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FEB. – APR. 194
(1 OF 2)

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(2ND)

REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
FEB. – APR. 1945
(1 OF 2)

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY No. 63

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 12 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 63

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PART I - SUMMARY

1) The attention of Italians in Liberated Italy continues to be riveted on the progress of the Allied offensive in Germany. The rapid advance of the Anglo-American armies and the penetration into Vienna of the Russians has confirmed the feeling already described in last week's Summary that the war is reaching the end. Many Italians both in conversation and in the press are thinking of the early liberation of the north and the problems thereby involved. They are above all preoccupied as to how widespread German destruction in northern Italy will be. In particular they are wondering whether the Germans will be able to destroy the hydro-electric plants and wreck Italian industry for an indefinite period. A writer in the EPOCA expresses his fears as to the results of the fighting in North Italy and in particular of the destruction which may result therefrom.

2) Benedetto Croce wrote during the week a letter to the TIMES which was published in full in the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, in which he expressed his disappointment at the fact that Italy has not been invited to the Conference at San Francisco. He pleaded that in view of the resistance to fascism on the part of many Italians during the regime and in particular in view of Italy's contribution to the Allied war effort after the armistice, Italy should be invited to the Conference. In this letter Croce gives expression to a feeling widespread among Italians.

3) Discussion on how the Consultative Assembly is to be composed has continued in the press. The Socialists would like it to be more political in character and to approximate more to a parliament, whereas the Government (in view of the fact that it is nominated and not elected) would prefer it merely to possess consultative powers, and would like it to be convoked by the government rather than by itself. Meanwhile no definite date has yet been given for its coming into being.

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4) During the week the Duke of Aosta was relieved of his post in the navy as a result of a statement attributed to him at a private dinner. It was reported in AVANTI that in the presence of an English journalist he had said that the judges of Roatta should be shot. Sylvia Sprigge, correspondent of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN (the journalist concerned) wrote to the AVANTI protesting that a remark which had been made in private conversation had been published in a newspaper, against the best traditions of journalism. She also defended the navy from the attacks made against it by the AVANTI but she implicitly confirmed the report of the Duke of Aosta's statement. This letter pro-

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voked a series of articles in the left wing newspapers demanding the punishment of the Duke. As a result a meeting was held under the presidency of Bonomi of Ruini, De Gasperi and Brosio, and later De Courten.

As a result of this meeting Bonomi replied to the letter which Marconi, the President of the High Court of Justice, had written in protest against the remarks attributed to the Duke of Aosta. In his letter Bonomi announced that the Duke's attitude was in conflict with the duties devolving on him as a result of his position. As a result the Luogotenente had taken certain disciplinary measures and had approved the proposal of the Navy minister to remove the Duke from his post. According to a report which appeared in IL POPOLO, the organ of the Christian Democrat Party, the Luogotenente has ordered the Duke to be interned for six months in a fortress.

5) The Secretaries of the six parties met together in Rome during the week as the National Committee of Liberation and approved the proposal to hold a general Conference of the Committees of Liberation in the near future.

6) On Saturday, 7 April, the Second National Council of the Italian Communist Party was inaugurated. Togliatti made a long and important speech in which he referred to and praised the Communist policy of national unity. He declared that the policy of the party was to fight the Germans and Fascists, and the foreign policy of the party was based on the unity of the three great democratic powers who had been principally responsible for the conduct of the war, and for achieving victory and who would be mainly responsible for the creation of the Europe of tommorrow. He said that at all costs the unity of the three great powers must be recognized and there must be no attempt to play on eventual disagreements between the great powers. He referred to the efforts made by the Communist party to rally its followers into the army and to intensify the Italian contribution to the war effort.

He asserted that the old governing classes in Italy did not show themselves equal to the situation which today confronted the Italian people. He criticized the habits of the old parliamentarians who introduced methods of intrigue which prevented the government facing up to the difficult problems of today. He referred also to the survival of fascism in its various forms. He warned his audience of the dangers of a rift between democratic anti-fascist northern Italy and a central and southern Italy in which anti-democratic forces were firmly entrenched. He said it was the object of the Communist party to fo

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He next outlined what he described as the three principle political tendencies at work in Italy today. The first he said was that which sought to accentuate the political quarrels between the parties in such a way as to provoke a series of complications and disorders so that an open struggle might develop between the popular forces and the reactionaries. This tendency he said would lead with the liberation

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of the north to imposing on Italy what might be called a "Greek situation", that is the prospect of an armed conflict between the organized forces of liberation on the one hand, and the Allies, the police and reactionaries and antidemocratic elements on the other. The object he said of this tendency was to prevent an early consultation of the people and to prolong indefinitely the occupation of Italy by the Allies. The ultimate object was to produce a reactionary regime which if not openly fascist would be apparently so. To this group he said the leaders of the Separatist movement in Sicily belonged. In general, he said, the Trotskyists and the monarchical or reactionary type of General ware to be found in this group. He warned his companions that they should be on their guard against "agents provocateurs" belonging to this group.

The second tendency is defined as conservative and the object of those who advocate this tendency was to bring about the disintegration of the unity of the anti- fascist front. They attempted to undermine the Committees of Liberation by pointing out that they no longer serve any purpose once the machinery of state had begun to operate. These people he added would also try to avoid consulting the people.

The third tendency he described as democratic. At present he said it lacked the necessary unity and also a clear and precise program. He pointed out that both in the Liberal and Democratic Labour parties there were many progressive democratic elements although both parties had opened their doors to former fascists.

Referring to the Christian Democrat Party he said that the Communists had achieved with them an agreement in the field of trade unions and that in certain provinces a political agreement had also been achieved. In the north he said negotiations were going on between the Communists and Socialists on the one hand, and the Christian Democrats on the other to bring about a political agreement between the three parties. The agreement which might be realized before the liberation of the north would have an enormous importance for the whole of Italy, he said. He added however that the conservative wing of the Christian Democrat party made the realization of such an agreement difficult. He then criticized the conservative readtionary elements in that party and particularly the influence of the Church. He said that the Communist party would continue its efforts to bring about a "rapprochement" with the Christian Democrat Party. With the

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He pointed out that the pact of unity with the Socialists was still functioning and then he alluded to the two enemies common to all the six parties of the Committee of Liberation. One he said was anti-communism and the other nationalism. He criticized the demonstrations organized by the nationalists in favor of Trieste and said that these might lead once again to some form of fascism. He stressed that Italy must come to an agreement with Yugoslavia because the Yugoslavia of today was not a nationalist or imperialist country but a country whose regime was founded on a network of Committees of Liberation and therefore based on popular support.

He summed up the aims of the Communist Party policy as (1) to make the greatest possible effort for the liberation of Italy so that once this had been achieved Italy could also contribute to the defeat of Germany; (2) to prevent the liberation of the North being accompanied by a series of troubles which might in any way endanger relations with the Allied forces; (3) after the liberation of the north, to prevent a gulf being created between the North and the rest of Italy. Speaking on the institutional question he said that the people must be invited to decide as to the question of the monarchy as soon as the country had been liberated and that the Luogotenente should be replaced by a form of regency after the north had been liberated.

7) Partial street lighting has been resumed in Rome at night, and also in Naples. This has caused great pleasure among the Italians because they feel that the number of aggressions may be reduced.

8) Prices of food and other materials on the black market are attached in an appendix to this report.

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To: Central D Section
Liberated Italy
PWB Unit 12 ITHQ
APO 512 U.S.Army

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NO. 55	App. I	Political Parties in Liberated Italy	_____
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CONFIDENTIAL

NO. 63

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 12 April 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 63

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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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NO. 63.

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 12 April 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 63

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PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to Allied Offensive in Germany, and San Francisco Conference.

The Rome Press devoted its attention to the two principal events of the week: the Allied offensive in Germany and the San Francisco Conference. All editorials comment on the former with great optimism. The end of the war is near and this will be the last wartime Easter. A fight to the bitter end with the already defeated German Army is believed to be unnecessary and senseless and can only be justified by the fact that the Germans fear the future peace more than the war, because of their brutal and barbarous behaviour all over Europe. The Press does not believe in any resistance in the Bavarian Alps on the part of surviving units of the Wehrmacht and feels that the hour of the liberation of Northern Italy is very near.

The OSSERVATORE ROMANO, official organ of the Vatican, on 3.4.45, sounds a warning note in an article entitled, "In the Name of God and Humanity": "Recent events of the war have given the impression of an imminent armistice. Apart from the efficiency of the German army, still evident, and the vast territory still in its possession, the public should remember that cessation of hostilities requires the request for an armistice by an authority having the power to order and guarantee its execution on all fronts as well as in the country itself. In all other wars this power has been that of the government and the general staff. In Germany the two things are confounded, but are in the position of being unable, even if willing, to act. It can come therefore only when the German army lays down its arms." The paper launches the supreme invocation of civilization, Christianity, Humanity: " Enough of blood, this mad waste of human life, against the nature of humanity and God."

EPOCA and IL QUOTIDIANO beg the Allies to spare what is left of Northern Italy from wanton destruction. "You alone, General Clark", writes EPOCA, "can judge whether it is right [illegible]

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EPOCA and IL QUOTIDIANO beg the Allies to spare what is left of Northern Italy from wanton destruction. "You alone, General Clark", writes EPOCA, "can judge whether it is right that every town and village which obstruct the path of the advancing tanks should be razed to the ground...You alone can decide if it is still necessary to persist with this indiscriminate, blind, deadly air war which, even though it may succeed in destroying a few more arsenals or another column or two of tanks belonging to an army on the verge of defeat, but which above all brings destruction to the little we have left, kills innocent people

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who are on your side, who await you, who are fighting against the Germans...victory is so certain now that you can allow yourself to be magnanimous, not with the enemy but withour poor homes which are being destroyed."

