recently. The UNITA accused the party of being an organization with a fascist background and maintained that it also published the clandestine fascist newspaper LA FRUSTA. The charge is also made in the left wing press that Col. Montezemolo, who is a member of the royal household, was in touch with Salvarezza and the inference is drawn that the Crown Prince himself may be involved. The offices of the party were raided and searched by the police and arms were found hidden behind a wall. It is also reported that Salvarezza was one of the founders of the Movimento Comunista. He later left this organization and founded his own party. When the former premises of the Movimento Comunista were raided by the police, arms were also found hidden there.

7) Reports continue to be received stressing the lack of enthusiasm among those affected by the recent call-up. The Rector of the University of Naples, Prof. Omodeo, has volunteered to return to the army.

8) Recently pro-Axis demonstrations have taken place in cinemas at Palermo during the showing of documentary films. It is reported that when Hitler or Mussolini appeared on the screen there were cheers from groups of students. It would appear that as a result of fascism large numbers of university students are confused and sceptical. Such scepticism results in the students having no faith in democracy and becoming increasingly critical of the Allies.

9) The reaction to the 13 new daily newspapers permitted in Rome has been on the whole unfavorable. The UNITA criticized the appearance of such papers on the grounds that behind them neo-fascist financial interests will be able to manoeuvre. Other newspapers criticized this abundance of newspapers on the grounds that there is a shortage of newsprint and the capital and labour employed could be more usefully engaged elsewhere. Many Italians feel that at the present moment with the prevalent misery the Italians are making themselves rather ridiculous by having so many newspapers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

CONFIDENTIAL No. 53

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 1 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 53

Paragraph — Contents — Page

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 The Russian Offensive 1
2 Police Operations at the Gordiani and Quarticciolo Quarter 1

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL
3 Partito di Unione Proletaria 2
4 Unione Patrioti d'Italia 3

FOOD
5 Food Rationing Office, Palermo 4

LABOUR
6 CGIL Secretaries' Statement for Allied Radio 5
7 Strike of Miners in Carbonia, Sicily 6

ARMED FORCES
8 The Call-up 7
9 Military Call-up in Campania 7
10 The Call-up in Sicily 9

PUBLIC HEALTH
11 Roman Hospitals and Public Health 9

INTERVIEWS
12 Religious Prospects in Italy - Interview with Mario Montini 10

EDUCATION
12a Interview with Prof. Omodeo 14
13 Interview with the Rector of Palermo University 15
14 Talk with Signora Varisco of the Education office of A.C. (Palermo) 15

LOCAL CONDITIONS - PALERMO
15 Family Expenses in Palermo 16
16 The Fascists 16
17 Shelters in Palermo 17
18 New Sindaco at Nicosia, Sicily 17

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

2	Police Operations at the Gordiani and Quarticciolo Quarter	1

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

3	Partito di Unione Proletaria	2
4	Unione Patrioti d'Italia	3

FOOD

5	Food Rationing Office, Palermo	4

LABOUR

6	CGIL Secretaries' Statement for Allied Radio	5
7	Strike of Miners in Carbonia, Sicily	6

ARMED FORCES

8	The Call-up	7
9	Military Call-up in Campania	7
10	The Call-up in Sicily	9

PUBLIC HEALTH

11	Roman Hospitals and Public Health	9

INTERVIEWS

12	Religious Prospects in Italy - Interview with Mario Montini	10

EDUCATION

12a	Interview with Prof. Omodeo	14
13	Interview with the Rector of Palermo University	15
14	Talk with Signora Varisco of the Education office of A.C. (Palermo)	15

LOCAL CONDITIONS - PALERMO

15	Family Expenses in Palermo	16
16	The Fascists	16
17	Shelters in Palermo	17
18	New Sindaco at Nicosia, Sicily	17

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

19	NOTE: New Procedure for Reporting Reactions to Allied Propaganda	17
20	"Il Risveglio", New Weekly to be edited by Dr.Buonaiuti	17
21	Public Reactions to New Italian Newspapers	17
22	The Press and the Parties	18
23	Psychological Aspects of the Italian People	19
24	Documentary Films in Palermo	20

CULTURAL

25	Preservation of Italy's Artistic Heritage - Interview with Goffredo Bellonci	21
26	Count Sforza at "Il Ritrovo"	22

RELIEF

27	A Visit to the "Figli del Popolo"	22

APPENDIX I - Olive Oil Anasso in the Province of Rieti

5037

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source	(Reliability)	Report	(Probability)
A	Always reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes reliable	3	Possible
D	Frequently unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	A bad source	5	Improbable

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Part II - Annexes

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. The Russian Offensive

The sudden, tremendous Russian advances in the East after a long period of comparative inactivity constitute the most important fact of the day in public opinion. People who never read a newspaper, contenting themselves with second-hand reports at most, have been eagerly buying a copy of IL TEMPO or GIORNALE DEL MATTINO. A civil servant of 25 said: "I think it is only fitting that the Russians have won back for the Allies the strategical initiative. Because to their counter-offensive after Stalingrad the political changes in Europe which have so strengthened the United Nations. Moreover the Allied offensives in France and Italy were possible only because of the great Russian victories in 1943. Without the latter the former would still be an affair of the future: if, in fact the war were not already lost".

A University student of twenty-four was delighted by the news, as it foretold rapid victory for the Allied cause. At the same time he was worried at the thought of what might follow. The power of Russia, strengthened by its achievements loomed on the horizon of European politics like a great dragon. Russia as the greatest European power, might advance claims, just or unjust, which no power would be able to refuse. He disliked the Russian dictatorship less than most; but still, it was a dictatorship. He feared an era of pan-Russian expansion in Europe unless Britain would extend its influence and that of its supporters to check any Russian aggression. For those reasons he would have preferred Anglo-American victories.

A well-educated Italian with a wide circle of contacts said that most Italians are deeply interested and have a feeling of great relief and encouragement as a result of the present Russian advance because for them it means the speedy end of the war. The Italian Communists, he added, are exultant but throughout the balance of thinking Italians there is a dread of the future problems in connection with the role which Russian victories will enable Russia to play in the postwar world. He spoke of the deep distrust of Russia that years of anti-Communist propaganda in Fascist days had engendered in the minds of the Italian people.

PUBLIC SECURITY

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PUBLIC SECURITY

2. Police Operations at the Gordiani and Quarticciolo Quarter. Copy of a Report from the R. Questura di Roma to the Ministry of the Interior.

At 21.30 hours on the 17th until 06.30 hours on the 18th, detachments of men were sent on inspection and vigilance duties to prevent anyone from escaping and carrying arms away.

From 06.30 hours on the 18th, after the entire quarter was surrounded by Carabinieri and soldiers, the area was methodically combed by police agents and carabinieri, resulting in the arrest of 97 persons. Some of those were known to belong to the gang of the "Hunchback" and others were found in possession of stolen goods or under suspicion of shady activities.

The police confiscated 13 tires belonging to the Allies and Italians, several inner tubes, two bombs, 4 pistols, 5 rifles, some 15 bayonets, a sack

5036

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of ammunition, a dozen empty Allied gasoline cans, an assortment of daggers and knives, 4 camp telephones, military blankets and other articles of doubtful origin. In the process of the round-up an English deserter was found, arrested and handed over to the Allied Police.

By 13.00 hours the entire Quarticciolo "borgata" had been combed. Toward 14.30 hours, when the service was ended and the order given to withdraw the police force, a hand-grenade was thrown by some unknown person, seriously wounding three children who were in the Square in front of the 4th lot.

At the same time the sound of sub-machine gun shots was heard at a distance, coming from fields to the left of the Prenestino in the direction of the Carabinieri. In the same field someone threw a grenade but was killed in the conflict. He was a streetsweeper of that neighbourhood. The prompt intervention of armoured cars helped to restore order after 50 more arrests had been made.

At the same time the Gordiani quarter was being thoroughly combed in the same manner. More than 300 persons were held here, 14 of whom belonged to the notorious gang of the "Hunchback".

In this same locality the police confiscated 15 rifles, 10 pistols, more than 80 bombs, several knives and a good quantity of explosives, as well as Allied clothing.

There was no trouble in the Gordiani "Borgata".

Altogether 480 persons were detained, many of whom were arrested and charged with various crimes. Among these, many belonged to the gang of the "Hunchback".

The behaviour of the newly-formed "reparto celere" of the police was worthy of special praise.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

3. Partito di Unione Proletaria. H.Q. via Fornova 12.

These offices are somewhat palatial for a minor proletarian party. The Secretary's desk bears a formidable battery of bell-buttons, which are answered with almost disconcerting rapidity. There is also a very efficient 'escort' service for seeing visitors to and from their cars.

Office-bearers: Umberto SALVAREZZA - General Secretary
Renato Bianchi
Lt. Carlo Concari
Count Pietro Jonigra
Arnaldo Marapodi

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Count Pietro Jonigra
Arnaldo Marapodi
Vittorio Anacleti
Anacleto Balla

The only person on the above list who held office in the party last August is Salvarezza, the founder of the Union as well as its Secretary. An ambitious, wily and bombastic ex-Communist, the latter has a police record reaching back for twenty years, and including several convictions for theft and fraud. He is believed to have belonged to the "Bandiera Rossa" (Movimento Comunista, q.v.) group during the German occupation, and to have formed his own "band" only when the fall of Rome was imminent. He was imprisoned by the Germans, but released. In November 1944 he quarrelled with On. Umberto Bianchi, ex-deputy and co-leader of the party, and the latter unveiled Salvarezza's past and accused him of using the party to obtain sums running into millions of lire from various industrialists and ex-Fascists in operations which sounded suspiciously like blackmail.

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At about the same time Salvarezza was visited several times by a Sergeant of Field Security, and promptly claimed in public to be working for the British Secret Service - a claim which he was compelled to withdraw in a newspaper statement. He has recently, according to a reliable source, been seeing a good deal of Navy Comm. Montezemolo, a member of Prince Humbert's household.

Membership: Independent sources confirm Salvarezza's claim to have 40,000 members in liberated Italy; but the figure is passed on with all due reserve. The party claims to have 710 branches. It is stated by the police to have its own partisan bands operating in the North, several hundred members of which are said to be now in Rome for the winter, and to be secretly armed. It claims to be supported by all the parties and movements of a body called the "Congresso Democratico Anti-Comunista".

Newspaper: "Unione Proletaria". Editor Umberto Salvarezza. Authorised by PWB 14 August 1944, later suspended by the Under-Secretary for Press and Propaganda. It was claimed by his opponents that Salvarezza numbered the first issue 61 to make believe that it had appeared during the German occupation, and that he used it as an instrument for his blackmailing activities.

History: According to Salvarezza he founded the movement in Paris in 1936, but it remained very small until after the Armistice, when it was joined by many young people. It had its own bands - the "Gruppo Romagnoli" under General Vannetti and Luigi Sabatini - which carried on sabotage, propaganda and help for political refugees and escaped Allied PWs. In the autumn of 1944 Salvarezza was the soul of the so-called "Democratic Congress", a gathering of small parties and groups ranging from extreme Right to extreme Left united only in opposition to the Parties of the CLN. He then claimed to control the Liberal Social Party, the Communist Libertarian (Anarchist) Party (q.v.) and the Communist Movement (q.v.) and was in close touch with Dr. Strezza, secretary of the Collaborationist Constitutional Movement, a well-backed party of Right leanings, as well as the Partisan and Volunteer Garibaldi movement under General Peppino Garibaldi.("the Spaniard"). The latest sensational incident in the chequered career of the Party was the shooting by the police on 16 January of Giuseppe Albano, "Il Gobbo", seventeen-year-old gang leader, as he was leaving the Party offices. Salvarezza claims that he had been frequently threatened by Albano, and that on the day in question the latter had never been beyond the ante-room of the office. The Party has never lacked funds, and is believed to be subsidised by the Monarchy and reactionaries. An American officer of PWB likened it to a strike-breaking organisation, disreputable but efficient, and consequently used for their own ends by powerful interests.

Programme: This has varied considerably since June 1944, but the more constant factors may be summarised as follows:

1. A Republic, to be proclaimed by the free vote of the people through a a Constituent Assembly.
2. Regionalism.
3. Solution of political problems by technical and economic means.
4. Full satisfaction of the claims of the workers, combined with anti-

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Salvarezza claims to possess incriminating evidence against both Togliatti and Nenni and to be prevented from publishing it, but when invited to produce it, starts to talk in terms of thousands of dollars!