The Rome press protests against Italy being excluded from the San Francisco Conference. "In the name of peace and brotherhood", writes the INDIPENDENTE,"even some South American Republics which take pleasure in alternating democracy with military tyrannies will be forgiven. Thos who paid only lip. service to the war and those who joined the United Nations only when victory was certain, will be well received. Only one guest will be missing -- Italy." According to the Press the problem is therefore one of justice, as Italy, after months of fighting against the Germans, has redeemed herself for the crimes committed by fascism. "Even under fascism", says Benedetto Croce,"the Italians did not become mere machines and proved their humane feelings both by their tacit and open opposition and disobedience of German orders and in the protection of Jews, shockingly slandered, offended and persecuted."

To exclude Italy from the San Francisco Conference would be, quite apart from wounding Italy's feelings, what Talleyrand called "worse than a crime in politics, -- une faute." Carlo Sforza, in an editorial in IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO states that Italy's presence at San Francisco would have been important only if her representatives had spoken in the name of Europe and not of Italy alone."Only in this way will Italy be able to reconquer the international position she has lost."

P O L I T I C A L

2. Consultative Assembly,(Naples)

The question of a Consultative Assembly is being widely discussed so an interview was sought with the editor of an influential Naples daily. As the editor, besides being a democrat and anti-fascist, does not belong to any party, his views are politically unbiassed.

"The need for the creation of a Consultative Assembly," he said, "was felt in Liberated Italy as far back as December 1943, but any idea of this kind was impracticable, because the Government was not democratic, but a military one, and all the main political parties were decidedly against it.

"When the first coalition Cabinet was formed on 22 APRIL 1944, the question of a Consultative Assembly was immediately put forward

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"When the first coalition Cabinet was formed on 22 APRIL 1944, the question of a Consultative Assembly was immediately put forward by the various political parties and by the Government itself. In fact, the Socialist Minister Mancini, at an interview which he gave the press in May, stressed the urgent need of a Consultative Assembly and specified some of the fundamental principles on which its formation should be based.

The interview was much commented on in Liberated Italy because

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it was taken as an official declaration by the Government and provoked many reactions in those political circles which, according to the person who was interviewed, [redacted] (Minister Mancini), were evidently excluded from taking part in the Consultative Assembly. Soon after it was however made clear that the interview had no official significance, but represented solely the personal views of Mancini.

After the formation of the two successive Bonomi ministries, the question of establishing a Consultative Assembly was frequently brought up, which proves that the need for one was generally felt. Nevertheless, this rather delicate question was never seriously taken up by the Bonomi Government, in spite of public opinion, and in spite of the numerous examples given by the Constituent Assemblies which had gradually been formed in liberated foreign countries. As a matter of fact, in France, Yugoslavia and even in Hungary, Consultative Assemblies had been created as soon as possible on the basis of a wide representation of all the main anti-fascist and democratic political forces.

It now seems that the Government has at last decided to create a Consultative Assembly, and the announcement to that effect has been favorably received by Italian public opinion. What must however be stressed is the great fear, generally felt, that the creation of the Assembly may delay the administrative elections.

In fact, this seems to be part of the plan of some of the Parties in the Government, i.e., the Democracy of Labour Party and the Liberal Party. The political parties who are most interested in having the administrative elections at the earliest possible date are the Demo-Christians, the Communists and the Socialists, the three parties in fact which at the next administrative elections (and perhaps also at the political elections) expect to secure most of the votes.

Beside all this, the Consultative Assembly should be of considerable help in overcoming the Government crisis which will very likely take place on the liberation of Northern Italy. The crisis is greatly feared by some of the political parties and especially by the Democracy of Labour which has little or no following in Northern Italy, and it is clear that after the liberation of the north, the formation of the Constituent Assembly will have to be revised (as will probably have to be done also in the case of the Government) and it is not unlikely that under the pressure of events, the Government

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[illegible] but represented solely the personal [illegible]

After the formation of the two successive Bonomi ministries, the question of establishing a Consultative Assembly was frequently brought up, which proves that the need for one was generally felt. Nevertheless, this rather delicate question was never seriously taken up by the Bonomi Government, in spite of public opinion, and in spite of the numerous examples given by the Constituent Assemblies which had gradually been formed in liberated foreign countries. As a matter of fact, in France, Yugoslavia and even in Hungary, Consultative Assemblies had been created as soon as possible on the basis of a wide representation of all the main anti-fascist and democratic political forces.

It now seems that the Government has at last decided to create a Consultative Assembly, and the announcement to that effect has been favorably received by Italian public opinion. What must however be stressed is the great fear, generally felt, that the creation of the Assembly may delay the administrative elections.

In fact, this seems to be part of the plan of some of the Parties in the Government, i.e., the Democracy of Labour Party and the Liberal Party. The political parties who are most interested in having the administrative elections at the earliest possible date are the Demo-Christians, the Communists and the Socialists, the three parties in fact which at the next administrative elections (and perhaps also at the political elections) expect to secure most of the votes.

Beside all this, the Consultative Assembly should be of considerable help in overcoming the Government crisis which will very likely take place on the liberation of Northern Italy. The crisis is greatly feared by some of the political parties and especially by the Democracy of Labour which has little or no following in Northern Italy, and it is clear that after the liberation of the north, the formation of the Constituent Assembly will have to be revised (as will probably have to be done also in the case of the Government) and it is not unlikely that under the pressure of events, the Government in office at the time will be obliged to include some of the forces of resistance in the Assembly, as happened in France.

On the other hand, Neapolitan political circles are evidently right in believing that the creation of a Consultative Assembly will compel the Government to follow a stronger policy in solving the problems which Italians have most at heart: especially those of transport, foodstuffs, epuration, etc.

It is, therefore, natural that the Government should from this

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moment be subjected to pressure from many organizations, each of which hopes for a wide representation in the Consultative Assembly. In fact, it seems that the industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations have requested a representation equal to that claimed by the Italian General Confederation of Labour; the latter, on the other hand, has asked for a representation which would be proportionate to the representation of the industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations according to the number of the respective members. Further requests for inclusion in the Constituent Assembly have been made by the National Union of War Victims (which in this connection will hold a general meeting in Naples on 8 April), the organizations of the Veterans, war invalids, partisans, etc.

It should however be noted that in any case the national life of the country will greatly benefit by the Consultative Assembly, since this will represent the first link between the Government and the General public, and will also be a first step towards democratizing Italian public life." (B-2)

3. Movimento Comunista: Interview with Porter at Party HQ

The Movimento Comunista is a minor dissident Communist Group with Trotskyist tendencies. Its Rome HQ are at No. 230 Via Nazionale, and among its more active members are two men names respectively Antonio POCE and Filiberto SBARDELLA (alias "TERRO").

On 25 March, a reasonably reliable Italian source interviewed the porter of the building at No. 230 Via Nazionale, who gave the following information:

POCE is a man of about 30; for some time he was a political prisoner under the fascist regime; of a serious turn of mind and reserved in manner, he is or was a workmen and well informed on all questions of syndicalism. He is more highly considered than Sbardella among the members of the group and his political theories are less extreme. Of the two, Sbardella is more the theoretician and propagandist.

Salvarezza is a friend of long standing of Poce, and with "Il Gobbo", was a frequent visitor at 230 Via Nazionale. When Salvarezza was arrested, Poce, Sbardella and their entourage all showed signs of great perturbation and seemed to fear lest they in turn be arrested. After the alarm had subsided, a falling-out seemed to have occurred between Poce and Sbardella, probably with regard to the financial affairs of the group which apparently had taken a turn for the worse. Sbardella once said, "What is bad is that our friends have a-

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E P U R A T I O N

4. Interview with Cingolani, Assistant High-Commissioner for Confiscation of Unlawfully Acquired Property

The Communist paper "Unita" of 31 March 1945, carried an editorial written by Antonio Pesenti, the Communist Minister of Finance, in which the author expressed his personal views as to what provisions the law, at present being discussed by the Cabinet and dealing with the confiscation of Fascist fortunes, should contain. According to him, the principal Fascist hierarchs, such as Ciano, Grandi, Volpi, etc., should be automatically deprived of all their property without trial, hearing or other process of law. The law should also provide for the confiscation of property accumulated after 3 January 1925 by lesser members of the Fascist Party. In addition, firms and individuals, whether or not members of the Fascist Party, who have been profiteers and enriched themselves during Fascism should be investigated and adequately dealt with.

Cingolani, who is a member of the Christian Democratic Party, was interviewed by a FSB officer on 3 April. He did not hesitate to express his disapproval and displeasure at Pesenti's article. He said that the publication of his personal views by a member of the Cabinet with regard to a law which was at the time being considered and discussed by the Cabinet, was both improper and untimely. He inferred that the article was probably intended to arouse public opinion with a view to influencing the government and subjecting it to pressure from the left elements of the press. Cingolani said that he had no previous notice of Pesenti's intention to publish the article in question.

Cingolani admitted that one of the principal problems in elaborating the confiscation measure was the establishment of the lines of distinction between the different categories of Fascists and Fascist profiteers whose expropriation was contemplated. He gave the impression that the government would adopt no provision permitting automatic expropriation without requiring some form of investigation or other process of law. He seemed in general opposed to sequestration of property and the appointment of administrators for business concerns owned by suspected Fascists. In the former case, the measure was almost always superfluous as it was difficult for the owners to export or otherwise remove or conceal their property, while in the latter cases experience has shown that Government-appointed administrators never run a business or operate a plant as efficiently as their respective owners are able and usually willing to do.

A R M E D F O R C E S

5. Possible Military Contribution of Italy in the War Against Japan
Interview with Colonel Lombardy

Colonel Luigi Lombardi is a distinguished Italian regular army officer. He served in the Ethiopian campaign and later in Tunisia, where he was taken prisoner. While prisoner he was active in organising the prisoners, looking after them, sustaining their morale, etc.etc.

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ARMED FORCES

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In an interview on 1 April with a F.B officer he said that there were not many officers, in his opinion, who knew the Italian soldier as thoroughly as he did. He had been in close touch with them at home, had campaigned with them abroad and had shared their captivity. He is a vigorous man of about 45 years of age and is now at the Ministry of War in Rome. He was one of the first Italian prisoners of war to be repatriated and is one of the founders of the "Corpo Italiano di Liberazione" an organisation of war veterans, who are anxious to carry on the fight in the Italian army.

The Colonel expressed his admiration for the Italian soldier, who is keen, loyal, enduring and a good "fighter". According to him, the Italian soldier, who is essentially a family man, devoted to his home and family, will not fight well on Italian soil where he will worry about his family and where the temptation to desert is ever-present. But if sent abroad and given proper equipment, he will give an

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excellent account of himself.

In the event of a declaration of war by Italy on Japan, an Italian expeditionary force would be capable of rendering valuable and efficient service, provided however that it is composed solely of volunteers. The sending of a force composed of conscripts or draftees would be the source of considerable political agitation. The Colonel believes that many volunteers would answer the call, were it to be made. There are many officers, skilled technicians and enlisted men who are repatriated prisoners of war, or who will be returning from Allied or German prison camps, who will be unable to find work. These men will enthusiastically welcome the opportunity to serve in an Italian overseas expeditionary force, according to Colonel Lombardi.

P A R T I S A N S

6. La "Casa del Partigiano del Nord" in Rome

On 28 March a P.W.B officer visited the "Casa del Partigiano" in the via dei Foraggi. The officer interviewed the director, Count Ottorino Tenderini, and had occasion to talk with some of the partisans. From these sources the P.W.B officer obtained the following information.

The "Casa" was organised by four partisan officers headed by Count Tenderini to look after such partisans as had crossed the lines into liberated Italy and are now in Rome, homeless, penniless and without work. Most of them come south as a result of General Alexander's instructions to the partisans who were in proximity to the zone of military operations, and because other partisan formations further to the north could not use them for want of equipment and supplies.

The "casa" is attached to the Ministry for Occupied Territory, whose support, however, has materialized more in words than in deeds. When the organisation first sought to obtain the use of the premises it now occupies, and which consist of an empty three-storey building belonging to the commune of Rome, the authorities refused Tenderini's request. The partisans thereupon proceeded to take matters vigorously in hand and moved in without further ado. Since then they have been left in peace and no one has bothered to take any steps to evict them.

The only help furnished by the Government consists of an original allotment of 10,000 lire, and very meagre daily rations for the partisans. The food thus supplied is sufficient to provide the following meals: breakfast, consisting of one cup of much diluted powdered or condensed milk; lunch, composed of one plateful of soup (minestra), supplemented several times a week by a small ration of dried vegetables; and another plateful of soup for supper. In addition each man receives 300 grammes of bread every day, while on Sunday one meal of pasta is provided in lieu of lunch and supper.

The "Casa" at present shelters 260 partisans, of whom five are women. Their clothes are supplied by the Ministry for Occupied Territory and consist of salvaged American uniforms dyed black.

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The quarters are greatly overcrowded, and the men sleep on wire cots and straw mattresses supplied by the Italian Red Cross. Each man has two blankets. There are no sheets or pillows and not a chair, table or other piece of furniture is to be seen in the building. The walls and rooms are none too clean, and only some of the latter are provided with a single electric light bulb. Bathing facilities are totally lacking and the building boasts of three toilets. The men eat in the open, in a garden where wooden tables and benches have been set up. In wet weather they eat their meals on their cots.

On first arriving at the "casa", each partisan receives the sum of 800 lire, of which 500 is contributed by the "Ufficio dei Patrioti della Presidenza del Consiglio" and 300 by the "Associazione Nazionale dei Partigiani d'Italia". Only about 25% of the men have so far succeeded in finding work. The others when not looking for work in the city remain in idleness at the "Casa" which provides no entertainment or recreational facilities whatsoever.

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Some of the partisans said that they had been approached with offers of money by "clandestine, reactionary or possibly communist" individuals, who wanted the partisans to agree to do propaganda work. The offers were allegedly refused point-blank, and no information was available as to the nature of the propaganda which was desired.

I N T E R I O R

7. Internal Party Policy

There are still many articles in the Rome Press dealing with the Caulonia events which revealed the existence of armed bands in Calabria. A statement issued by the Central Committee of the Christian Democrats deals with the incidents which occurred and asks the government to take immediate steps to completely disarm these gangs. It also asks for the removal of the Prefect of Reggio Calabria and a rigid control of public order.

The liberal papers, like "Il Risorgimento Liberale" and "L'Italia Nuova" approve the statement of the Christian Democrats and stress the danger which threatens Italian democracy by the existence of "new Fascist gangs" and of anarchist tendencies in the towns and provinces where the Rome government is no longer respected. The Socialists and Communists state that the incidents which occurred and which are still going on are a result of the slack methods of epuration and punishment of fascist crimes. They point out that had stronger measures in this connection been applied the reactionary forces would not have been in a position to reorganize themselves. The contrasting views between the Liberals and the Social-Communists on all problems of Italian political life is paralyzing the recovery of the nation. It is obvious that only through a common policy will it be possible to arrive at a new constitution of the State. This common policy, however, seems to be more remote than ever as the two parties of the opposition, Socialist and Action parties, and to a certain extent the Communist party, maintain that a new course should be followed, that of a courageous and progressive democracy which will prepare central and southern Italy for its union with the north which will shortly be liberated.

The great masses of the working classes in the north, who up to now have been mobilized in partisan warfare and the war of resistance will then be ready for further political struggles - writes Pietro Nenni in "Avanti". The future will present many occasions when we shall have to struggle to avoid a revolution but the best way is that of solving the great political and social problems of the country in a democratic manner. "And this", writes "Italia Libera", "must come about by a courageous step towards a complete reorganization and not by mild attempts at reform... If this policy is allowed to continue the parties of the government will one day have a rude awakening."

Another subject for heated discussions is that of the punishment of fascist crimes and the confiscation of their property. "Unita", in an editorial, points out that the Chiefs of Police and the Prefects are sabotaging the application of the measures approved by thegovernment on 17 February and 7 March. These measures established an energetic method to eliminate fascist elements. The Communist paper reports the words of the Chief of Police at Grossetto who refused to arrest a group of neo-fascists on the grounds that the city prisons were full up. "Unita" asks for the

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R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

8. Interview with University Professor - Naples, who gave his views on reconstruction as follows:

Priorities: It is obvious that priority must be given to the so-called key industries which, as they stand, are inadequate, not only because they have been in

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part destroyed, but also because Italy's industrial structure was prepared for a much smaller demand than it will have to meet in the future. In the building section for instance, in which intense activity will be called for over a period of many decades, the production of cement and other building materials is totally insufficient.

Priority must also be given to the repair of houses, factories and other buildings of general utility which have been damaged only slightly and which, with small repairs, can be brought back to full efficiency. This priority must be maintained even in the case of buildings which may be expected to be earmarked for demolition in a broader plan of future reconstruction. All buildings connected with transport and which come within this category, are of special importance. At present the question of transport is a very serious one, since the whole system has been disrupted by war operations: railways will be a long time before they can return to full efficiency. Taking transport as a whole, the end of the war in Europe may show the position in a less gloomy light: in fact if, in certain cases, it will be difficult to find a substitute for the railways, in other and more numerous cases a carefully planned joint service of sea transport and road transport by motor might bring immediate and considerable relief.

When hostilities in Europe are over, and despite the continuance of the war against Japan, there will be an abundance of ships; in fact the tempo of shipbuilding in America will at once be slowed, otherwise within a few months it would be found that ships were being built for which there was no employment. The production of motor transport will be a far more difficult proposition, because there is still a shortage of certain indispensable raw materials.

There is also urgent need to put the network of roads in a condition to carry, besides what will still continue of military transport, also a portion of civilian traffic which, under other conditions, would have been carried by the railroads. Hence the necessity to provide rapidly for the repair and upkeep of the roads.

Welfare Measures: Welfare and health measures on a large scale, and state pensions for the aged and invalids are indispensable elements in the future social organisation. For over sixty years Italy has spent about 10% of the nation's income on armaments, with results which are visible to everyone. It should not be difficult to divert a portion of this expenditure towards the objective of an up-to-date country, which would certainly yield more satisfactory results.

Infant Welfare: This should take precedence over everything: the protection of the children. In classifying the population according to age, the first place must be given to youth, and especially young children.

R E L I E F

9. Clothing the Poor

To the already numerous charitable works of assistance organised by the Sovereign Order of Malta, a further very praiseworthy initiative can now be reported. This is the work of converting wearing apparel, discarded by the Allies, into clothes for children. The first workshop is at Somma Vesuviana, Villa Anna Maria, which is already turning out some clothes, and it is hoped that it will be [illegible]

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The clothes made are sold to the most needy or to charitable institutions, and the narrow margin of profit which is included in the selling price, will go toward the expansion of the organisation.

The workshop was visited on the 4 April by the Zone Commissioner Lt. Colonel Simson, Major Birt, Economic and Supply Division, A.C., Prefect Solvaggi, the Grand Prior of the Knights of Malta, Maresca, and other personalities. Lt. Col. Simson and Major Birt made suggestions for a more economic and rapid development of the manufacturing and promised further assistance in the shape of much needed supplies.

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L A B O U R

10. Activities of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.I.L.)

"The General Confederation of Labour, the Hub of the Nation's Life" is the title of an article by Oreste Lizzadri in "Avanti" of 2 April. The three fundamental points made by Lizzadri are: the invitation to participate in the Conference of London, the agreement with the Confindustria, the measures taken in favour of civil servants.

The General Confederation of Labour has also received an invitation to go to Moscow by the Russian Trades Unions. Di Vittorio in Paris has conferred with the French Trade Union leaders, representing not only the General Confederation of Labour but the entire Italian working class.