4. Unione Patrioti d'Italia - "Reduci Quattro Giornate" (Naples)
(Union of Patriots of Italy - "Veterans of the Four Days"

President	Almerigo D'Esclesia. Contractor by profession. Not a member of any party at the moment. Monarchist sympathies. Formerly a member of the Fascist Party.
Vice-President	Arturo Sita. Industrialist. A member of the Monarchist Party. Former Fascist.

5033

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Political Secretary — Doctor Raffaele Gabrieli. Expelled from the Communist Party on account of political and moral unworthiness (indegnita). Claims to be a member of the "Intelligence Corps".

Councillors — Accountant Silvio Armando, employed at the Navalmeccanica. Monarchist sympathies, former Fascist.

Professor Mario Mattioli, anti-Fascist.

Colonel Cedrolio, Alfredo.

Lt. Amedeo Guerrino.

Every citizen is entitled to join the Union even though they were Fascists, "Sciarpa Littorio", "March on Rome", Militia officers, or "purged" employees of public administrations, provided they are able to prove that they took part in the Quattro Giornate (four days fight against the Germans). The proof is often furnished by paying a couple of thousand lire for a membership card, without having taken any part in the fight against the Germans.

There are 2,500 members in Naples, and 700 in the Province. There are sub-branches at Aversa, Ponticelli, San Pietro a Patierno, Pianura and Soccavo.

The tendency of the Union is sympathetically monarchist. In Naples the Union is in touch with the Italian Democratic Party. At the Union offices, No. 72 via Medina, meetings are held three times a week at which all members are admitted.

On being asked as to the Union's attitude to the call to the colours, the reply was that the call would be strenuously opposed, because the young men must not go to fight when they do not know the terms of the armistice, and because from recent official utterances they have been made aware of the British point of view regarding Italy.

The leaders of the Union stated that they were aiming at a Government by a party of order, in other words a military Monarchist Government.

(B.2.)

F O O D

5. Food Rationing Office, Palermo

The ration office in Palermo during the second four months of 1944 introduced a new system ofpromotation so that it became much more difficult to put counterfeit ration cards in circulation.

At first food ration cards came from Rome, but later they were printed in Palermo by new standards which proved very satisfactory. Now for the next 4 months cards will again be printed in Rome and distributed according to the old system. The Director deplores this, feeling it will again lead to much counterfeiting. For [illegible] counterfeit ration cards were discovered.

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The bread ration is distributed regularly every day in all the communes in Sicily. The delay in pasta distribution is due to the small supply of flour in some provinces. Only in the provinces of Agrigento, Enna and Caltanissetta, the most important farm areas, is distribution of pasta at all regular, and even that is not absolutely so.

Many farm owners, in addition to a card permitting him to grind any grain belonging to him, also has a bread ration card, permitting thus a double share. This fact has led small towns not to observe carefully the rules prescribed for the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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distribution of food cards.

Another difficulty to be adjusted is the case of a person leaving the interior of the island to live in Palermo, bringing all the family ration cards, leaving the family to buy black market bread which is cheaper in the interior towns than in the city. The Director believes everyone going from one town to another should have his own town apply a "visto partire" to his card, thus making sure that the bread is distributed correctly.

L A B O U R

6. CGIL Secretaries' Statement for Allied Radio

The following is a summary of a long document produced by the three secretaries of the CGIL in response to an invitation to provide a short statement for broadcasting from Allied Stations on the eve of the Naples Congress.

One of the misrepresentations made by Mussolini was the ambitious affirmation that the social legislation ofItaly was in advance of that of all other nations. To sustain this boast - both in Italy and abroad - numerous state and semi-state bureaucracies for social insurance were created from above which appeared to operate in the interest of the worker. But what really happened? Strikes were prohibited, labour leaders were imprisoned, labour had little say in forming collective contracts, the financial contribution taken from the workers' salaries were used to support failing industries and war industries, and every small achievement of labour was considered a personal victory of the Duce, while Fascist propaganda hypocritically proclaimed the rights of Labour!

It is now our duty to liquidate this heredity in the field of labour, as our comrades must do in the political, economic and international fields. How can this be done? Any new proposal must take account of the past without being limited by the latter. Many agencies dealing with labour must be abolished or reformed to conform to the new atmosphere of democracy.

In view of the tremendous difficulties of the present and the greater ones to come, we must establish a faith in labour organisation that will enable us to prepare laws to protect the rights of labour and prevent a return to totalitarianism which is the anti-thesis of man's aspiration toward civilization and liberty.

In conformity with the Atlantic Charter it becomes the State's duty to protect the physical and moral health of the worker and his family, to regulate hours and create labour legislation to deal with employees and employers rights in collective bargaining.

We must furthermore grant the benefits of social insurance to additional classes of workers, assure adequate allotments to the dependents of our [illegible] provide for employment insurance in order that the worker will not be

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The following is a summary of a long document produced by the three secretaries of the CGIL in response to an invitation to provide a short statement for broadcasting from Allied Stations on the eve of the Naples Congress.

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It is now our duty to liquidate this heredity in the field of labour, as our comrades must do in the political, economic and international fields. How can this be done? Any new proposal must take account of the past without being limited by the latter Many agencies dealing with labour must be abolished or reformed to conform to the new atmosphere of democracy.

In view of the tremendous difficulties of the present and the greater ones to come, we must establish a faith in labour organisation that will enable us to prepare laws to protect the rights of labour and prevent a return to totaliterian-ism which is the anti-thesis of man's aspiration toward civilization and liberty.

In conformity with the Atlantic Charter it becomes the State's duty to protect the physical and moral health of the worker and his family, to regulate hours and create labour legislation to deal with employees and employers rights in collective bargaining.

We must furthermore grant the benefits of social insurance to additional classes of workers, assure adequate allotments to the dependents of our soldiers, provide for employment insurance in order that the worker will not be forced to prostitute himself and his family, and deal with the most urgent present problem of old age pensioners, as it is this class of people who are suffering most intensely in these days owing to the great de-valuation of our currency.

We are calling upon the young workers of Italy to join the ranks of the country's labour movement as it is they who will be the specialized workers who must meet the technical demands of modern production.

Italy's future rests almost exclusively on the labour of her people and 5034 whole nation has the duty of protecting the interests of labour through the provision of adequate social insurance.

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(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

7. Strike of Miners in Carbonia, Sardinia

For a week the miners of Carbonia have been on strike (17 January) and up to now they have not decided to go back to work. They stopped work because the daily food ration is not enough to sustain hard work in the mines and also complain that regular distribution is not maintained.

The representatives of the different political parties of Carbonia have voted orders of the day in which they ask the workers to return to the mines. Some workers, who, driven by need would have returned to their jobs, were beaten by others and have desisted. The workers seek a rise in wages and above all an increase in rations.

Representatives of the parties and a delegation of workers met on the 16th with the Prefect of Cagliari and the Commissar of the Societa Carbonifera Sarda. The same evening the leaders of the Sard Party of Action and Communists, in the names of their respective organizations, asked the strikers to return to work.

The united workers voted an order of the day in which they ask for L. 1,000 Christmas bonus which was not conceded, that coal should be brought at the original price of L. 12 instead of 60 lire, and that the rent laws in force for houses should not be modified. Above all that the general rations should be distributed regularly to the people.

At the last minute it was learned that yesterday evening a public committee meeting occurred in which representatives of the Communist Party and the Sard Party of Action had spoken to more than 5,000 miners. After having assured them that the requests in their order of the day had been agreed to by the Prefect of the Province and the head of the Carbonifera Sarda, the representatives of the aforesaid parties, considering the continuation of the strike useless, asked the miners to go back to work. It is hoped that this morning they have concurred.

The whole population of Carbonia, as far as can be learned, criticize the work of the Chief Engineer of the Carbonifera, one Ing. Bruno Sanna, sent by the Government to direct this important company. The committee of Liberation of Carbonia as well as th population, have requested the Prefect at Cagliari to remove this engineer.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78-021

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A R M E D F O R C E S

8. The Call-Up

One of the chief grievances of men subject to the call-up has been removed by the announcement of Government measures to relieve hardship in the case of soldiers' dependents:

1) One milliard lire annually will be devoted to relief among the most needy families of conscripts. Communal committees will investigate conditions and make awards.

2) As from December 1944, a special allowance (indennità di presentazione) ranging from 2000-3000 lire monthly will be paid to soldiers' families through the local mayors.

Funds have also been voted to improve soldiers' rations and provide for a free issue of cigarettes.

9. The Military Call-Up in Campania

The following information was obtained from a colonel of the Italian territorial command: There are 7 military districts in Campania: Naples, Aversa, Caserta, Nola, Benevento, Avellino and Salerno. The 1924 Class (only the first four months of the year) had to report for military service between the 20-28 January, while the 1914-23 classes will report from the 28-31 January.

In the first four days, 847 men only reported to the 7 military districts as follows:

Naples	233	Nola	156
Aversa	23	Benevento	55
Caserta	222	Avellino	55
Salerno	104		

As may be seen, the numbers are especially low in Benevento and Avellino provinces. The officer explained this by the fact that these were mountainous districts which are in the grip of serious winter weather. For instance, the villages of S. Bartolomeo in Galdo and S. Marco dei Goti in the province of Benevento had been cut off by the snow and by the overflowing of a flooded river, and the call-up notices had not even reached them. The young men in many so-called villages were compelled to walk miles to report to the recruiting centre. Indeed, the trucks lent by the Allies for the purpose of

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Nevertheless, these arguments were obviously not sufficient reason for the very low figures, and the officer finally broached what may be the main reason for the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the young men -- the low morale.

5033

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The officer explained that the Italian army barracks had been taken over by the Allies and instead of giving the new recruits the normal good welcome, the Italian military authorities had to take them into barracks that were without heat or windows or straw paliasses, sometimes even without straw.

They were also short of uniforms. The officer here specified that those Italian soldiers who were entering units directly under the command of the Allies, would be properly and completely equipped with uniforms, etc. The officer then described the Italian mobilization camp at Afragola. The recruits there camp out in low and poor quality tents under the rain. They are given only one blanket each and not always straw for the damp ground. They have makeship uniforms in poor condition and some are without boots. The officer said it was a sorry sight to see some of those soldiers walking through the mud in their wooden clogs. The recruits had not as yet received any fuel of any kind and had, not unnaturally, cut down some nearby trees for firewood.

Another firsthand witness, a well-known lawyer in Naples, was also sadly impressed by the dejected and derelict appearance of the camp in question and the Allied camp nearby made the sight still more painful.

The officer also commented on the promised government allowances -- ten lire increase per person of the recruit's family. This was ridiculously small and would not overcome the fear of economic distress which was holding back many breadwinners.

The officer praised the war propaganda, in which the Committee of Liberation, all the Parties and the newspapers, and also bishops and priests from their pulpits, had cooperated.

In spite of this, however, the recent statements of the British Prime Minister had depressed the morale of the young men, especially the more sensitive students. All the same, the elucidation concerning Italy now given by Mr. Churchill and the subsequent statements by the Italian Foreign Office had somewhat helped to raise the morale.

If the Allies met the Italian soldiers half-way and did not treat them with "haughtiness and contempt", in their relations with them, "Italy," the officer continued, "will be able, by the sacrifice of her sons, to make a valid contribution to the war effort against the Nazis, which would certainly be greater than what Mr. Churchill thought."

The officer disclosed that the Italian military and government

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The officer disclosed that the Italian military and government authorities are checking over the official registers (anagrafe), to which all had to report for their ration cards, and are preparing to deal summarily with those who did not respond to the call. The colonel remarked that an arrest or two would be particularly effective in the smaller centres and country towns.

Throughout the interview, he manifdsted some embarrassment at the low numbers of men who had reported. He admitted that the Italians had been only too inclined to go where they were told; for instance, in Africa, during the fascist regime, but this time, he said, they wanted to know what they were fighting for, and on what conditions.

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10. THE CALL-UP IN SICILY

No demonstrations were reported this week on the island in connection with the call-up. In Ragusa Province the Prefect inssued a manifesto that all the arms in the province must be consighed to the authorities by the 18 January. No action will be taken against those who hand the weapons in, but severe measures will be taken against those found in possession of arms after 18 January.

Up to 15 January, 252 rebels and suspects were arrested in Ragusa.

Gen. Mariotti is not calling up the classes of 1914-17 at present, and states his authority for this is Bonomi, via Aldisio. The General considers the number likely to be accepted from the older classes will not justify the risk of further disorders.

The Military Mission to the Italian Army informed PWB on 20 January that the third phase of the call-up has been postponed indefinitely, but that everyone who has been called through the second group will be followed up. The Mission gave the following statistics for men reporting and men accepted up to 19 January:

PROVINCE	MEN REPORTING	MEN ACCEPTED
Palermo	318	146
Messina	494	373
Catania	388	113
Agrigento	198	198
Trapani	164	62
Syracuse	107	45
Ragusa	0	0
Enna	125	21
Caltanissetta	72	72
	1866	1030

P U B L I C H E A L T H

11. Roman Hospitals and Public Health

The urgent needs of Roman Hospitals were discussed with a PWB officer and a Roman woman on 15 January, and the following report on public health in the Rome Area was submitted.

The report was put together by an Italian Committee for Zanotti-

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NOTE: The report was completed at the end of December.

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Owing to the impossibility of getting information from exact sources and from statistics, the data given below, although reliable, is only approximate.

5032

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1) HYGIENIC CONDITIONS - Town and Population. These have improved lately after the resumption of water distribution, improvement of streetcleaning services, and arrival of supplies. There are still extant conditions which have been impossible to mitigate so far due to:

a) lack of soap. Overcrowded living conditions with no means of cleansing bodies and clothes, aggravate the spread of scabies and other skin diseases.

b) Lack of hygienic control of food supplies, more especially on the black market stands. These conditions are deplorable, due to filthy premises, flies, dust, dirty hands, etc., clandestine slaughtering of cattle and sale of meat that has not undergone inspection, the same applying to making butter and other dairy produce, increase the danger of typhus, etc.

c) Lack of proper nourishment. Protein defitienty is conducive to scurvy, rickets, etc.

d) Wide-spread prostitution without proper prophylactic measures and proper sanitary control. The lack of such medicines as sulfanilamids and arsenobenzols has added to the terrific increase of venereal diseases.

e) Malaria cases even in the center of the city due to germs carried in from the marshy areas.

f) General living conditions, lack of hospital accommodation, and difficulty in providing suitable preventive treatment has contributed to increasing cases of tuberculosis.

g) Increase in acute bronchial-pneumonia cases due to lack of heat, window-panes, blankets, warm clothing and medicines.

2) AVAILABLE MEDICAL ATTENTION - Such parts of town as Tor Marancia, il Quadraro, i Giordani, il Quarticciolo, Donna Olimpia, Primavalle and Tor di Quinto may be considered as abandoned to all intents and purposes, especially at night due to lack of communication, black-out, roads which are hardly safe at night, etc. This makes it difficult for a doctor to reach a patient in case of an urgent call. Besides, the suburbs depend almost entirely on their local doctors who are insufficient in number to meet all needs.

a) Lack of adequate number of first-aid stations, infirmaries and clinics in parts of town furthest from the main hospitals.

b) Lack of X-Ray equipment. Thus hospitals for prevention of tu-

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a) Lack of adequate number of first-aid stations, infirmaries and clinics in parts of town furthest from the main hospitals.

b) Lack of X-Ray equipment. Thus hospitals for prevention of tuberculosis are rendered practically useless.

c) Lack of available premises for first-aid stations in parts of town without local health assistance. These premises are occupied by refugees or are requisitioned by the Allies.

3) ASSISTANCE IN HOSPITALS OR SANITORIUMS - These are in a very precarious condition with regard to equipment due to robberies and the impossibility of replacement. They are practically without:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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a) Bed linen
b) Medical dressings
c) Soap and disinfectants
d) Heating
e) Nourishment such as meat, eggs and milk.
f) Lack of personnel, both in quantity and quality; Owing to present conditions, personnel is often recruited among ignorant, unruly and incompetent people.

g) Lack of supplies from crockery to hotwater bottles, and from thermometers to radio-graphic films.

4) ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED AND CHILDREN - This has always been far from sufficient in Rome, almost entirely entrusted to private or church initiative, or to relief agencies, and is now entirely disorganized due to the war. For incurable cases there exists only the Cività Castellana Hospital, which is at quite a distance from Rome, and whose facilities are entirely inadequate. To improve this condition it would be necessary to:

a) Provide suitable premises for private or religious institutions who take care of incureble diseases;

b) Publicize the great need in this field;

c) Improve the conditions of the assistance and increase the number of beds in the available hospitals.

5) TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS - The ambulance service which used to be perfect in Rome is now in a very bad state due to German looting of the IRC motor pool. At present the ambulance service is carried out with only 5 old ambulances in bad condition (as compared with a former 100 ambulances). The nearby towns are completely without service. There is an immediate demand for 10 sets of tires to service the existing ambulances. Minimum service for Rome requires an additional 30 or 40 ambulances.

6) MEDICINES - These are only to be found on the black market and at exhorbitant prices. Many of the medicines recently distributed by the Allies found their way into the black market. There is an immediate demand for the following:

1) Insulin
2) Sulfanilamid and its derivatives
3) Hepatic anti-anemic extracts

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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1) Insulin
2) Sulfanilamid and its derivatives
3) Hepatic anti-anaemic extracts.
4) Arsenobenzols.
5) Vitamins in phials and tablets.
6) Morphine and related drugs
7) Strophantine in phials (intrevenous and intermuscular)
8) Quinine in tablets and phials
9) Opterapic products (thyroid, suprarenal, ovarian, etc.)
10) Urotropin in phials and tablets.

It is not only urgent to import the above-mentioned medicines but also to entrust their distribution to a reliable non-commercial agency or otherwise they will disappear onto the black market.

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I N T E R V I E W S

12. Religious Prospects in Italy -- An Interview with Mario Montini

Avv. Mario Montini who is influential in Catholic action in Rome, and who has close connections with the Vatican through his brother, the well-known Monsignore of the same name who is at the Secretariat of State, told a PWB Officer on 24 January that he thought Italy and the whole of Europe were threatened with the gravest religious crisis. Though the position of the Church in Italy was very much menaced, he said, nevertheless Catholicism would of course be a major political factor in the working out of the country's destiny. This applied particularly in the North. Montini, himself a northerner, expressed something approaching contempt for the south and for Rome, whether as a political, economic or religious factor. Speaking of his impressions of the strength of religious activity in different parts of Italy, Montini said that the Church was in many ways in a worse state in Rome than in most other cities. Religion in Naples was very much bound up in superstition but this superstition was not entirely unhealthy as it was a naive and honest expression of popular feeling. In Rome, on the other hand, according to Montini, the level of mental development was higher; people used the Church to cover a variety of secular interests.

In the North religion was more deeply felt as the Northerners were far more capable of consistent attachment to their beliefs. In the industrial cities the number of practising Catholics was very slight. In Turin, Montini estimated that only some 10% of the population were loyal followers of the Church. In Milan religion was considerably stronger. In Trieste on the other hand, he thought it was weaker than in any other city in Italy. In the smaller cities — he gave as instances Bergamo and Brescia -- the solid mass of the population was church-going, and of course this also applied even more strongly to the rural areas.

Montini was obviously somewhat preoccupied with Communism. He thought that the Communists were probably much weaker in Milan than in Turin and in the former city when the time for elections arrived they would get far less support than the Socialists if conditions for the expression of opinion were at all favorable. He though however that Nonni might lead the Socialists to disaster were his policy of a united front with the Communists accepted by the rest of his party.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Montini was obviously somewhat preoccupied with Communism. He thought that the Communists were probably much weaker in Milan than in Turin and in the former city when the time for elections arrived they would get far less support than the Socialists if conditions for the expression of opinion were at all favorable. He though however that Nenni might lead the Socialists to disaster were his policy of a united front with the Communists accepted by the rest of his party. Whatever Nenni's aim might be, close association with the Communists would mean that the Socialists would be used as pawns for the eventual realization of Communist aims. But Montini was sceptical about Nenni's hold over his followers as his prestige had very much diminished in the last six months. He now was earning for himself the reputation of a demagogue and a windbag. While Nenni's reputation had declined, that of Saragat for instance had very much increased, and Montini spoke of Saragat in terms of admiration.

Asked about the Christians of the Left, Montini said nothing new about the attitude of the Vatican to them, but he gave it as his im-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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pression that the Sinistra Cristiana would be unlikely to gain much influence in any circumstances. That group was composed of young intellectuals with little practical experience and he did not believe that many workers were members of it. Several of the leaders of the Sinistra Cristiana were now trying to get into personal contact with the Vatican authorities through Don De Luca. They would probably avoid a further clash with the Vatican by trying to devote themselves to restricted, practical aims without an ideological connotation.

Montini expressed perturbation at the recent appointment of Professor Concetto Marchesi, the Rector of Padua University, to Head of the Press to the Ministry of Occupied Italy. Marchesi was a ver distinguished scholar but he had no knowledge of practical life. His revolutionary and violent opinions were essentially cerebral and doubtless if it came to the point he was far too mild a man to be capable of killing a mouse. Montini thought that Marchesi was being used by less kindly and humanistic persons as a mouthpiece and danger lay in the possibility that others might follow the proposals which Marchesi preached.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

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E D U C A T I O N

12a. Interview with Omodeo (21 January 1945)

In an interview, the rector of Naples University, Professor Omodeo, said that he had asked to be called up, in order to give an example to the students. He would ask a pro-rector to be appointed in his place and then would leave.

In his opinion, it was only a band of a few hundred students (out of 15,000 in the university) who were making all the noise and causing the disturbances. However, these were an indication of the topsyturvy state into which the war had thrown Italian education.

Many of the students had not been working seriously or had been interrupted and upset in their studies by the war and were now rather like a lot of sheep, unable to think logically.

The members of the teaching profession, as State employees, were still receiving miserable salaries. As a result, Omodeo declared, he in the university was having to handle a lot of boys who had passed the High School grade (licenzo liceale) only by the help of some thousand lire notes. If the incidents which had taken place recently should recur, he would close the university.

Omodeo explained that the previous morning he had received a deputation of students who were protesting against the call-up and had given them a round talking to. He added that their demand to know the armistice terms was just an excuse not to go to the war, but he also admitted that the aims for which the young men were being called to fight should have been explained more fully and more glowingly. An added stimulus was needed, in his opinion, to make all those young men go and fight under the poor conditions which they knew were in store for them.

The Rector also mentioned that he was a bit puzzled by the coming measures of epuration. The Epuration Commissioner in Naples, Avv. Mancini, had written to him to say that he had full powers of Epuration also over the university, whereas the Ministry of Education in Rome, he said, had given him to understand that all Epuration files were to be referred to Rome.

When the name of Prof. Tesauro was mentioned (the Naples university professor who has been stigmatised so much as an ex-Fascist by the Naples press and by certain circles of Neapolitan opinion, but still holds his chair at the university), Omodeo said he had defended him as his (Tesauro's) colleagues had assured him that Tesauro had, in the past, protected several other colleagues from the Fascists.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

CONFIDENTIAL No. 53

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13. Interview with the Rector of Palermo University

On January 15th, the eve of the opening of the scholastic year at the University of Palermo, a PWB officer interviewed Professor Giovanni Baviera, Rector of the University.

The University of Palermo has never been closed; even during the critical moments it remained open and examinations were given. The present primary task of every professor is to "disinfect the souls" of the students which have been poisoned and deformed by 20 years of Fascism. All courses of study have been reviewed and adjusted to Italian traditions of pre-Fascist days. Liberty to teach was carefully considered and the Rector feels that it has been achieved, the Allied helping with their cordial concern, when they came as liberators and not as conquerors.

The Rector's first act was to abolish the oath of loyalty introduced by Fascism.

He felt that the timing of the call-up was most inopportune coming as it did at Christmas. Also the young men affected all ask how Italy can make war with such scant resources. Due to upset lives, lack of bread and pasta, high prices, and subversive political activities, the spirit to go to war is lacking.

The University of Palermo at present is in full swing with about 8,000 students, many of whom are women. The ambition to become something, to have a degree, has spread into all strata of the population. High prices and black market prices have enriched persons who never before could have afforded to attend the university.

The scarcity and high price of books is a great difficulty, and the same is true for paper. To solve this problem several students buy a book together and study in turn.

The university was stripped of many things, including its laboratory equipment. American soldiers, led by Palermitans, stripped the Athenaeum of all its riches. As a consequence many things are needed to carry on practical studies.

Epuration proceeded against those professors who were confirmed Fascists, but many were not held guilty because family necessity drove them to subscribe to it for the sake of their jobs.

14. Talk with Signora Varisco of the Education Office of A.C. (By a PWB Officer, Palermo)

The school year 1944-1945 finds more pupils in school than there were last year. Many children particularly in the elementary schools, attend because they are attracted by the school meal which consists of a plate of hot minestra.