The position of the General Confederation of Labour inside Italy is growing stronger; the interest shown by the Pope in the unity of the Trade Unions has tightened the link between the Socialists and Communists on the one hand and the Catholics on the other; the discipline shown by the workers in obeying orders from the General Confederation of Labour, concerning strikes or protests against the escape of Roatta, is very significant; the increasing demands put forward by the General Confederation of Labour prove its strength.

In short:

The Union of Doctors has joined the General Confederation of Labour. The Neapolitan Union of Judges has asked the General Confederation of Labour to look after its interests.

The C.G.I.L. is also making a name for itself in the field of social welfare; the property of former Fascist Confederations is to be placed at the disposal of the workers and go to increase the funds of the C.G.I.L. Among other things a school for Trade Union leaders is to be established.

V A T I C A N

11. Excommunication of Don Tullio Calcagno 213

Don Tullio Calcagno, priest in Cremona, was excommunicated for disobedience to the laws of the Church and to the Supreme Pontiff. The College of Cardinals proposed the excommunication on 21 March, the Pope approved it on the 22nd, the resolution was announced on the 24th, and the text of the excommunication published in the "Osservatore Romano" on the 25th.

Calcagno published a weekly paper called "Italia Crociata" whose programme according to the "Regime Fascista" was to demonstrate the "Catholic point of view requiring the clergy to support without reserve the struggle by the Republican Fascists of the North which will restore to Italy its unity and its prestige."

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points made by Lizzadri are: the invitation to participate in the Conference of London, the agreement with the Confindustria, the measures taken in favour of civil servants.

The General Confederation of Labour has also received an invitation to go to Moscow by the Russian Trades Unions. Di Vittorio in Paris has conferred with the French Trade Union leaders, representing not only the General Confederation of Labour but the entire Italian working class.

The position of the General Confederation of Labour inside Italy is growing stronger; the interest shown by the Pope in the unity of the Trade Unions has tightened the link between the Socialists and Communists on the one hand and the Catholics on the other; the discipline shown by the workers in obeying orders from the General Confederation of Labour, concerning strikes or protests against the escape of Roatta, is very significant; the increasing demands put forward by the General Confederation of Labour prove its strength.

In short:

The Union of Doctors has joined the General Confederation of Labour. The Neapolitan Union of Judges has asked the General Confederation of Labour to look after its interests.

The C.G.I.L. is also making a name for itself in the field of social welfare; the property of former Fascist Confederations is to be placed at the disposal of the workers and go to increase the funds of the C.G.I.L. Among other things a school for Trade Union leaders is to be established.

V A T I C A N

11. Excommunication of Don Tullio Calcagno

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Don Tullio Calcagno, priest in Cremona, was excommunicated for disobedience to the laws of the Church and to the Supreme Pontiff. The College of Cardinals proposed the excommunication on 21 March, the Pope approved it on the 22nd, the resolution was announced on the 24th, and the text of the excommunication published in the "Osservatore Romano" on the 25th.

Calcagno published a weekly paper called "Italia Crociata" whose programme according to the "Regime Fascista" was to demonstrate the "Catholic point of view requiring the clergy to support without reserve the struggle by the Republican Fascists of the North which will restore to Italy its unity and its prestige." Calcagno continued to carry on Fascist propaganda in open defiance of the Bishop of Cremona who forebade him to do so.

According to the [illegible]ico of the "Osservatore Romano" the circulation of "Italia Crociata" could not have exceeded ten thousand copies.

Avv. Montini, brother of the acting Secretary of State of the Vatican was interviewed by a F.B.I. officer on 29 March. He said that the excommunication of Calcagno had no political significance whatsoever. Through his newspaper, which was merely a mouthpiece of Farinacci's, Calcagno was proposing to set up a new religion. The Church had to act because he was guilty of a breach of doctrinal discipline as well as a breach of hierarchical discipline. Calcagno had no following beyond a small number of old women and a group of fanatical young Fascists. Many of the readers of the paper were pressed into buying it by the Fascists of the north. Calcagno is a man of no importance, and the Church would never have bothered with him had it not been a question of an attempt to found a new religion.

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PUBLIC OPINION

12. The San Francisco Conference

The recent declaration of Benedetto Croce relative to the hesitancy on the part of the Allied Nations to invite Italy to the San Francisco Conference has caused considerable interest in Rome. Several people, contacted by a PWB officer, believe that Croce placed the problem of Italian participation on a higher plane than more Italian nationalism and that he spoke from an historical and international point of view. They believe, with him, that in spite of Italy's Fascism and her alliance with Germany, her sufferings and her contribution to the Allied military effort since 1943 both in liberated and in Northern Italy, justify her claim to representation at the Conference. They further believe that she should not be classed as a defeated enemy country but considered as one of the democratic nations of the world. They also believe that the attitude of the Allies towards Italy should be clarified and that the terms of the Armistice should be published.

13. The Pope's Appeal to Germany to Surrender

The following are the opinions of several persons interviewed by a PWB officer, who asked them if they believed the Pope's appeal to the German people would have any effect on German Catholics. The following are some of the opinions expressed:

(a) A Publisher, age 40: "The German Catholics will not respond, because German internal propaganda is much stronger. Most of the people probably did not hear the appeal, if it was indeed broadcast, but the fact remains that they are more Nazi than Catholic. Why didn't the Pope make this appeal earlier? Had he been more a churchman than a politician he probably could have prevented all this bloodshed by going personally to Munich, as did St. Francis when he came to Rome. The Church in the past has "blessed" wars, as was the case in the Ethiopian War, when priests gave golden crosses to the Fascists and said Mass on cannons."

(b) An Agent for a Commercial Firm, age 33: "The Pope should not have made this appeal after the many precedents when the Church sided against Germany. It will have a certain favourable effect on the Catholic Germans, for it will encourage them to say "enough!".

(c) A Doctor of Mathematics, age 30: I have no great faith in political intervention of the Vatican. The Germans will not listen to the Pope. I admired him when, at the beginning, he took a stand against Germany, but he weakened during the German occupation of Italy. However, the appeal is a good gesture and will cause a good impression. It will, however, be ineffective because the Germans are either Nazis or are too completely dominated and terrorized by the Nazis."

(d) A Housewife, age 32: "I think that it will have some effect because the Germans listen to the Pope sometimes. It was because of the Pope's intervention that they did not sack and destroy Rome. As for the effect it may have on German Catholics - I don't think there are many Catholics left in Germany, as most of them have become

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(e) A Jeweller, age 45: "The Pope's words will have no effect on the Germans who only understand the force of arms. However, it was a noble gesture on the part of the Pope. I am a Jew but I have the greatest admiration for the Pope, and the greatest hatred of the Germans. I am afraid the Pope's speech will have no effect on German Catholics, for they are too terrorized by the SS."

(f) A Woman Manager of a Clothing Shop, age 55: "It will have no effect on the Germans. Even though they know they are beaten they will continue to fight to the bitter end. Perhaps they still have a faint hope that something will happen to save them."

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14. Public Opinion and the Impending Liberation of the Po Valley. (F.S.Section Report 6.4.45.)

At the present juncture one of the main topics of civilian conversation is the impending liberation from the Germans of the Po Valley and the vital importance of this operation to the future of Italian and indeed European affairs.

An opinion frequently expressed by northerners with whom this prospect is discussed is that the only hope of avoiding a serious situation in the Po Valley is a strong Allied policy which will control rigidly, as though by an effective internal frontier, all access into N. Italy from south of the Apennines. Unless this access is firmly controlled, there is a danger that the entry of the Allies will be followed by an influx of the worst type of political and Black Market speculators whose effect on the industrial, commercial, food and political situation will, if unchecked, eventually be disastrous.

The view is also expressed that a lot will depend on how strong a line the Allies take with the epuration in this sector of Italy which was the real cradle of Fascism. If epuration is done rapidly and effectively, then the Allies will have the backing of a serious and hard-working population. If not, then this population will eventually try to take matters into its own hands and the situation will become far more serious than it has ever been in Allied Occupied Territory before.

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

15. Holy Week in Rome

Holy Week in Rome, the first since the fall of Fascism and since the Liberation of Rome, passed off so quietly as to be reminiscent of pre-war normalcy. Even the activities of the political parties seemed to have come to a standstill. This political hush probably has no particular religious significance and can perhaps be more readily attributable to the holidays, to the clear warm weather which prevailed and to the fact that the attention of all, even of the most turbulent politician in Rome, is riveted on the drama which is now taking place in Germany.

In the Vatican City the customary services took place in St. Peter's and in the Sistine Chapel. In spite of rumours of ill-health, the Pope officiated in the Sistine Chapel on Maunday Thursday and on Good Friday. At the latter service, the entire diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican was present or represented, and included the German envoy and his wife and the Japanese representative. No member of the Italian Government was observed in the congregation, nor were there present any prominent members of the Christian Democratic Party, such as De Gasperi, Gronchi or Gonella, who are generally considered to be devout Catholics. 212

16. Naples

The revival of public lighting in the streets which appropriately was started on Easter night, gave the people special pleasure, and their joy found expression in the dancing and singing which went on in the streets that Sunday evening. It

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The revival of public lighting in the streets which appropriately was started on Easter night, gave the people special pleasure, and their joy found expression in the dancing and singing which went on in the streets that Sunday evening. It has given a fillip to the public's morale; they feel that not only their streets but also the general outlook is brighter, many have been afraid to go out after dark; now with the streets lit up and the spring weather, they feel that they can indulge in the favourite diversion of promenading the main thoroughfares until a late hour.

Another cause of rejoicing is the increase in the number of tram lines running, and the extension of the restricted time schedule to a full-day service. Many thousands of miles have been travelled by weary, foot-sore and under-nourished Neapolitans in the course of the last eighteen months. There is also the consideration that even roomy shoe-wear has reached prohibitive prices, so besides the saving in physical effort there will also be that in shoe-leather.