Poor children find it difficult to get scholastic material like notebooks, pencils, pens, erasers, etc. because of the scarcity or because of the very high prices that the shops ask for such materials. Some months ago the A.C. promised to send to America for this school material which would then be distributed to the various

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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As for textbooks, provisions are being made for a new printing so that every student may be in a position to own his school book at an accessible price (from 20 to 25 lire a book). In the secondary schools some texts from Fascist days are still used; in others the pages that speak of Fascism have been torn out.

There is urgent necessity to find new school locations, because there is not sufficient space. Various schools were destroyed in the bombings, and some of them have been transferred into private dwellings which does not work out well scholastically. The number of pupils is larger than the schoolrooms can hold, and even with two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, everyone is not satisfied.

There are many teachers who have remained without jobs and who do not work. If more schoolrooms were available the needs of these teachers could perhaps be met.

CONFIDENTIAL

50 23

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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English was taught in the high schools before the Germans entered Italy. After the Germans arrived they stopped the teaching of English, and substituted German. In many schools German is still taught, while it would be much more practical to resume the teaching of English. Many students andolder persons who are not students would like to have English taught.

In the opinion of Signore Varisco if courses were begun in English, they would certainly be successful. At one time a British Institute did exist in Palermo which taught English and English literature.

Steps should be taken to force the children seen on the streets, and there are large numbers of them,to go to school, and if necessary to punish their parents who do not send them. Children should at least learn to read and write, so that the high percentage of illiteracy which exists in Sicily may be reduced.

L O C A L C O N D I T I O N S

PALERMO

15. Family Expenses in Palermo

Electric current is furnished from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., the greatest number of hours in any large Italian city at present in liberated Italy. The cost is L. 50 per kilowatt, which may be raised. Many use electric plates for cooking in the evening as it is cheaper and cleaner than coal.

No gas is supplied at present. For one month in the summer it was supplied, and the suspension caused great public displeasure, since 80 per cent of the Palermo families used to cook with gas. Now charcoal, wood or electricity must be used, and are costly and entail more work. People wonder why there is no gas in Palermo when other cities have it.

Housing presents a most serious problem. Hundreds of apartments were destroyed and many have remained without shelter. The few rentable houses demand fantastic prices which are beyond the reach of the salaried worker. At Palermo the Commission on Lodgings exercises little if any control over owners. A four room apartment with accessories costs 2-3,000 L. per month. Many house owners demand a year's rent in advance. There are houses still more expensive; for example in the centre of Palermo, a six room modern apartment with, bath, kitchen, hall and closet, costs 5,000 lire a month now as compared with 400 lire before the war.

Empty apartments are very rare. Due to the fact that the pre-war laws fixing rents have not been changed but have been stabilized, tenants profit and owners complain. A number of families often share an apartment for lack of lodgings, and live in apartments belonging to people now in Northern Italy, who have the right to their apartments when they return, which causes doubts for the future.

Before the war, steam heating was common and for that period December-March it

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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Before the war, steam heating was common and for the period December-March it used to cost 400 lire complete. Today the high cost of coal and wood would make it at a minimum the prohibitive sum of 15,000 lire.

The price of furniture in Palermo is extremely high and to furnish an apartment of five rooms (living room, bedroom, dining room, hall and kitchen) would cost at least half a million lire.

16. The Fascists -

Two one-lire notes were turned into the PWB office this week with Fascist sentiments printed on the back. One of these read, printed in black ink: "American gangsters have re-elected the bandit Roosevelt in order to continue the torture of the Italian people". (I Gangsters Americani hanno rieletto il bandito Roosevelt per fare ancora scempio del popolo Italiano). There is a rough pen and ink drawing of a "fascio" on the note also.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The other, printed in red crayon reads: "Duce, tu sei il capo insostituibile. Ritorna". (Duce you are the head and noone can take your place. Return".

It is also reported that the Fascists are publishing a clandestine newspaper.

17. Shelters in Palermo

The Sindaco of Palermo announced this week that within a few days two places would be ready as nightly shelters for persons with no homes. One of these is the hall of the Villa Gallidoro in via delle Croci, and the other is the air raid shelter at Palazzo Villarosa in via Ruggero Settimo. These two shelters will take care of 140 persons.

18. New Sindaco at Nicosia, Sicily

The Prefect of Enna Province has named as Mayor of Nicosia Antonino Bruno. This comune has been under a Prefect's Commissioner, Dr. Fasulo, Giuseppe, Secretary of the Prefecture. The new appointment was approved by the local Committee of National Liberation.

P R E S S A N D P R O P A G A N D A

19. NOTE: New Procedure for Reporting Reactions to Allied Propaganda

As from this number reactions to Allied propaganda are no longer included in this report but submitted for use in a new report on the subject to be prepared by Central "D" Section.

20. "Il Risveglio", a New Weekly to be Edited by Dr. Ernesto Buonaiuti

In a conversation with a PWB officer on January 23, Dr. Ernesto Buonaiuti said that he had already obtained the permit to start a new weekly review in Rome. Its title would be IL RISVEGLIO with a sub-heading of "Settimanale di Tecnica della Vita Associata". The first number of the new periodical - which he himself would edit - was already prepared and he expected it to appear in February. The aim of the periodical was not political in the party sense, but concentrated rather on a re-awakening of spiritual interests in Italy.

Contributors to the first number, said Dr. Buonaiuti, would include such different personalities as Count Sforza, Professor Concetto Marchesi the Communist Rector of Padua University, Ignazio Silone the Socialist writer and Eucado Romigliano the Editor of Ricostruzione, the organ of Bonomi's Partito Democratico di Lavoro. Buonaiuti himself would write the editorials and would discuss in them the political issues of the day from his own angle.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

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Dr. Buonaiuti added that he expected that his autobiography now printing would be ready for publication at about the same time as "Il Risveglio". He believed that the book would be bitterly attacked by the Vatican and by Italian Catholics and would be put on the index. He therefore felt that the foundation of this newreview was fortunate for him in that it would enable him to reply vigorously to his critics. From the tone his remarks on this latter point the PWB officer got the impression that the forthcoming controversy between Buonaiuti and the Italian Catholics would be at least spectacular.

21. Public Reactions

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An informant of PWB, usually reliable, relates the following reactions to the authorisation of the publication of 13 additional newspapers in Rome. (For full list see Summary to Report 52).

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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A University Professor was concerned with knowing who the writers for these papers would be. He said that ideas were plentiful but good journalists were rare. Poor journalism would only add to the confused thinking of the people. He said that he believed a reduction in the number of daily papers would be beneficial and that those remaining should have more pages and more recent and authentic news.

A woman of the poorer classes said that the people governing the country seem to be more interested in putting out new newspapers than in relieving the desperate condition of the poor, afflicted by war and the winter.

A school-teacher about 48 years old said that the new newspapers will only add confusion to an already confused public opinion.

A 35 year old mechanic said, "Constantly printing more newspapers is merely speculation and is not done with the altruistic intention of meeting the educational and cultural needs of the masses. In fact, this is the best method of carrying on a clean black market with no fear of its being cut off. I am sure that behind the various directors who lend their names there are the big profiteers of Fascism."

A 30 year old employee of the Ministry of Finance, who is a university graduate and a member of the Italian Republican Party, said, "It has afforded me great satisfaction to note that our campaign for freedom of the press has had an effect on the government. The recent authorization to publish 17 new newspapers is the result. This has proved to me that the aspirations of the public are taken into consideration and granted wherever possible.

22. The Press and the Parties (From F.S.Section Report 16 Jan.1945)

It is reliably reported that the Partito Comunista and the Partito Socialista have given orders to their members who are newspaper vendors not to sell "Il Partigiano". The Gov. Partigiano in reply intends to send round inspectors to see that the vendors expose their paper for sale. If they refuse, incidents are liable to occur.

A further indication of the immaturity and irresponsibility of parts of the Italian press and the parties they represent occurred on 8 Jan 45 when "Italia Libera" organ of the Partito d'Azione, published two wild rumours (a) that the King had died and (b) that as a result of the Reatta proceedings, Badoglio had taken refuge in the British Embassy to evade an arrest warrant issued by the Epuration Committee. Notwithstanding prompt action by the Questura Centrale who seized all available copies of the paper, this incident gave rise to the wildest rumours....

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 5021

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23. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE

(A report from an Italian collaborator at Bari)

We are at present witnessing a recurrence of a phenomenon seen before under fascism: listlessness, loss of interest in everything and everyone; absence of initiative, and what is even worse, of ideas. It is a form of fatalistic indifference to an "evil", the gravity of which is recognized by all but against which no one attempts to react. When an Italian appears listless it is surely because his faith has been betrayed and his hopes have given away to disillusionment.

In former reports mention has been made of an intense and continuous propaganda, a kind of defeatism affecting all the hopes by which Italy had remained united in expectation of a future compatible with the true aspirations of the people.

It is unfortunately impossible to trace the origin of such propaganda, which has now conquered large sections of the population, and is daily gaining ground; nor can the outcome be foreseen, though much will depend on future military and political developments, and still more on the attitude of the western Allies. At present we can only comment on it and record a few facts.

First, too many Allied, particularly British, officer and men have not come to Italy as friends. The disappointed Italians have found resentment and even hatred in people whome they first approached with disinterested friendliness. Next came requisitioning, not always effected in a just and humane manner, which undermined an Allied propaganda principle, social justice, the understanding between man and man. Again in official relations between Italian and Allied authorities there have been too many abuses and violations of rights by "conquerors."

The Italians have now begun to lose faith in the many promises and assurances of Allied propaganda before the armistice. A while ago they began to lay the blame on their political leaders.

With special courts to try cases of robbery of Allied material, and with epuration, the people looked forward to demoting or getting rid of all the fascists still in office. But in the former cases, they began to doubt that it was always Italians or fascists who stole, since it was well known there are Allied deserters about who are out for themselves. When these latter are caught, why not announce the sentences given them, just as prominently as those given Italians? To

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The recent events in Greece have deeply stirred the people, who feel that Churchill and Eden gave ground. The people themselves cling to the monarchy as the keystone of hope and unity in Italy; they feel the British understand and uphold this, so why don't they have similar understanding for other causes of friction?

More and more frequently one hears the word "rebellion", particularly from the young people; people are growing more to the conclusion that a little bloodletting will be the only way to draw their rulers' attention to the Italian question.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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All this is much to be regretted for by this time the Allies should have been able to lay the bases of an eternal friendship with the Italian people. From the spontaneous sympathy of the beginning they now come to a very possible break in traditional friendship.

This attitude is apparent everywhere, in variety shows, in the newspapers, even more explicitly in conversations with Italians, in offices, at business, caffés, or other places where people foregather. Everywhere the conclusion is the same, "This can't go on."

This attitude could spread to strikes as well as demonstrations, to violent acts as well as indignation meetings. One thing appears however very certain: Continuing as it is, the situation will reduce Italy's war effort to the vanishing point. This state of affairs occurred under fascism in 1942-43, and the warning signs were identical to those described above. (C-2)

24. Documentary Films in Palermo

On the 19 January the Questore of Palermo decided that all theatres showing documentary films will be under the surveillance of members of the Political and Mobile Squads of the police. There have been no demonstrations since the police began this work.

Questore Sessa stated that unless there is more effort on the part of the police to curtail fascist activities and propaganda, there will be a complete shake-up in the police department.

As has been reported during the past fortnight there have been demonstrations in theatres in Palermo during the showing of "Mondo Libero" films. Axis persons were shown on the screen and there was applause, while whistling and catcalling broke out when the leaders of the United Nations appeared.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

C U L T U R A L

25. Preservation of Italy's Artistic Heritage - Interview with Goffredo Bellonci

In a conversation with a PWB officer on 23 January, 1945, Goffredo Bellonci, the well-known writer and former literary critic of "Giornale d'Italia" (until September 8 1943) expressed the following views on the present conditions of artistic monuments in Italy:

Sometimes we wonder, in looking at the damage caused by Allied bombing to Italian art treasures, whether this destruction was necessary to a successful furtherance of the war. Take this instance: Palazzo Accursio which is in the heart of Bologna was partially destroyed during the wholesale air attack which preceded the armistice. Palazzo Accursio is located several kilometres away from the nearest military objective (Bologna's railway station). Could not the Allied air force get more accurate directives?

The damage caused by the combination of Allied bombing, street-fighting and German mining is immense. However, a good deal of it could be avoided if, as soon as an artistic building falls under Allied control, immediate steps were taken either by the Allied Sub-Commission, the Italian Government or the local authorities to preserve what is left. I venture to say that 30% of the losses are due to the neglect of our authorities after the building has been hit by actual warfare. Here are a few instances:

The cathedral of San Ginignano had the western wall frescoed by Barga - it was the only fresco left by this medieval artist. This fresco was thus absolutely unique. The wall on which it had been painted had several windows which the painter had closed with some wooden boards so as to fill the entire wall. The concussion caused by the battle threw down these boards and when the Allies occupied S. Ginignano they found Barga's fresco seriously damaged by the openings in the wall. However, most of the fresco was still standing. The authorities did not bother to close the openings and after severalmonths of rain and snow storms pouring through the open windows the entire wall collapsed. Barga's fresco no longer exists, and since this was the only work still remaining by this artist, we can cancel his name from the roll of Italian painters. A few prompt steps by competent officials could have saved it.

Most of Ravenna's monuments are still standing. However, Galla Placidia's tomb with its priceless mosaics is facing complete destruction unless immediate steps are taken. Water has been filtering into the basement of the tomb from a burst water-main. When the Allies moved into Ravenna the water was only 20 centimeters deep; it is now over two meters deep. In a few days it will reach the level of the mosaics. As soon as the water reaches them they will disintegrate.

In Rimini the Tempio Malatestiano has been miraculously spared. However, the roof has fallen and the rain pours into the temple. Unless the building is given some kind of temporary roof it will soon become a mass of ruins.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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These are just a few cases out of hundreds. The Allied Sub-Commission is the least to be blamed for this shameful neglect. It is composed of competent men who are doing a wonderful job. The people to blame are the Italian authorities and the Italian press who as a whole show so little interest in these matters. I have spoken to members of the Allied Sub-Commission and they told me that they could do much more and work more effectively if they were informed promptly by the Italian local and central authorities of the places where their work is most urgently needed. The Italian press is particularly to blame for this state of affairs. Maybe newspapermen are afraid to offend the Allies by pointing out the places of value which have been damaged by the war, maybe they just do not care. Anyway it is a fact that although they could render invaluable service to this cause by rousing public opinion in favour of a campaign to salvage Italian works of art and pointing out the most immediate needs, they prefer to waste their paper and ink on petty political quarrels.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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28. Count Sforza at "Il Ritrovo"

Count Carlo Sforza's preannounced talk on Italy and Italy's Friends at "Il Ritrovo"on 20 January attracted the largest audience yet seen at the Club.

It was an informal gathering of friends, intellectuals and some other prominent Italians. Count Sforza delivered his talk standing in front of a cheerful log fire and frequently turned to his wife or to the Signora Presidente for confirmation of some date or detail. He spoke of Italy's three greatest friends - France, Britain and the United States - with the affection and gratitude of one who has known these countries for many years and has been the guest in exile of all three. He gave an understanding picture of them through his personal experiences related with touches of colour and homeliness. He paid a generous tribute to Mr. Churchill who in 1940 "saved England, Europe and ourselves". In conclusion he appealed to the sense of responsibility of all Italians at the present moment, to allow no misunderstanding or carelessly spoken word to compromise the ideal of friendship between Italy and the Allies.

R E L I E F

27. A visit to the "Figli del Popolo"

A PWB officer was recently shown round one of the hostels of the "Figli del Popolo" - the Church relief organisation, by H.E. Marquis Maresca, the head of the organisation. Maresca explained that the spacious premises had been offered by the Archbishop of Naples as a hostel. He has spent already 200,000 lire to equip the place and repair some of the bomb damage. The hostel now holds 200 children but when the top floors have been repaired it will hold about 400. The children, youthful delinquents who have been turned over by the Naples police, are in their classrooms during the morning, but they have some free time in the afternoon.

The classes of 30 to 40 "scugnizzi" each were being taught to read and write by young priests. The higher classes were more interested and less noisy than the classes of smaller boys. There was a notice-board in the courtyard which announced that three boys have just been promoted to the rank of Sergeant. The military discipline enforced at the school is clearly the best method for training (and then educating) these boys, if only for the respect they have learnt to show towards their teachers and superiors. In fact, Maresca observed that, after a short time in the hostel, the boys' healthy instincts once more emerged and they became their normal selves again.

The diningroom was spotlessly clean, the dormitories had beds with clean mattresses and blankets and up-to-date sanitation.

Maresca said that he had just obtained some wool socks for the boys and hoped to obtain some shoes soon. The food supplies are allotted by the SEPRAL. For the moment, there is no heating and many of the windows are boarded up, but it

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R E L I E F

27. A visit to the "Figli del Popolo"

A PWB officer was recently shown round one of the hostels of the "Figli del Popolo" - the Church relief organisation, by H.E. Marquis Marosca, the head of the organisation. Marosca explained that the spacious premises had been offered by the Archbishop of Naples as a hostel. He has spent already 200,000 lire to equip the place and repair some of the bomb damage. The hostel now holds 200 children but when the top floors have been repaired it will hold about 400. The children, youthful delinquents who have been turned over by the Naples police, are in their classrooms during the morning, but they have some free time in the afternoon.

The classes of 30 to 40 "scugnizzi" each were being taught to read and write by young priests. The higher classes were more interested and less noisy than the classes of smaller boys. There was a notice-board in the courtyard which announced that three boys have just been promoted to the rank of Sergeant. The military discipline enforced at the school is clearly the best method for training (and then educating) these boys, if only for the respect they have learnt to show towards their teachers and superiors. In fact, Marosca observed that, after a short time in the hostel, the boys' healthy instincts once more emerged and they became their normal selves again.

The diningroom was spotlessly clean, the dormitories had beds with clean mattresses and blankets and up-to-date sanitation.

Marosca said that he had just obtained some wool socks for the boys and hoped to obtain some shoes soon. The food supplies are allotted by the SEPRAL. For the moment, there is no heating and many of the windows are boarded up, but it was a source of great satisfaction to the visitor to see an example of such well-organised and purposeful charity in such a multitudinous and distressed city.

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APPENDIX I, No. 53

OLIVE OIL AMASSO IN THE PROVINCE OF RIETI

Interview with the Prefect, the Representatives of Consorzio Agrario, UPSEA (Ufficio Produzione Stastico Economia Agraria) and Lt. Morgan of the office of the AC Provincial Commissioner.

If the success of the grain amasso in this Province were an example no one needed to worry about the ultimate success of that for oil. The grain amasso quota was 80,000 quintals. 12½ per cent more, or 90,000 quintals were collected. The quota for oil is 18,000 quintals; the Prefect expects to amass 20,000 qu; thus far - after about three weeks - 600 quintals have been collected. Everyone agrees that it is too early to judge the ultimate results.

At the beginning of the harvest, which was exceptionally good, political agitators caused a 9 day strike among the pickers in one district. The demand was that work be paid for not in cash, but in kind. An agreement was worked out through the Prefect's office to the effect that labor may collect one fifth of the olives collected, four fifths going to the grower. However, labor would be limited to retaining the same amount of oil per person for home use as the grower, namely fifteen litres a year. This ration was originally only ten litres but was raised in view of the fact that oil is the only source of fats - the supply of lard allegedly being low due to an epidemic among the pigs. Until January 9th 371 quintals of oil have been allowed to growers and workers for home use - more than half of what has been turned in to the amasso. At any rate, under the present arrangement there is said to be no scarcity of labor for picking.

Lack of sufficient containers also for a while threatened the preparations for the amasso. The Prefect requisitioned enough of them from private owners to be able to collect the full quota. However, at this moment there is still not enough electric power available to operate all the mills. The Provincial Commissioner has already taken the necessary steps to improve this situation.

The Prefect has established a block on the road to Rome. During the first night (January 10th) a truck carrying 600 litres was stopped. Both the purchaser of the oil, director of a Rome trucking firm, and the seller, the Mayor of Porgomajono (one Enrico Santo Buono) were arrested. The Prefect removed the Mayor from office. The Prefect also issued orders for the arrest of two persons who in a nearby village had incited the people not to cooperate with the amasso.

The representatives of the Concorzio and UPSEA are pleased by these strong measures, but complain that this is the first action the Prefect has taken. Meanwhile, they say, not only have some 2,000 quintals escaped the amasso but disregard of the law has grown. The UPSEA man in particular states that he has submitted many specific complaints of non-cooperation, including a list of some 43 mills that have failed to surrender oil, about which practically nothing has been done. Only in one case was an oil mill closed, and

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Both representatives admit that the Prefect is a perfectly honest man but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only)

feel that he has not enough power to enforce the law. The main reason, they say, is that the Carabinieri do not cooperate with him. Allegedly the low pay (11 lire a day) and the poor clothing of the men are chiefly responsible. For instance, one coat often has to serve two men; and their shoes are poor. Also, it is alleged that the ranks of carabinieri have not yet been effectively purged of Fascist elements.

Upon the question, however, how many of the Province's 164 oil mills have to be taken over to assure the surrender of the oil to the ammasso, the answer was "if some ten or twelve of the more important mills were taken over, the rest would conform". However, neither of the two representatives was sure that he could find enough honest agents to operate the mills!

Three oil mills were visited. Two of them claimed they were surrendering oil to the ammasso, though they were working chiefly for small owners who had grown enough only for their own (legally permitted) use. The third stated frankly that he did not turn any oil over to the ammasso, but gave it all back to the owners - in contravention of the law. He claimed that he had been threatened by the owners that they would harm him and his property if he did not return them all of their oil. In the absence of effective protection he felt he could not do otherwise.

The impressions of this observer may be summarized as follows:

The representatives of the Consorzio and of UPSEA believe in strong-arm methods to bring in the oil. It worked with grain, when AMG supplied the police; it would work with oil, they feel, if there were a similar police force. The Prefect seems anxious to do the right thing. It appears that he is from outside the Province, and is possibly lacking close touch with the people and maybe their confidence. He is collaborating 100 per cent with the Allied Commission but in the absence of a strong police force this may not be enough. He is a Christian Democrat. His opposition seems to come chiefly from Socialists and Communists. He seemed optimistic that the quota for the ammasso will be met, and if he can follow up his most recent drastic action with more of the same kind, the chances are he is right. But the growers' complaint that they have to pay dearly for what they must buy, while accepting a low price for the oil, and the fact that the Rome black market is so near, may create disappointing difficulties.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Welfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"P" Section

26th January, 1945.

No. 3 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY OF THE WEEK	
	POLITICS	
1.	Reactions to Mr. Churchill's speech in Parliament	1
22.	Recruiting Campaign	3
3.	Fascism in Fermo	4
4.	European Federalistic Association	4
	ECONOMIC	
5.	Regional Transport Board	5
6.	La Societa Idrocarburi Nazionali	5
7.	Oil production	6
8.	Medicinal Supplies assigned by Allies to Tuscany	6
9.	Regional convention of glass-workers	6
	PROPAGANDA	
10.	Press meeting	7
11.	Weekly newspaper for the parties in Florence	8
12.	Wall writing	9
	PUBLIC OPINION	
12.	Wall writing	9
	GENERAL	
13.	Italian Catholic Scout Association	9
	APPENDIX	
	LATEST NEWS FROM LEGHORN	I-VIII

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

1.	Reactions to Mr. Churchill's speech in Parliament	1
22.	Recruiting Campaign	3
3.	Fascism in Fermo	4
4.	European Federalistic Association	4
	ECONOMIC	
5.	Regional Transport Board	5
6.	La Societa Idrocarburi Nazionali	5
7.	Oil production	6
8.	Medicinal Supplies assigned by Allies to Tuscany	6
9.	Regional convention of glass-workers	6
	PROPAGANDA	
10.	Press meeting	7
11.	Weekly newspaper for the parties in Florence	8
12.	Oil [illegible]	9
	PUBLIC OPINION	
12.	Wall writing	9
	GENERAL	
13.	Italian Catholic Scout Association	9
	APPENDIX	
	LATEST NEWS FROM LEGHORN	I-VIII

5025

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No. 3.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section

26th January, 1945.

No. 3 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING REGIONS OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

The main topic of public interest in Florence during the week has been the recruiting campaign for army volunteers. On the whole good results have been achieved and the numbers provisionally hoped for have come in. The various political parties were very active doing propaganda work for the campaign and ex-officers of the Army distinguished themselves by the high proportion of their class who answered the call. Students on the other hand were conspicuous by their absence.

Mr. Churchill's references to Italy in his recent speech in the House of Commons provoked a sharp and somewhat hostile reaction amongst that portion of the public which is interested in politics. A subsequent statement issued by Mr. Churchill from No. 10 Downing Street explaining the most discussed passages in his speech may do much to placate this nettled public opinion.

In the province of Forli reconstruction appears to forge rapidly ahead. The Forli newspaper Libera Voce announces that 19 miles of high tension electric lines have already been rebuilt in the devastated province.

In Florence the return to more normal conditions is presaged by the announcement that citizens will soon be able to have the use of gas for about 3 hours daily.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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5023

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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N°. 3.