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The improvement in street lighting and in the tram service are matters which directly affect most of the city's inhabitants, so the appreciation which is expressed for those benefits to the Zone Commissioner Col. Simson, is very general.

An event which people are looking forward to is the public demonstration to be held in Piazza Municipio, the most central and largest square in Naples, three hours after the declaration of the cessation of hostilities. The meeting will give the people a chance of working off their exuberance, and the authorities hope thereby to avoid the danger of other gatherings or processions which might lead to disorders.

17. Black Market Prices, Naples. 5.4.45

(a) FOOD

Pasta	250	(all lire per kilo)
Flour (brown)	250	
" (white)	290	
Lard	600/650	
Butter	900	
Cheese	700	
" (ricotta)	500	
Tomatoes (canned)	350	
Sugar	1000	
Beans	180	
Coffee (bean)	1800	
" (ground)	1000	
Salame	1000	
Flour, sweet (American)	400	
Meat-beef	700/750	
" lamb	500/550	
Potatoes	40	
Charcoal	24	
Oranges	46	
Green peas	160	
Oil	390	(per litre)
Milk	60	" "
Eggs	24/26	each
Onions	10	bunch of five

(b) FOOTWEAR. Prices of men's and women's shoes have more or less doubled during the last three months as is shown by the following list:

	Dec. 1944	March 1945
Women's Shoes	from 1,800 to 2,000 lire	3,500 to 4,000 lire
Men's shoes	" 3,000 " 3,500 lire	6,000 " 7,000 lire
Children's (small size)	" 500 " 600 lire	1,000 " 1,300 lire

Sole leather costs 4,000 lire per kilo.

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Sole leather costs 4,000 lire per kilo.

(c) CIGARETTES: Prices have further increased within the last fortnight, as follows:

	Previous Prices	Present Prices
20 American cigarettes	180 lire	220 lire
20 British cigarettes	120 "	180 "
20 Italian cigarettes	80 "	120 "

One Italian "toscano" cigar now costs from 20/22 lire.

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P R E S S A N D P R O P A G A N D A

RADIO

18. Alvaro-Treves Controversy (Further to Report 62, para. 15, p. 17.)

Carrado Alvaro, the principal editor of the news bulletin of the R.A.I. (Italian broadcasting station in Rome) recently resigned as such. There followed an exchange of acrid open letters between Alvaro and Paolo Treves, one of the editors, which led to great agitation and caused much ink to flow in the Roman press. Alvaro and the newspapers which supported him maintained that R.A.I. should be a free agent subject to no outside influence, not even to that of the government, while Treves and those who sided with him took the stand that government control was an inevitable necessity. The quarrel led to the re-opening of the still pending question of the epuration of the numerous Fascist personnel of R.A.I., and to accusations against the parties of attempting to tamper with R.A.I. in order to influence public opinion by means of its broadcasts for their own respective political ends.

On 2 April, Alvaro was interviewed by a PWB officer, to whom he made the following statements:

It was not his intention to engage in polemics which always have an unfortunate effect on the people by discouraging them from taking an active part in politics, which would thereby be made to appear to them as sordid and contentious. He resigned on a question of principle, being convinced that the function of R.A.I. is to keep public opinion informed and to guide it with impartiality and without serving the interests of any political party. He felt that by giving a wide publicity to his theories and principles through his motivated resignation, he would be making himself more useful than by remaining at his post and combatting from within the organisation the influences which he considered harmful.

From the very start his ideas and principles were in conflict with those of Treves. He spoke of the recent clash with Treves when the latter refused to permit the broadcast of a report which came from two reliable sources (Cingolani, Christian Democrat, High Commissioner for the confiscation of unlawfully acquired property, and Pesenti, Communist Minister of Finance) to the effect that the total value of property to be confiscated from the Fascist hierarchs would approximate 500 billion lire. This news, as well as another item, also stifled by Treves, to the effect that while Fascists down to the rank of section leaders were to be punished, the financial backers of the regime were to be spared, should according to Alvaro have been broadcast in order to show the people how liberal members of the Cabinet were manoeuvering to influence the government's policy. The best proof of the importance of the last item of news lies in the fact that as soon as it became known that it was proposed to broadcast it, the Liberal Party, to which virtually all the richest men in Italy have flocked, hurriedly called a meeting of its Council.

Alvaro spoke of the illogical and constantly changing attitudes of the political parties, whether with respect to individuals or to political questions. He told of how the Socialists, after having urged him to get rid of Treves who was persona

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He stated that Treves suggested that to avoid the hue and cry which Alvaro's resignation would be sure to cause, the latter should retire for reasons of health on full pay for a few months before handing in his resignation.

Although he did not definitely say so, it was clear that Alvaro had but little confidence in Rusca, the Government Commissioner (i.e. Trustee) for R.A.I. who according to him changed his mind and his political opinion with too great facility.

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The quarrel has given rise to discussion, more particularly among journalists, as to the comparative merit of the two types of present-day anti-Fascists - that is those who were "fuorusciti" (exiles) such as Treves and those, such as Alvaro, who in spite of "difficulties" remained in Italy. The subject was discussed by a P.W.B officer with several men who are well-known figures in literary and cultural circles.

Dr. Umberto Calosso, and with him the well-known author, Alberto Moravia, believes that while a large proportion of the more responsible personnel of R.A.I., which was most active in the anti-Allied propaganda under Fascism, still leaves much to be desired from a political point of view, Alvaro was substantially in the right. Treves was moreover a difficult person to work with. The painter, Alberto Savinio, said that Alvaro was well and favourably known in Italy and deserved every sympathy. Savinio knew Alvaro's value, whereas Treves had only sprung up during the war because of his activity with the B.B.C. for which he broadcast to Italy at a period of psychological crisis when all Italians listened to the London broadcasts. Savinio was critical of those Italians who returned from abroad and lectured those who had remained at home.

PUBLICATION

19. "Roma 1943". - Book by Paolo Monelli

This book was recently published in Rome, is being widely read and has been the subject of considerable discussion and criticism.

The author gives a chronological account of the principal events of 1943, and more especially of the fall of Fascism, of the Armistice and the break with Germany. He attempts to describe the actions of the various actors in the drama and to ascribe to them their respective responsabilities. He analyzes the psychology of the Italian people and their qualities and defects, and tries to explain their inertia during and after Fascism. He takes up the defence of numerous Italians who after the last war sincerely believed that Fascism was an enlightened form of dictatorship which alone could maintain order and restore prosperity in an Italy faced with an immediate threat of Communism. For many years those Italians focussed their attention on the good points of Fascism, its numerous improvements, its achievements in the line of social security, its construction of highways, ports, and public works and buildings, without realizing until it was too late that in the meanwhile their liberty was being gradually and progressively suppressed. According to Monelli, Italians cannot be too greatly blamed for an error of judgement which was shared by their severest critics of today - Roosevelt and Churchill - both of whom in those early days had nothing but words of praise and admiration for Mussolini.

The author proceeds to trace the events that led to the fall of Fascism, and to tell of the simultaneous and parallel plots of certain members of the Grand Council led by Grandi and Federzoni, and of the Duke of Acquarone, backed by Generals Ambrosio and Castellani, and, behind the scenes, by the King. In the account of the role played by the King in the overthrow of Fascism, Victor Emmanuel is not treated any too kindly. He is portrayed as a man who ably put silence and reticence to good use, who shirked the assumption of responsabilities which he preferred to leave to others, ever ready to take credit for success, fearful of the powers of dictatorship, and guided throughout by prudence tempered by doubt and hesitation.

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Badoglio is given credit for having opposed Italy's entry in the war, but is blamed for having urged the precipitate and indecorous flight of the King and in general is accused of incompetence and weakness. The Marshal, in short, does not fair any better than the King at the hands of Morelli.

The account of the plan for immediate Italian military intervention on the side of the Allies, and of the abortive plan to land an airborne division in the neighbourhood of Rome, leads the author to bitter reflections as to the treatment which would have been accorded to Italy has such plans materialized. He criticized

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with equal severity the inertia and irresponsibility of the Italian Command and the distrust of the Allies for the Italians which lead the former to refuse to postpone the announcement of the armistice.

There are frequent references and words of advice to the Allies on the subject of their "vandalistic" bombing of historic Italian cities and towns and the destruction of their monuments and works of art. In this respect, Monelli's attitude is one of extreme bitterness, which however, falls short of hostility.

In spite of the author's severity for the King and Badoglio, the book is considered in "left" circles as altogether too lenient in its judgement of these men, and its author is branded as a reactionary. The unfavourable reception of the book by the "left" may be explained by the fact that according to Monelli the credit for the overthrow of Mussolini is attributable entirely to important Fascists and Generals and not, as has been claimed, to pressure exerted by "left" elements. The passages dealing with the inert acceptance of Fascism by the Italian people brought forth an open letter in the satirical publication "Cantachiaro", in which Monelli is reproved for his books and writings under Fascism which at the time contributed to the creation of the self-same "bovine credulity" of the Italian people which he now deplores.

The book, is on the whole, extremely well written and is the most comprehensive and interesting account which has yet appeared in Italy of the events of 1943, of the fall of Fascism, of the Armistice and of the ensuing German occupation of Rome. From internal evidence the writer is unquestionably well-informed as to the last meeting of the Grand Council. The book contains a great deal of information, some of it documentary, which is not generally known, and there are some interesting side-lights which can only come from a keen and well-placed observer, of the characters of some of the principal actors on the Italian stage.

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20. THE "CASA EDITRICE EINAUDI" PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The director of the above publishing firm, Signor Giulio Einaudi, (who is also Capo di Gabinetto of Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Territory) was interview by a PWB officer on April 3rd. This firm is one of the few in the publishing business which was not compromised under the Fascist regime.