ITALIAN [illegible] HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit N°.14. APO 512.

"D" Section

26th January, 1945.

NO. 3 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY OF LIBERATED ITALY.

POLITICS.

1. Reactions to Mr. Churchill's Speech in Parliament on 10.1.45.

While in certain respects the British Prime Minister's survey of European affairs in the House of Commons produced amongst Florentines who show an interest in these matters, a greater appreciation of hard facts in relation to British policy in Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, the general effect was, once again, that of a cold douche in winter. The positive results of the speech are to be found in a greater readiness to concede that British policy in Greece, is not so reactionary as had for some time been supposed: that the men of EIAS are not the pure martyrs for liberty which many had been led to believe, and that the Greek patriot movement had not yielded a dividend in the fight against the Germans on anything like the scale of the Yugoslav or Italian resistance. That part of the speech which defines British policy in liberated Europe, as being first victory over the Germans, then the setting up of some temporary government and the maintaining of order until such time as elections could be regularly held, seems to have made a good impression.

Far less fortunate, in the reactions provoked were the references to Italy. The least happy of these was the passage in which the Prime Minister permitted himself to say that England had no more need of Italy than of Spain, because there were no English problems which required the assistance of such powers. It is felt here that such a statement even if true, is not particularly helpful, and it is thought that to dismiss as of no consequence the good-will of a nation of 45 million people, shows a certain lack of political wisdom and of a sense of European solidarity. Another passage which has aroused adverse comment in Florentine political circles, is the reference to the aggressive political men of the north who, as soon as the country is liberated, will throw themselves hungrily upon the fragile structure of the Italian government of Rome, with consequences that cannot be exactly predicted. Some Italians are not quite clear as to who these aggressive political men may be, since most of the northern politicians, and some of the most aggressive at that, are already in Rome. Others believe that this statement reveals a lack of confidence on the part of Churchill in the powers of survival of the Bonomi government.

The newspaper of the parties in Florence, LA NAZIONE DEL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The newspaper of the parties in Florence, LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO, of 21st January, begins to comment on Churchill's speech, by quoting a saying of the Chinese philosopher Lao-Tse:" Words of truth are not pleasing and pleasing words are not true." While recognizing the affection and admiration which all lovers of liberty retain for Mr. Churchill, the writer states that his speech has hurt Italians.

5022

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The article admits that the Italian government does not owe its authority to elections, as was said by the British Prime Minister, but it points out that the government could not exist without the consent of the people and that being formed out of the Committee of Liberation it does represent the expression of the popular will of the anti-fascists, demonstrated throughout the sanguinary struggle with the Germans and the Fascists. In Europe now, new forces have arisen which seek to express themselves in new forms and these must be comprehended. The writer of the article joins issue with Churchill with regard to the phrase: "We have no more need of Italy than of Spain etc", saying that Italians believe that Europe, and hence also Great Britain, cannot ignore Italy.

Individual opinions, which have been taken on the speech, show on the whole the same concern with Churchill's apparent indifference to Italy's usefulness. A young intellectual of aristocratic family said that either British public opinion will realize Churchill's blindness and overthrow the conservative party, already somewhat threatened, or the British will follow Churchill's policy and find themselves confronted, one day, with an Italian government of definitely communist complexion, hostile to British imperialism and backed by Russian arms. A country like Italy with a population of 45 million people and whose geographical position in the Mediterranean is so predominant, cannot be ignored by Great Britain which has large interests in the Mediterranean. However, British policy, at present, according to this young aristocrat, is now disturbing the Italian people in a manner which none of our bombardments was able to do and this is particularly regrettable to those who looked to Britain for help in the reconstruction of Italy and to the English governing classes to prevent the Mediterranean from becoming a Russian lake.

A middle-aged commercial man sees in Churchill's words, the throwing of dust in the eyes of Stalin. Russia is to be convinced that Britain is not preparing any political game in Europe. This man appreciates Churchill's sincerity. Churchill is an enemy of the Italians and says so frankly, but it would be better if others who continue to promise the Italians an alliance, would cease to do so. If the Allies wish to treat Italy as a vanquished nation, they are entitled to do so, only let them say so with sincerity, as does the British Premier.

A fervent anti-communist stated that Churchill's aggressive attitude in the Greek dispute revealed him as the only man who would defend Italy against the Communist menace. It was vital that Britain should not alienate Italy who could collaborate with her to produce an efficient economic system in the Mediterranean and above all could help to prevent the realization by Russia of her old plan of bringing the land-bound sea under Russian domination.

N.B. Since writing the above note a clarification of the most

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N.B. Since writing the above note a clarification of the most discussed phrase in Mr. Churchill's recent speech has been published in the P.W.B. controlled CORRIERE DEL MATTINO of 24th January. The English text as given by BASIC NEWS is as follows:" Let me say once and for all that we have no political combinations in Europe or elsewhere in respect of which we need Italy as a party. We need Italy no more than we need Spain because we have no designs which require the support of such powers."

It is hoped to obtain the public reaction to this further statement for the next report.

5021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 178502

2 Recruiting Campaign.

N.B. The following is for information only.

The recruiting campaign which is now going forward in Italy has two separate aims. First it must supply the needs of the Italian armed forces, whether these be fighting troops or supply services. No regular reserve battalions seem to have been organized so far, though a depot has been formed where troops can train and get ready to go as reinforcements to Italian units working or fighting with our armies. That the system is somewhat sketchy is demonstrated by the fact that a short time ago General Cerica, who is the Commander of all the Italian forces in the forward area, had to find repalcements at short notice for an Italian Division which is doing supply work with the V Army. He recruited these from among the partisans in Florence who had been soldiers. Obviously the wastage of man-power among the fighting units of the Italian Army is likely to be far greater than among supply and lines of communication troops. The need for replacements will be proportionately more and recruiting for these is a necessity. So far about 500 men have been enlisted in Florence on a voluntary basis.

In addition to the above mentioned form of recruiting, there is another kind which is more in the nature of an inquest than of an actual enlistment. This drive is in the line of an Order of the Day passed on January 10th by the Central Committee of Liberation in Rome asking the government to intervene with the Allies on behalf of the Italians who deeply desire the formation of a strong army. It was decided at the same time by the Central Committee to send a message to the heads of the United Nations imploring them to take note of the demands contained in the Order of the Day. So as to supplement this initiative of the Central Committee, the local Committees were instructed to gather in names of volunteers for the Army so that lists could be prepared in various parts of the country indicating the numbers of those who were willing to fight. For the province of Florence the number of enrolments expected was about 10,000 and in the city itself, where the lists are still open, a total of over 5,000 names had been collected. The greatest number of volunteers, in proportion to the size of the class, has come from the ranks of ex-officers. The least number of volunteers has come from the student class. A leader in the Florence paper LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO (23rd January) examines this lack of enthusiasm on the part of the students. "The mass of the students", writes the author of this article, are not fighting have not fought and above all have neither the wish nor the intention to fight. Why? The reply is simple- because they are cowards." A considerable number of volunteers have responded to the appeals launched by the various parties which were published in the Florence papers throughout the month of January. On Sunday 14th January, it was announced in the paper, the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO that the C.T.L.N. had authorized the Commando Militare Toscano to organize recruiting in a number of centres including the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5020

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

According to an Italian informant the recruiting has proceeded satisfactorily. The influx consists chiefly of very young men or of ex-partisans animated by feelings of genuine patriotism. The lukewarm are spurred on by their companions and families count it to their credit to have a son a volunteer.

It was not to be expected that the recruiting campaign would be concluded without some demonstration. On the morning of the 24th January a group of partisans marched into the Piazza San Marco near the University to stage a demonstration against the absenteeism of the students, to which attention had been called in the newspaper article mentioned above. The students streamed from their class-rooms with the evident intention of engaging in a counter-demonstration, when the police intervened and quiet was restored. An Italian P.W.B. collaborator recalls that this is not the first time that a conflict has arisen between the student class and the workers. A previous example was furnished at the time of Italy's entry into the war against the United Nations.

3. Fascism in Fermo.

An Allied officer reports that in Fermo, in the Province of Ascoli Piceno, there have been some fascist manifestations recently. A crowd was heard in the streets shouting: "Vogliamo il puzzione" ("We want the stinker"- presumably one of the Duce's more recent appellations). In the barracks a number of young men, recently conscripted, sang the Fascist song "Giovinezza". Several attacks on Allied soldiers have also been reported in the area recently.

4. European Federalisitc Association.

With a view to co-ordinating and developing the various currents of European federalistic thought an association styled Associazione Federalisti Europei has been formed in Florence. Its aims are:

a) to give an impulse to the study of federalistic problems,

b) to establish connection between Italian and foreign organizations with a view to exchanging ideas,

c) to co-ordinate efforts directed towards the formation of a European Federalistic Committee.

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ECONOMIC

5. Regional Transport Board.
Interview with one of the Directors of the Ente Autonomo Autotrasporti Regionale.

The function of the Ente Autonomo Autotrasporti Regionale is the coordination and organization of means of transport in order to avoid, by the application of a fair standard of priorities, the natural preference of drivers for the more lucrative branches of the carrying trade.

Thus the Ente, in response to requests made especially by the SEPRAL and the Consorzio Agrario as well as those of business houses and private persons, assigns a certain number of auto-vehicles for given transport services, to be paid directly by the person utilising the service to the driver or the proprietor of the vehicle on the basis of national tariffs, which are, however, subject to modifications according to mileage and tonnage.

The Ente has actually at its disposal 1,287 autovehicles with a total tonnage of 23,132 quintals, which allows of a daily utilisable tonnage of 8,000 quintals.

It should be remembered that urban street cleaning and garbage removal, the removal of war debris and transport for funerals also depends upon the Ente; it also carries out a service of road and communal control by means of its representatives scattered in the 49 Communes of the Province, in direct communication with the central office in Florence.

The use of transport especially for inter-provincial purposes is essentially linked up with the prevailing system of barter either of foodstuffs or other merchandise, and these exchanges are not always easy to arrange owing to the lack of goods.

In view of the continual deterioration of rolling stock and the lack of spare parts, a further increase in transport is hoped for from the Allies via A.M.G., which has already provided the Ente with a certain quantity of tyres, inner tubes and liquid rubber for repairs. In addition, permission has been given for the requisition of one of the leading firms in Tuscany for the regeneration of rubber necessary for motor vehicles.

6. La Societa Idrocarburi Nazionali (S.I.N.)

This Company extracts methane from the mines of Pietramala. Of the 80 existing workings only 30 are at present in operation. The most productive district of Castel dell'Alpi is inactive. The reasons for this inactivity can be ascribed to demolitions in the works and to the removal of certain vital pieces of mechanism. Further lack of means of transport has also hindered production, although A.M.G. has furnished some since January 20th, and the lack of electrical energy sufficient to bring the gas to the pressure required to force it along the gas-duct into Florence. This difficulty has been practically overcome by furnishing an electrical generator. The gas-duct, which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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-013

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778-027

The Company is directly controlled by the Italian Petroleum Committee, which in turn, depends on A.M.G. The problem of containers for the gas has been brilliantly solved and a sufficient quantity exists for the whole Province, due to the initiative of the Italian Petroleum Company. There is ample gas for vehicles, but it is said that it has not been possible to get parts to convert vehicles for methane consumption in the time limit fixed.

As regards the future, it is foreseen that there will be a great development in the use of methane for industrial purposes and as a substitute for gas extracted from anthracite coal for domestic use. The present price is 3 lire per cubic metre for industrial and domestic use and 11 lire for vehicles (due to the duty of 8 lire per cubic metre, imposed by the Italian Petroleum Committee).

7. Oil Production.

Oil production for the province of Florence is estimated at a figure of 5,600 quintals. Of these 1,500 quintals have already been handed over to the Oleari del popolo and it is hoped that before the end of the olive-oil campaign, next June, several thousands of quintals more will be collected.

The handing over of the oil is slow both because of the reticence of the producers and because out of 600 oil presses only 225 remain after the destruction wrought by the Germans. Lack of electric energy has reduced the work of these presses from 24 hours daily to 8 hours daily.

8. Medicinal Supplies assigned by Allies to Tuscany.

On January 22nd the Allied authorities began the consignment to the Director of the Endimea of 2,600 cases of medicinal supplies amounting in weight to 100 tons.

These supplies, comprising about 120 different kinds, among which are ether, alcohol, gauze, syringes, plaster bandages, sterilized absorbent cotton, soap, thermometers, insulin, morphine, atropine, codeine, cocaine, sulfamides (M. & B.) and vitamins, have been put at the disposal of the civil population of Tuscany by the Allies and are destined to meet the needs of the months of January and February.

9. Regional convention of glass-workers.

At Empoli there took place the first regional convention of glass-workers. It was attended by representatives of the C.G.I.L. An Order of the Day was voted which took note of the fact that a number of factories were in good working order and could immediately begin work, if authorized to do so by A.M.G. and if raw materials could be obtained.

A temporary committee of the trades union of glass-workers was set up.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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5910

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778027

PROPAGANDA.

IO. Press Meeting.

Various problems regarding reconstruction work and organization in Florence were discussed at the second meeting between Allied officers and Florentine journalists under the presidency of Col. Michie, S.C.A.C.

Gas.

To the enquiry whether gas pipes could not be passed across the river beneath the temporary structure of the Victory Bridge, as has been done with water pipes, the reply was that the vibrations of the metal structure might cause breakages in the pipes and consequent explosions, whereas the danger of water leakage was far less serious

Bridges

For military reasons the reconstruction of a bridge of Italian construction to replace the present military metallic bridge on the site of the old Victory Bridge is, it was stated, being hastened as much as possible. That is why the term for submitting plans has been restricted. Meantime the reconstruction of the Carraia Bridge has begun, the piers having been already in part re-built. A one-way metallic bridge of Italian construction will be thrown over the Arno. One track of the temporary Victory Bridge can then be removed and the area liberated over the arching will then be utilised for the reconstruction of the piers, upon which another temporary bridge will be laid at such a height as to permit of the reconstruction in masonry of the arches beneath. The addition of the ornamental super-structure will be a job for the future. Rapidity is at the present the essential and in any case military exigencies might lead to alterations of plans: the idea of a suspension bridge is impraticable owing to scarcity of metal.

Street Lighting.

The competent officers of AMG hold that at least partial lighting would be possible from a security point of view, seeing that the black-out has been abolished; but to use electric current for street lighting would mean taking it from industrial plants and domestic uses. In any case, for the increased safety of the citizens during the night, various patrols of the Allied Military Police drive around the town in jeeps until a late hour, while patrols of carabinieri and Italian police make their rounds until the early hours of the morning.

Olive Oil

The responsible Allied officer stated that it is hoped to distribute a ration of about 270 grammes of olive oil per head to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502/

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Olive Oil

The responsible Allied officer stated that it is hoped to distribute a ration of about 270 grammes of olive oil per head to the population before the end of this month. Last month 300 grammes per head were distributed. The amount needed to ensure this same ration has not yet been got in. Although 80 tons are ready for distribution and 10 tons remained on hand in the warehouse, this is still below the 230 tons required to distribute oil to the whole population of the Florence Province. It is hoped, however, to reach the 3 decalitres per head by means of contributions from other provinces (see also note on the olive campaign).

5916

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Soap.

It is hoped to distribute a ration of soap of 150 grammes per head since a monthly assignment of 11 tons of caustic soda has been obtained. The Provincial Medical Officer has already received 2 tons of soap for distributions to the hospitals and other similar institutions of Florence town and province.

Candles.

There are no raw materials for the making of candles, and, as a partial substitute for these, a certain quantity of petroleum will probably be distributed, in addition to the normal assignment to the province, to hospitals and other institutions.

11. Weekly Newspaper for the Parties in Florence.

On Sunday 21st January there appeared on sale in Florence a supplement to the parties' newspaper LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO. This supplement is to appear weekly and will be edited by the five parties of the C.T.L.N. who will thus have the means of expressing their ideas and opinions. The supplement is a paper of two sheets and the plan is to allow two parties to divide the space weekly in rotation. In the first number the Liberals and Communists shared the pages of the supplement. The Liberal articles are about such subjects as " The Aim of Liberalism", "Politics and Rhetoric", "Liberals to-day" and there is an extract from Croce's writings dealing with Marxist philosophy.

The Communist articles are less generic. They are entitled "Our War", "Why we are in the Government", "Strikes in the North". There is an article accusing the great Italian industrialists of collaboration with the Germans and another exhorting partisans to join the army.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788702

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

PUBLIC OPINION

12. Wall writing.

The following writing, supposed to be of student origin, appeared on the walls of Florence about mid-January:

"Italian youth is prepared to take up arms again on the following indispensable conditions:

1. Recognition of Italy as an Ally by the United Nations.

2. Treatment of Italian soldiers to be equal to that accorded to Allied soldiers.

3. Explicit certainty that no Italian soldier will be compulsorily transferred to other war fronts while a single German is left on Italian territory."

GENERAL

13. Italian Catholic Scout Association.

An Associazione Scoutistica Cattolica Italiana was formed in Florence a couple of months ago with a certain Manfori Loris acting as Regional Commissioner. From him depend the zone Commissariats, which follow the diocesan boundaries, and these in turn are split up into groups according to the different quarters of the city.

The aims of the Associazione, which derives its authority from headquarters in Rome, are educative, charitable and athletic. Members, which at present number more than a thousand, are divided into categories according to age, viz: Wolf Cubs 8 to 12; Explorers 13 to 16; Pioneers 17 to 20; Cavaliers of the Lily over 20.

Each detachment is provided with an ecclesiastical assistant appointed by the Bishop. The regional commissariat has a co-operative stores attached to it for the provision of equipment to members. Allied organizations have been very helpful with gifts of tents, uniform etc.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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5014

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778027

APPENDIX X

LATEST NEWS FROM LEGHORN

N.B. The following is a report by an Italian P.W.B. collaborator dated mid-January. It is compiled on the basis of reports received from a number of Italian sources amongst which are the following:- the Prefect, the Mayor, the director of Sepral, the chief of the Civil Engineers, the Inspector of schools, the delegate of the High Commissioner for Epuration, the C.N.L., the Camera del Lavoro, representatives of the political parties, the editors of the newspapers, Unità.

General situation in Leghorn.

The general situation of Leghorn is greatly improved as compared with conditions on the previous visit made in the beginning of last November. Life is resuming its normal rhythm; the streets are beginning to be thronged with citizens; the shops are reopening, the usual goods are to be found in the markets; the schools are functioning regularly; the public offices have now been re-established in the town, returning from the quarters to which they had been evacuated; the public services are beginning to operate normally. Although yet far from living a normal life, the town can hope for this in the near future.

From January 5th, by a decree of the Sindaco (Mayor) and with the approval of the Allied Command that part of the city which was designated "black city", and ingress to which was barred to civilians, has been reopened to general civic life. It comprised the whole zone surrounding the port from the sea as far back as the line of the fossi or canals. To-day 70% or more than half have been rendered habitable by small repairs carried out by the local Civil Engineer Corps. The repairs carried out have rendered life possible in a total of 17,000 rooms.

Political Conditions in Leghorn.

The political situation of Leghorn differs from that of other Tuscan cities chiefly owing to the make up of its Committee of Liberation, which reflects the most outstanding tendencies of the mass of the population. As compared with the information given in the Overseer Report the only new developments are:-

1. Introduction into the Committee of Liberation of the Christian Democrat Party, whereas this was previously overborne by the influence of the Christian Social Party.

2. Almost complete disappearance of the Party of Action, which has been entirely absorbed by the Italian Republican Party.

3. Full adherence of the Social Christians to the views of the head of the party, General Brunt, and consequent opposition to any idea of amalgamation with the Christian Party of the Left-wing.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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2. Almost complete disappearance of the Party of Action, which has been entirely absorbed by the Italian Republican Party.

3. Full adherence of the Social Christians to the views of the head of the party, General Bruni, and consequent opposition to any idea of amalgamation with the Christian Party of the Left wing.

Relations between the Christian Parties.

Two Catholic parties, both represented in the Committee of Liberation, exist in Leghorn: the Christian Democrat party and the Christian Social Party. The first represents the right wing, the second is definitely on the left.

The Social Christians have openly refused to adhere to the Christian Party of the Left. This latter had its origin in Rome from the movement of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778027

the Catholic Communists, who, severely admonished by Cardinal Salotti, thought it opportune to change their name to that now in use. They did not, however, change the political principles for the defense of which they had organized their party, which principles consist in the acceptance of Marxism including the theory of plus value.

Some time ago a part of the provisional Directorate of the social Christians (among them Orlando Mortesi etc.) united in Rome with the Christians of the Left, expelling from the party Gerardo Bruni who is the founder of the Christian Social party, and who absolutely refused to adhere to this dangerous union. There was a moment of vacillation in Italy, since it was impossible to foresee the attitude of the various local sections; but these, and among them that of Leghorn, remained faithful to the old head and the old principles, and supported the order of the day signed by Bruni, Lapponi and Sesini, in which the union with the Christians of the Left was definitely condemned.

The Social Christians of Leghorn are, consequently, in no way affected by the Vatican note which denies the Catholicism of the Christians of the Left. This note is considered perfectly legitimate, considering that all the principles of the Christians of the Left are in absolute contrast with those of the Social Christian School since they accept historic materialism in full. It is easy to detect manoeuvres of the Communist Party tending to attract Italian Catholics within its orbit.

As for relations with the Christian Democrat Party, the Social Christians of Leghorn deny that this can be considered the sole party of the Italian Catholics. No one sole party of the Catholics can exist, they argue. To be a Catholic signifies a moral position, not a political position. The Catholic, as such, may be republican or monarchical, of the right or of the left. That is why any party which should seek to monopolise all the Catholics could have no definite programme and would merely arrive at being a clerical party, reawakening in Italy, as a result, the anticlericalism of pre-fascist days.

The Social Christians maintain that without doubt the Vatican supports, and perhaps subsidises, the Christian Democratic party. And this for two obvious reasons:-

1. Because there exists a Concordato or Agreement with the Italian State, and the Vatican can hope to maintain it only so long as the Monarchy survives. That is why Christian Democracy, the Vatican party, is, fundamentally, a party of the right and monarchical.

2. Because Christian Democracy has, in effect, a good number of adherents, and, on the national plane, is, actually, a strong party. As for the cause of this large number of members, it may be said that it rests (always according to the opinion of the Social Christians) upon a misunderstanding. In fact, in the part of Italy occupied by the Germans, the Catholics who want to join a party adhere to Christian Democracy, about which they hear a great deal of talk, without even knowing its programme.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Relations between the Parties of the Committee.

The parties within the Committee work together in perfect harmony, as has been testified to even by people outside the parties, as, for example, the Prefect of Leghorn. The parties, in fact, in view of the nearness of the front battle-lines and the special conditions of Leghorn, are still very strong for the national anti-Fascist front.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502

The relations between the Communists and Socialists are characteristic. They have never been very good, but they are less so than ever. The Communists, when individually discussive of the participation of their party in the government as little representative of the vanguard, officially, however, they never submitted to the plan and they were so much amazed by the way in which the crisis was resolved that at first they declared the news to be false.

Relations between the Committee and the Prefect.

The relations between the Prefect Dr. Miraglia and the Committee are better than could be expected from a Committee composed as is that of Leghorn (that is, with a definite trend to the left). The Prefect is considered a bureaucrat, but, on the whole, the fact that he tries to maintain friendly relations with the Committee, showing much deference to its decisions, is appreciated. Dr. Miraglia, a Calabrian, states that he is satisfied with the Committee; it treats him with much consideration and gives him practically no trouble. The Sindaco, Furio Diaz, a very moderate communist and much liked, says the same.

Relations between Italian and Allied Organizations.

About the beginning of last November the political situation in Leghorn was characterized by a violent hostility on the part of the Italian organizations towards the Allied Government. This latter was accused of having turned Leghorn into a "conquered province". There were complaints of bad treatment as regards food, of frequent incidents occurring between Allied troops (especially American negroes) and citizens and of the indifference of the Allied authorities with regard to the resumption of civic life. The Committee of Liberation, with the concurrence of all the principal civic officials, gave out an order of the Day in which it was stated that if the Allies did not take effective means of setting things right, the possibility of a general strike, with the consequent resignation of the entire body of public officials, would be taken into consideration.

To-day the situation is, on the whole, much better, at least according to the Prefect and Sindaco. The Order of the Day was, in fact, followed by talks between the Committee itself, the Prefect, the Sindaco, and representatives of the Allied Government. These latter promised to do their best for the improvement of the situation. They promised that they would have the Filettole aqueduct repaired so as to guarantee water to the whole town population (this work is almost completed); they promised to provide 100 vehicles for the food provisioning of the town (this promise has not yet been kept, the Prefect says that they would be satisfied with even six or seven auto-vehicles); they promised to study the possibility of such linking-up of power lines as would secure electric lighting for the civil population (this however has also, as yet, not been done).