According to Signor Einaudi the firm proposes to resume publishing the fourteen collections or series which is formerly produced, and which include works by Rousseau, Quinet, Fustel Cattaneo, Mazzini, etc. etc. Books by modern Italian authors, such as Sturzo, Salvatorelli, Sforza, Dorse and Gramaci will appear in the near future.

Three new collections are in preparation as follows:

1) "Testimonianze", which will include works by prominent authors whether in the cultural or political fields, who have been actors in or close observers of the tragedy into which the world has been plunged. Of this collection, the following books are now ready:

Stettinius: "Affitto e Prestito" (Lend-Lease), and Paolo Treves: "Che cosa ci ha fatto Mussolini".

The following are in the course of preparation:

Sumner Welles: "Tempo di decidere".
Pearl Buck: "Asia e democrazia".
Edgard Snow: "La Stella Rossa sulla Cina".
Lilienthal: "Democrazia in marcia".
Eugenio Krigher: "Da Mosca alla frontiera Prussiana".
Palmiro Togliatti: "La situazione Italiana".

In addition, books by Lippmann, Vansittart, Nehru, Kalinin (Scritti di Guerra), Stalin: "Dal '39 al '41", and Calosso (L'Inghilterra) are under study.

ii) "Problemi e Soluzioni", which will include reference books and publications containing original texts and documents dealing with present-day problems and difficulties and their possible solutions, in the political and economical fields.

iii) "Biblioteca Marxista", which will contain the principal works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and will fill a gap in Italian Culture which was imposed by Fascist censorship.

The firm, in addition, intends to publish three periodicals:
"La Corrispondenza", a documented and current-topic review

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As to the effect of the liberation of the North of Italy on the publishing business in Italy, Signor Einaudi believes that it is probable that the paper mills in the North will be able to resume functioning on a normal basis very soon after the departure of the Ger-

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man troops. The publishing houses of the North, whether by reason of a better organisation or of lower costs of raw materials, will be able to undersell the firms which are now operating in Rome.

The Northern publishing houses will be delayed by problems of organisation and by the necessity of repairing war damage suffered by their plants, installations and machinery. In addition, they will have to revise radically their programmes which will need to be adapted to a new political regime and to new ideologies. This will be all the more necessary as virtually all school and university text and reference books were formerly published in the North. It is possible that such programmes are already clandestinely in the making. Translations of foreign books will be long delayed because of the existing total absence of means of communication with foreign authors and their publishers.

From recent news from the North, the publishing business has been surprisingly active. The prices of books is about one third of those prevalent in Rome. After the liberation of the North, Roman editors will be faced with serious competition, which however will be deferred for some time because of the lack of transportation.

21. "Aretusa" - A new monthly publication in Rome.

The first Rome issue of the literary monthly "Aretusa", previously published in Naples, appeared during the month of March. In Naples, "Aretusa" was successfully edited by Francesco Flora and Fausto Nicolini. The review is now run by Carlo Muscetta who is one of the collaborators of the publisher Einaudi. Muscetta is an adherent of the Action Party.

Muscetta's initial editorial and the outline of his programme is not entirely free from the taint of party politics. It contains reservations regarding Benedetto Croce, who was formerly fervently and almost unreservedly admired by the publication's previous editors, Flora and Nicolini. Muscetta is also rather severe in his criticism of the Communists.

Contributors to the March number of "Aretusa" include Jaime Pintor, Aldo Garosci and Corrado Alvaro. The last in the well-known Italian writer who recently resigned from the R.A.I. as a result of a disagreement with Paolo Treves.

22. LUCE becomes INCEDA.

The Luce Institute will assume the new name of INCEDA (Istituto Nazionale Cinematografia Educativa, Documentari, Attualità) and has already begun a documentary on Cassino, the martyred city.

Establishment of a temporary office to rehabilitate the Italian film industry.

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Establishment of a temporary office to rehabilitate the Italian film industry.

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A temporary Allied-Italian office has been established to lay the foundations for the rebirth of the Italian Moving Picture Industry. PWB, AC and Italian representatives have already met under the presidency of Admiral Stone. Admiral Stone, who expressed his desire to see the Italian moving picture industry, properly epurated, rise again as soon as possible, advised the Italian Government to name a commission to include representatives of the government itself, producers and the public as well.

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ACI-EUROPA FILM in Bankruptcy.

The press anounces that ACI-EUROPA FILM run by the Fascists Volpi, Agnelli and Vittorio Mussolini has a 30,000,000 lire debit and will probably pay its creditors 10% on the lira.

PWB shows documentary on FOSSE ARDEATINE.

The press announced that an exceptional documentary was shown at the Teatro [illegible]riano by PWB. The documentary, prepared by PWB, was shown on the anniversary of the reprisal shooting of 320 Italians at the Fosse Ardeatine.

23. THEATRE.

Among the plays listed in Rome last week were:

"Speranza" (Hope) by Henri Bernstein, Parisian playwright, at the Eliseo until Monday April 3rd, when it was followed by "Il Pescatore d'Ombre" ("Fisherman of Sha[illegible]s") by Jean Sarment, which opened on April 4th.

"Quinta Colonna ("Fifth Column"), by Ernest Hemingway, closed at the Quirino on Thursday March 29th, and was followed by "Il Sesso Debole" (The Weaker Sex) by E. Bourdet on March 31st.

"Topaze" by Marcel Pagnol is being given at the Arti Theatre.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I No.63

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN ROME AREA

Early in April a PWB Officer visited three of the elementary schools in Rome and the suburbs. The following information as to the conditions prevailing in the schools was given him by the school directors.

a) Elementary School "U. Carboni" - in the Primavalle borgata. Director: Rusconi. The school is situated in one of the poorest suburbs of Rome and about 12 km. from the center of the city. It is of recent fascist construction and has a capacity of about 1000. At present it musters only about 100 children. With warmer weather at hand, it is expected that attendance will increase. The reasons for the great falling-off in the number of pupils are:

1) The reduction of usable space in the school house due to the impossibility of replacing the numerous broken window panes, and to the large amount of furniture and equipment which was plundered by the local inhabitants on two occasions (25 July and 8 September 1943) or removed or damaged by refugees. Virtually every schoolhouse in the Rome area was at one time or another requisitioned for harboring refugees from the battle areas and bombed towns near and south of Rome.

2) The great shortage of textbooks and stationery.

3) The absenteeism of the teaching staff which at present averages about 70%. Almost all of the teachers live in the city and it is often impossible for them to find transportation, and if they do, they cannot afford the expense (34 lire for the round trip) out of their already inadequate salaries. The petition for means of transportation which has been filed with the Ministry of Public Instruction has not yet been acted upon.

4) The temptation of many of the poorer parents to put their children to work in some remunerative occupation of sorts.

According to the director, the Sisters of Charity of a local institution are working devotedly in conducting many of the children to school and back to their homes. On account of the economic and material difficulties of the present conditions, most of the parents cannot spare the time to take their children to school, and were it not for the nuns many of the latter would play truant or stray about the streets, and further contribute to the increase in infant delinquency.

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b) Elementary School "Trento e Trieste", Via dei Giubbonari. Director, A. Barboni.

As the school house is situated in the heart of Rome, the problem of transportation does not exist. The number of pupils has if anything increased in comparison with figures for the past few years. The problems of this school are as in the previous case, the shortage of window panes, furniture and equipment, and the lack or prohibitive cost of textbooks and stationery. Much of the furniture was removed by the refugees, and some of it by a local section of Partigiani. The

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school still houses 35 refugees, who to the indignation of the directress have not yet been able to find other accommodation in spite of being in Rome for many months. She is very bitter against the Partisans who only recently carried off some of the furniture, at a time when war conditions in no way justified such highhanded actions.

c) Elementary School "Vittorino da Feltre". Director Mencarini. The school house, in spite of having temporarily housed refugees, is relatively intact. The school is "doubling up" and is sharing its space and facilities with one of the "homeless" preparatory schools (Scuola Avviamento Professionale"). Like all other schools it is handicapped by a great dearth of textbooks and of stationery of all kinds.

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF ROMAN SCHOOL AND APPROPRIATION OF ITS PROPERTY

During the course of a previous interview, the directress of the elementary school "Trento e Trieste" in the Via dei Giubbonari in Rome, told a PWB officer of the "depredations" of the school wrought by the "Partisans" as to whom she expressed sentiments of considerable bitterness. On 26 March the PWB officer called again on the directress, Signora Barbone, from whom he obtained the following detailed information.

On 4 June 1944, a man who gave his name as Nello Montesi and said that he was the head of the Regola Ward Section of the "Armata Rossa" (Red Army) entered the school building and forcibly took possession of the school offices and most of the school rooms. All closets and desks were opened and quantities of personal property and supplies, stationery, books, aprons, etc., were removed from the premises. Montesi then proceeded to lodge in the school building 7 or 8 families forced to leave their own apartments which had been returned to their former Jewish owners. Later in the summer Montesi and his friends periodically carried off tables, chairs, benches and other articles of furniture. The School's library was also removed in toto.

During this period dinners were given and dances organized on the premises by the "Red Army squatters".

When the school reopened in the autumn, the "Red Army" moved into the adjacent premises of the Fascio Femminile which they furnished with such of the school furniture as still remained in their possess-

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When the school reopened in the autumn, the "Red Army" moved into the adjacent premises of the Fascio Femminile which they furnished with such of the school furniture as still remained in their possession. The "Red Army" at about this time changed its name to "Movimento Comunista Italiano", and Montesi was succeeded as head of the local section by a man named Alessandro. Montesi has recently been imprisoned for some common law offence. About three weeks ago the "Movimento" section became associated in some way with a so-called "Executive Center of the Partisan Vanguard" (Centro Esecutivo dell'Avanguardia Partigiano) which is headed by a man named Coletta. The latter organization has opened a "Partisans' Club" (Ritrovo del Partigiano) where meals are served and where black market transactions

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take place. Coletta and his friends still periodically burst into the school house and demand the use of space in the building which they believe to be available. A few days ago Coletta threatened to denounce the directress and the teachers as fascists.