These promises had the effect of calming the Committee and public opinion. To-day a certain calm prevails; but the people are beginning to ask for the promises made them to be fulfilled.

The Allied Government has sought above all to put a stop to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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These promises had the effect of calming the Committee and public opinion. Today a certain calm prevails; but the people are beginning to ask for the promises made them to be fulfilled.

The Allied Government has sought above all to put a stop to the continual incidents occurring between the civil population and the coloured troops, incidents which usually had carnal violence as their aim. This depended on the fact that there was only a very small force of the Allied police at Leghorn. Today the situation is greatly improved. The police forces have been largely augmented (also with the aim of checking the very active black market which is being carried on with Allied goods), and their local Commandant, Major Mackenzie, is considered extremely energetic.

5011

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

Epuration.

The Delegate of the High Commission for Epuration has now been nominated. He is Avv. Ugo Bassoni, a Leghorn Jew well known for his former anti-fascism. His nomination was made in full agreement between the Prefect and the Committee of Liberation. The Delegate has already set to work; and the investigating sub-Commission for the epuration of the local and provincial Enti or Organizations, which also deals with those of the State, will shortly begin to function. The adjudicating Commission for employees of local Enti will also begin its work shortly.

Things are still very much behindhand with all that regards sanctions against fascist crimes and the investigation of large profits. The Delegate will have to nominate two other sub-Commissions which will transmit the material collected to the Procuratore del Re or Public Prosecutor and to the President of the Tribunal.

Many fascists are, anyhow, still going about freely, and the people complain of this. They complain above all that in Leghorn, as elsewhere, not a few fascists have been taken on in various capacities by Allied bodies and organizations.

Labour

Conditions as regards salaries in Leghorn are greatly improved. The wages of workmen employed by the Allied organizations have been raised from an average of 75 lire a day to an average of 145 lire a day. Considering that almost all families have more than one member working with the Allies, it can be understood that living conditions are not very hard for the people and permit of a fair standard being maintained.

The national regulations respecting insurance against accidents when at work have been extended to the employees of the Allies in Leghorn also. Such, at least, is the announcement on the public posters signed Gronchi, Minister of Public Works.

Unemployment, which is being so much felt in some centres of the Province, is scarcely noticeable in Leghorn. Any who have not fixed employment devote their activities to more or less legitimate trading and in the absence of this to various types of contraband traffic.

Food Situation.

The people of Leghorn are really better fed than those in other Italian towns. In fact trade in Allied goods is very brisk. Since the disembarkation work of the port of Naples was transferred to Leghorn, the town has become the centre for a whole host of persons dedicated to various forms of smuggling. Many kinds of goods are brought into the town and put on the market by workers in the port.

It is undeniable that the ultimate source of such traffic is to be traced to the connivance of allied soldiers, above all Americans, who, without any scruples, trade in whatever they can. Not infrequently the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758021

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It is undeniable that the ultimate source of such traffic is to be traced to the connivance of allied soldiers, above all Americans, who, without any scruples, trade in whatever they can. Not infrequently the Allied Police take part in this smuggling. To cite an example: two young men, surprised by the police with a conspicuous number of packets of cigarettes, were left in peace after they had paid these members of the police themselves the price of the cigarettes at the rate of fifty lire per packet of twenty.

The Black Market prices are less high than elsewhere in Florence, for instance. Here are some of them:-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

Cigarettes	5 -80 lire the packet
Charcoal	15 " one kilo
Sugar	380 " " "
American flour	90 " " "
Italian flour	70 " " "
American tinned tomatoes	450 " " "
Tins of sardines	300 " each
Wine	90 " the litre

Apart from the Black Market and contraband traffic, serious and frequent distributions of rationed goods are made. The actual director of the food organization (Sepral) is Dr. Murgida, who has been sent by the Ministry to take the place of Commissioner Paggini who until recently directed the section. Paggini was considered an honest man, but lacking in any special technical competence.

Dr. Murgida, a young and ambitious functionary, has charged the Sepral with a new and original dynamism. He started out on the principle that the particular situation of Leghorn (a maritime strip about 100 kilometers wide without agricultural hinterland), called for a special regime. Thus he centralized all the business houses of Leghorn dealing in foodstuffs (about 90 in number) in SEVEN groups according to a principle based on the type of good dealt with. Each group nominated two purchasing agents who, in determining the importation of the given product, do not work in the interests of the individual trader but in those of the group which they represent. The goods thus imported are considered as at the disposal of the Sepral, which fixes the price and gives them out for the use of the public.

As for transport, the new director found an already existent Committee of Transportation which was acting under the control of the NAOI. From the technical point of view he has transferred it into the Sepral in such a way as to be able to control it more easily. The Sepral authorizes the Committee to issue the transport permits, firmly holding to the principle that food products must have absolute precedence even over industrial products. Naturally the difficulties of transport are very great since the Allies, despite their promises, have not so far given any aid.

The problem of the Co-operative Societies has also been dealt with on new principles. The Co-operative Societies are obliged to inform the Sepral of their regulations and the nominations of their managements. Among the co-operatives the Sepral has organized authorized distribution centres and has applied to them the so-called "form C" system of genuine and regular pre-registration. Moreover, all the Co-operative Societies have been united in a Consorzio or Association, which functions, for purchases made beyond provincial boundaries, as one of the various commercial groups already referred to. Thus, side by side with the 14 representatives of the 7 groups, there are also the two representatives of the Co-operative Societies.

The Direcot of the Sepral believes that he has, by this means, curbed the desire of the political parties to invade the alimentary field, and above all laid upon the parties themselves a grave responsibility in regard to the food problem.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778502

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The System of Rationing established in Leghorn is also original. The distribution of rationed commodities was previously made through the UDIS (the Office for the distribution of rationed and controlled goods) which represented the commercial categories under the control of the Sepral. This office went out of existence along with other fascist organizations.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78502/

The system applied by the Leghorn Sopral is this:-

1. The Communes of the Province send in to the Sopral C forms upon which the needs of the Commune as regards the various rationed goods are listed.

2. On the back of these forms the Sopral indicates the total amount assigned, putting at the disposal of the Sindaco the quantity asked for.

3. The Victualing Offices of the Communes, under the control and responsibility of the Sindaco or Mayor, divide the goods there among the retail dealers of the Commune.

The Work of the Civil Engineer Corps for the Reconstruction of the Town.

The first task which the Civil Engineer Corps had to deal with was that of small repairs serving to put in habitable condition those buildings which had not been too much damaged. It may be said that 30% of the town is absolutely uninhabitable. Of the remaining 70%, 40% has been repaired, making up a total of 474 buildings comprising in all 10,000 rooms or passages. These figures only relate to the work carried out after the arrival of the Allies.

Another urgent work which has already been begun is that of repairing the drains. A part of the drainage system has in fact been already repaired; the work of clearing away the ruins in that part of the town which was shut off as the "black zone" (reopened January 5th) is going forward, so as to be able to undertake drainage repairs in that quarter also.

Another heavy task for the Genio Civile or Civil Engineers is that of road maintenance; the strain on the roads is very great in view of the continual traffic. The Allied Command has entrusted the task to the Civil Engineer Corps, limiting itself to the furnishing of materials and to approving their estimates.

The road situation is on the whole very fair; only 25 bridges have been destroyed by the war (this figure refers only to the provincial and communal roads, not to the national roads, which were managed by the old Azienda Autonoma Statale della Strada). Of these 25 bridges, some have been rebuilt by the Allies in wood, 11 are still urgently needed and their reconstruction has been entrusted to the Civil Engineers Corps. Transit is, however, ensured by improvised means.

One of the greatest difficulties which confronts the Genio Civile in the reconstruction of the town is the requisitioning of the Fornace Laterrizi S.A. Magona, of Cecina. It is the only factory for the production of building materials in the Province, and its regular functioning is vital to the recovery of Leghorn. It has been requisitioned as a depot or warehouse for the Allied troops, and the efforts of the head engineer of the Genio Civile to obtain its release from requisition have been unavailing.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Public Services.

The repairing of the aqueduct is going on but up to the present time the water supply is very irregular. The possibility of interconnections aiming to give the town back its electric lighting is being studied, but so far no results have been attained. Only some of the public premises have been able to obtain light. As for gas, there is not even any talk of it; and the condition of the people as regards fuel is deplorable.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

The trolley bus service, which first went only as far as Montenero, now extends to Antignano. Only 3 or 4 cars are, however, running. There are other 14 or 15 vehicles, but without tyres, If the Allied Government could provide some the civil population, above all those who work in Allied organizations, would derive a great advantage.

The Schools.

The scholastic situation in Leghorn is better than might be expected, thanks to the efforts of the Provveditore agli studi, Prof. Menasci.

The destruction of school buildings has been very great; and three of the finest and most modern (the Micheli, De Amicis and Benedetto Brin Schools) are to-day requisitioned by the Armed Forces.

Nevertheless, the whole scholastic population of Leghorn, whether that of the secondary or of the elementary schools, has been provided for, and this applies to the entire Province. Precise information relative to the scholastic conditions in the Island of Elba, which comes under the Inspectorate of Leghorn, is not yet obtainable.

The Provveditore has succeeded in procuring windown glass for all the town schools, although no heating.

The sanitary conditions are none too good because the schools are without water and thus the latrines are in a deplorable state.

Figures respecting the scholastic population are as follows:-

In Leghorn Itself:	elementary	3,500
	secondary	1,200
In the Province	Elementary	7,000
	secondary	2,000

Before the evacuation, that is to say, under normal conditions, the statistics of the scholastic population were as follows:

Leghorn and Province:	elementary	20,000
	secondary	11,000

Newspapers.

Leghorn will have its own daily paper. It will take the title of Il Tirreno and will probably appear for the first time on Sunday January 28th. For the present it will print a local edition of about 30,000. The zone for the distribution of the paper has been fixed as extending from Grosseto to La Spezia. A Societa Anonima Editrice Italiana has been formed for the publication of the paper and has received from P.W.B. the use of the plant of the Telegrafo, the old Leghorn paper, which has now ceased to exist. The editor of the paper is Athos Gestone Banti, an old and much esteemed journalist, well known for his tenacious opposition to Fascism.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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The population of Leghorn is on the whole well satisfied by the decision to publish a local paper. In certain circles there is, however, unconcealed disappointment that the paper is dependent on P.W.B. rather than being under the Committee of Liberation. The paper will, in fact, be a news bulletin and will only deal with politics in general.

The Corriere del Mattino is brought daily to Leghorn from Florence, although it is late occasionally. A certain number of copies of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Florence paper La Nazione del Popolo are also brought into the city. These papers are eagerly seized upon, and the people rush to the distributing centres as soon as word goes round that the papers have arrived.

Allied Propaganda Shop

Under the direction of Mr. Gino Belforte, proprietor of the Tirreno bookshop situated in the Via Ricasoli, a Propaganda Shop and Documentation Centre has been opened, where Allied magazines are on sale and photographs sent by P.W.B. are displayed.

In view of the limited space which the shop affords and the fact that the staff of the bookshop has to carry on all the normal activities of the regular business, it is considered that it would be opportune to transfer the Centre to more suitable and convenient premises. The Leghorn population is absolutely avid for documentary information and the actual premises do not afford space for more than twenty people at a time.

Reactions to the propaganda are most favourable. The magazines are almost fought over, especially "Victory", for the back numbers of which there is also a demand. About 800 copies of the last number were sold within a few minutes. The "Mosa" is much appreciated, and the collection of the first six months, in book form, as already on sale in Florence, is greatly desired.

Relations between the Allied troops and the population.

These are on the whole excellent, and the more so since they have also interests in common. This is evident from the numerous dances given by the various Allied departments. The feminine population, especially the more frivolous part, throngs to these in the hope of lavish refreshments, which afford occasion for displays of sheer voracity.

It is thought that the organization of these entertainments should be avoided at least so far as regards the negro troops. Women who have been to them come away deeply disgusted.

Monarchical and Republican Sentiments.

Leghorn is traditionally a republican town. The republican party, which is represented in the Committee, is one of the most influential political parties; but on the other hand there is not a party in Leghorn which is not republican in its tendencies. The most lukewarm in this respect, owing to national directives, is the Communist.

There formerly existed in Leghorn a so-called fronte antimonarchico or anti-monarchical front. To-day, as a logical outcome of this, the Movimento Repubblicano Sociale or Social Republican Movement has come into being, formed by the participation of the Socialists, Social Christians and Republicans. The movement starts with the assumption that there are various forms of republic; and that consequently, when the republic has been secured, the task of the parties of the Left is by no means ended. Not [illegible] but a socialist republic, or at

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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