When asked what she had done to obtain protection and redress, Signora Barbone said that she had written numerous letters of protest to the Diredtor General of Public Instruction and to the Questura, and had seen the police Commissioner, Caltagione, on several occasions; the latter had always been elusive and so far has taken no action.

Signora Barbone said that she had recently talked to a Communist, formerly a member of the Movimento Comunista, but now allegedly engaged in watching the activities of the "Movimento" on behalf of the Communist Party. According to him, the "Movimento" is a mere façade for the large scale black market activities of a local criminal gang, which owns automobiles and trucks, and runs a dancing establishment which nets some 6000 lire per day.

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FOOD PRICES ON THE BLACK MARKET IN ROME

September 194? to February 1945

The data contained in the following tables have been collected by the Banca d'Italia.

The most rapid price increase occurred during the period previous to liberation (June 1944), when Rome was practically cut off both from the North and South. For instance, the price of bread rose from L. 46 in March 1944 to L. 156 in June, or 240% in two months. Pasta prices rose 105%, flour 99%, etc..

From 1939 to March 1945 prices increased some 50-60 times for many important food products. Bread prices were 56 times;pasta 78 times;wheat flour 63 times; as high; beans (dry) 59 times; olive oil 53 times: milk 54 times; eggs and salt 47 times. For certain products which come chiefly from the North, price increases were considerably greater: Rice cost 233 times as much; Sugar 165 times.

From June 1944 to March 1945, prices of important foods rose as follows :

Pasta	13%
Rice	113% (February)
Tomato Paste	33,3%
Milk	30%.
Sheep Cheese	35%
Ham	70%
Beef	130%
Sugar	152 %
Butter	10%
Lard	8%

The following prices, on the other hand, fell in this period, as follows:

Bread	26%
Wheat flour	24%
Olive Oil	53%

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The following prices, on the other hand, fell in this period, as follows:

Bread	26%
Wheat flour	24%
Olive Oil	53%
Salt	74%

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BLACK MARKET PRICES OF FOOD AT ROME
Source : Banca d'Italia

	Unit	1943 Sept.	Octo.	Nov.	Dec.	1944 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1945 Jan.	Feb.
Bread	Kg	20	20	22	22	30	32	46	64	140	156	98	102	90	82	76	80	100	100
Pasta	"	35	35	35	40	60	80	102	151	232	210	190	200	=	165	180	183	230	220
Wheat Flour	"	40	40	40	40	59	72	99	147	225	192	155	157	131	105	100	100	120	135
Maize Flour	"	25	30	35	40	49	50	=	=	=	=	=	=	97	89	80	78	90	=
Rice	"	35	45	55	65	80	90	125	149	245	235	250	248	=	=	=	=	=	500
Dry Beans	"	30	27	37	48	65	75	=	100	203	170	160	165	137	130	125	127	160	160
Potatoes	"	7	8	10	14	20	26	30	46	57	62	38	43	34	39	42	43	58	58
Olive Oil	1	180	190	200	212	319	360	428	587	943	962	563	437	487	575	517	337	470	450
Butter	"	125	150	165	170	375	400	490	550	685	812	718	700	=	737	800	825	800	800
Lard	"	70	=	=	=	240	300	345	446	625	650	712	725	750	575	600	612	6	6
Suet	"	=	=	180	200	=	=	275	=	650	700	600	=	=	=	=	=	550	600
Tomato Paste	"	25	=	=	85	95	125	150	190	229	225	285	140	150	275	300	230	=	300
Milk	l	5	5	8	12	15	18	23	25	38	50	71	70	37	38	47	55	55	60
Cheese(parm)	Kg.	=	=	=	120	230	225	350	420	500	700	650	750	=	800	875	1200	700	725
Cheese(sheep)	"	110	120	=	190	230	225	350	420	500	590	525	500	445	475	625	675	=	=
SALAMIE	"	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	750	800	=	1060
Ham	"	=	=	=	=	350	325	365	400	450	512	487	500	575	720	775	787	800	825
Meat Beef	"	70	82	110	120	152	157	165	212	265	310	352	370	375	350	375	420	525	700
Meat Pork	"	=	=	=	=	250	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	500	550	=	600	600
Meat Sheep	"	=	=	75	80	102	117	=	200	200	=	=	=	=	275	300	338	470	500
Marmalade	"	18	=	=	=	80	100	125	165	275	340	=	315	320	300	=	325	320	300
Sugar	Kg.	42	80	120	150	195	220	245	292	425	475	470	425	437	520	590	812	1100	1100
Eggs	n	6	8	10	12	13	12	12	13	17	26	40	28	23	27	35	34	29	25
Salt	Kg.	-	-	-	70	60	90	125	190	282	275	266	225	180	150	165	160	130	75

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BLACK MARKET PRICES OF FOOD AT ROME

Source : Banca d'Italia

3	1944												1945			
Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Percentage Increase from 1939 to Feb. 1945	
22	22	30	32	46	64	140	136	98	102	90	82	76	80	100	100	115	5600
35	40	60	80	102	151	232	210	190	200	=	165	180	183	230	220	235	7800
40	40	59	72	99	147	225	192	155	157	131	105	100	100	120	135	145	6300
35	40	49	50	=	=	=	=	=	=	97	89	80	78	90	=	105	7500
55	65	80	90	125	149	245	235	250	248	=	=	=	=	=	500	=	23256
37	48	65	75	=	100	203	170	160	165	137	130	125	127	160	160	175	5900
10	14	20	26	30	46	57	62	38	43	34	39	42	43	58	58	60	8600
200	212	319	360	428	587	943	962	563	437	487	575	517	337	470	450	445	5300
165	170	375	400	490	550	685	812	718	700	=	737	800	825	800	800	900	5300
=	=	240	300	345	446	625	650	712	725	750	575	600	612	6	6	700	7700
180	200	=	=	375	=	650	700	600	=	=	=	=	=	550	600	=	
=	85	95	125	150	190	229	225	285	140	150	275	300	230	=	300	300	
8	12	15	18	23	25	38	50	31	30	37	38	47	55	55	60	65	5400
=	120	230	225	350	420	500	700	650	750	=	800	875	1200	700	725	800	5500
=	190	230	225	350	420	500	590	525	500	445	475	625	675	=	=		
=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	750	800	=	1060	950	
=	=	350	325	365	400	450	512	487	500	575	720	775	787	800	825	875	5000
110	120	152	157	165	212	265	310	352	370	375	350	375	420	525	700	700	7900
=	=	250	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	500	550	=	600	600	725	7300
75	80	102	117	=	200	200	=	=	=	=	275	300	338	470	500	700	
=	=	80	100	125	165	275	340	=	315	320	300	=	325	320	300	410	
120	150	195	220	245	292	425	475	520	425	437	530	590	812	1100	1100	1200	17000
10	12	13	12	12	13	17	26	40	28	23	27	35	34	29	25	26	4700
-	70	60	90	125	190	282	275	266	225	180	150	165	160	130	75	70	4700

APPENDIX II NO. 63

FAMILY FOOD BUDGETS IN ROME

The Central Statistical Institute has calculated two Index Numbers of the Cost of Food for the City of Rome, based on the year 1938 = 100.

SERIES A : relates to food costs for a typical employee's, family, consisting of father, mother and 3 child en below 14 years of age. Daily calorie requirements are calculated at 2200 per adult person.

SERIES B : relates to a typical worker's family of 5. Calorie requirements are 2400.

The two series were started experimentally and end in October, 1944.

Series A show that from 1938 to Oct. 1944 food costs rose 2153%. The maximum was reached in June 1944 with an increase of 3209%, when 77% of the necessary calories had to be bought in the Black market. From June 1944(when Rome was liberated) to October 1944, food costs fell 32,8%, and the rationed (or free) market furnished 37% more of the required calories. Series B shows similar developments.

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SERIES B : relates to a typical worker's family of 5. Calorie requirements are 2400.

The two series were started experimentally and end in October, 1944.

Series A show that from 1938 to Oct. 1944 food costs rose 2153%. The maximum was reached in June 1944 with an increase of 3209%, when 57% of the necessary calories had to be bought in the Black market. From June 1944(when Rome was liberated) to October 1944, food costs fell 32,8%, and the rationed (or free) market furnished 37% more of the required calories. Series B shows similar developments.

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APPENDIX II NO. 63

FAMILY FOOD BUDGET IN ROME (Central Statistical Institute)
A = for a typical employee's family (254,700 calories monthly)
B = for a typical worker's family (277,900 " ")

Period		Calories bought on Legal Markets % A	% B	Calories bought on Black Market % A	% B	Monthly Expenditures on Legal Markets % A	% B	Monthly Expenditures on Black Market % A	% B	Total Lire A	B
1938										448,-	517,-
1939										448,-	534,-
1940										563,-	624,-
1941										653,-	763,-
1942										1208,-	1300,-
1943										1725,-	2012,-
1943	sett.	48	48	52	52	47	46	53	54	2747,-	3084,-
"	ott.	58	58	42	42	46	48	54	52	2425,-	2686,-
"	nove.	49	49	51	51	31	30	69	70	2903,-	3305,-
"	dice.	68	69	32	31	42	40	58	60	3115,-	3513,-
1944	genn.	74	74	26	26	40	37	60	63	3260,-	3722,-
"	febb.	64	66	36	34	32	48	68	52	4771,-	5312,-
"	marzo	51	54	49	46	30	32	70	68	5249,-	5737,-
"	april.	46	48	54	52	30	31	70	69	10426,-	11201,-
"	maggio	42	44	58	56	27	26	73	74	14322,-	16064,-
"	giugno	43	45	57	55	30	31	70	69	14377,-	15609,-
"	luglio	52	52	48	48	30	29	70	71	12481,-	14041,-
"	agosto	61	59	39	41	35	37	65	63	11142,-	11832,-
"	sett.	57	56	43	44	29	28	71	72	11192,-	12776,-
"	ottb.	58	58	42	2	24	25	76	75	9646,-	11028,-

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FAMILY FOOD BUDGET IN ROME (Central Statistical Institute)
A = for a typical employee's family (254,700 calories monthly)
B = for a typical worker's family (277,900 " ")

% bought on Legal Markets		% bought on Black Market		Monthly Expenditures on Legal Markets		Monthly Expenditures on Black Market		Total Lire		Index Number	
% A	% B	% A	% B	% A	% B	% A	% B	A	B	A	B
								448,-	517,-	100	100
								448,-	534,-	109	103
								563,-	624,-	126	120
								653,-	763,-	148	147
								1208,-	1300,-	270	251
								1725,-	2012,-	385	388
48	52	52		47	46	53	54	2747,-	3084,-	613	595
58	42	42		46	48	5	52	2425,-	2686,-	541	519
49	51	51		31	30	69	70	2903,-	3305,-	680	638
69	32	31		42	40	58	60	3115,-	3513,-	695	678
74	26	26		40	37	60	63	3260,-	3722,-	728	719
66	36	34		32	48	68	52	4771,-	5312,-	1065	1025
54	49	46		30	32	70	68	5249,-	5737,-	1172	1108
48	54	52		30	31	70	69	10426,-	11201,-	2327	2162
44	58	56		27	26	73	74	14322,-	16064,-	3197	3101
45	57	55		30	31	70	69	14377,-	15609,-	3209	3013
52	48	48		30	29	70	71	12481,-	14041,-	2786	2711
59	39	41		35	37	65	63	11142,-	11832,-	2487	2284
56	43	44		29	28	71	72	11192,-	12776,-	2498	2365
58	42	2		2		76	75	9646,-	11028,-	2153	2129

APPENDIX III NO. 63

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 9

WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1945

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The opinions expressed in this Review are those of Italian Journalists and not necessarily those of the Editors.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SITUATION

The recent abolishing of the "political price of bread" and tax revisions, etc. have meant an improvement of 28 billion lire to the Government budget. 18 of these 28 billion were immediately allocated to the payment of higher salaries for Government employees and other expenditures, leaving a net improvement of 10 billion, and an estimated deficit of 97 billion for the current fiscal year.

During May 1944 to March 31, 1945, the volume of paper money in circulation (not counting AMG lire) was increased by 10,7 billion, to a total of 176 billion for Liberated Italy. The total Italian circulation, that is, including the occupied North, (and 52 billion AMG lire) is estimated at 310 billion.

Among the papers of the right, "L'Italia Nuova" (April 4) comments through its editorial writer V. Lucci, that in view of these facts the real significance of the current Government loan is that it ill tend to absorb large quantities of liquid cash and thus obviate the need of printing additional paper. The loan is considered especially advantageous to the saver who "cannot expect to be offered more in the other big loans which will be launched." The paper invites its readers to subscribe, and not have any illusions that the war profiteers would subscribe. "To save our money means saving years of work."

Professor L. Einaudi (Governor of the Banca d'Italia) writes in "Risorgimento Liberale" (April 5) that subscription to the loan, without being physically or morally forced to do so, is "a vote of confidence for the Government." Those who subscribe seek to limit the issue of paper money, that is, brake the rise of prices.

Among the papers of the center, "Il Popolo" (March 17) calls attention to the fact that no public issues have been

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Among the papers of the center, "Il Popolo" (March 17) calls attention to the fact that no public issues have been floated for 30 months, and that in this period the volume of paper money in circulation has increased at an accelerating rate. The floatation of the loan at this time, therefore, represents a return to normalcy, and a factor tending towards equilibrium. The volume of current savings is unknown. Only a part of it is evident through postal and bank deposits. The loan is intended to reach especially those savings which have not yet found proper investment channels. The estimated result of 10 billion lire, mentioned officially, is considered extremely modest, as the last two loans

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brought in 25 billions each. Those who now hoard paper money will welcome the loan as an opportunity for switching their present confidence in the lire from an inactive to an active asset. In a later article (April 4) the same paper calls this loan the last opportunity to make such a favorable investment.

In "Ricostruzione" (April 4) V. Marrama examines the country's financial situation in view of the Treasury's proposal to re-sell essential "First Aid" imports to the highest bidder. This operation, he says, can have significant results only if Italy can import on credit. Imports that are paid for with exports can show no profit to the Treasury, as to the extent that imports cost less than domestic goods, thus earning a Treasury "profit", export goods would have to be subsidized, as their cost of production is higher than world market prices. (Editor's note: See also Nº 7 of this Review, where Einaudi, Papi and Battara comment favorably on this proposal.)

In another article "Ricostruzione" (April 5) says that the Italian savers should be particularly anxious to subscribe to the loan for the moral reason of having favored fascism at its beginning and in its later years. To subscribe shows that the savers have confidence in it themselves, and this is the only way to inspire others.

"L'Italia Libera" (April 7) explains how this loan is one of the indispensable steps for the defense of the lira, and that it should appeal especially to those who have made large easy profits. If they were to turn instead to other investments, they would sooner or later have to assume heavier fiscal burdens. Referring to the expected early liberation of the North, the paper writes that a healthier financial situation in Liberated Italy would benefit from the lower prices in the North; financial chaos here, on the other hand, may well promote an economic crisis in the North.

Among the papers of the left, "L'Avanti" (March 28) says in an article entitled "Inflation Pulls the Government", that during the past weeks prices have risen steadily and considerably. It accuses the Government of not having followed the abolishing of the political price of bread with other measures to meet the situation. It would have been necessary to seek new sources of Government income; to review all government contracts; confiscate the profits of the fascist regime; review tax exemptions; impose a progressive tax on capital; find the hoarded cash (for exam-

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APPENDIX III NO 63

In another article in l'"Avanti" (April 6) P. Battara explains that at present 80% of the bank deposits flow into the Treasury, and that therefore nothing would be gained if the loan were subscribed with bank deposits instead of with cash. The operation would, on the contrary, amount to a loss to the Government, because the cost of launching the loan exceeds 10% of the total subscribed. As regards the estimated result of the loan, the paper mentions that a recent 1 billion lire loan, floated by the City of Milan, was sold in a few hours; and that a reconstruction loan of the French Government has brought in 200 billion francs out of 700 billion in circulation. Proportionately, the present loan should exceed 50 billion lire. It asks the savers to consider that any financial improvement is to the benefit of the savers themselves, and that the loan be given maximum publicity, especially in the rural centers.

"La Voce Repubblicana", organ of the Republican Party (April 4) writes that though it is opposed to the Government, it nevertheless asks that in the name of Italy all Italians will subscribe to the loan in order to rehabilitate the Treasury.

"Il Lavoro" (April 7), Organ of the Confederation of Labor, observes that workers do not earn the minimum necessary to assure their existence, but hopes that the money hoarders will subscribe and thus give proof of their solidarity.

The economic papers devote much space to the loan. In "Il Globo" (April 5) R.S. (Renato Spaventa) applauds the fact that the provisions intended to improve the financial situation are applied gradually. He hopes that as soon as possible the Government budget will be balanced, and thus a condition for the stabilization of prices be created. On April 7, Vaccaro (Editor of "Il Globo") criticizes the loan as follows:(1) It has not been sufficiently discussed, but was decided upon by a small committee of Treasury experts; (2) the rate of interest is too high, and this has been reflected by the stock exchange. "This high interest rate puts a premium on the money in circulation which to a large degree represents war and black market profits." It is also an obstacle in the field of farm and construction credits, where certain institutions are preparing to issue

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"Il Secolo XX" (March 25) criticizes the method followed in taxing agricultural excess profits and says that in practice this puts the Government in opposition to some 4 million potential subscribers to the loan. In a later article (April 7) the paper appeals to the savers to subscribe, pointing out the high interest rate on the Treasury Bonds, which, unlike hoarded money, produce an attractive income.

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Among the independent papers, "Il Momento" (April 4) in an article entitled "Is it still possible to Defend the Lira?" discusses the consistency of the monetary circulation.

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It concludes that the situation is not hopeless, but that recovery is possible. To accomplish it, further currency issues must be blocked, and loans must be resorted to in meeting the budget deficit.

"La Tribuna del Popolo" (April 4) writes that the financial plan of the Government apparently falls into three main parts "reconstruction loans, extraordinary capital taxes, and monetization of the 'First Aid' plan". Other points are revisions of budgetary expenditures and increased government receipts. The paper agrees with this program which, it says, is in contrast with other political proposals that demand the adoption of more drastic measures. In another article (April 5) the same paper comments on the fact that public opinion is unanimous in its "full and daily recognition of the evils of inflation." To subscribe to the loan means to reduce those evils in part. To the rest of the world it gives proof of Italy's ability to recover.

"L'Epoca" (April 5), though critical of the loan, hopes that it will succeed. The author (Gennuso) holds that an improvement in the financial situation should be attained by means of a drastic reduction in the interest rates on public obligations, a consolidation of the floating debt, and an extraordinary capital tax.

"Il Tempo" (April 10) writes that everybody wants to see the budget balanced, but no: one is willing to pay the taxes. Many Italians have lost everything and live today from soups for the poor; many others have profited from the war. The latter are not easily found, and the taxes therefore fall upon the old contributors, the merchants, industrialists and real estate owners. The paper hopes that part of the paper money in the hands of the black marketeers will be subscribed to the loan, but demands that after the subscriptions have been closed, the Government will take strict measures regarding the rest. Today the motto of the Treasury seems to be, "Woe the Honest."

EMIGRATION

In "Il Globo" (March 20) S. Jacini warns that "it would be a dangerous illusion to think that after the war Italy could expect as large an emigration of its people as, for instance, in 1913. The total annual emigration which could at best be organized would not exceed 200,000 persons." The general lack of means of transportation, he believes, will be

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"Il Secolo XX" (March 27) comments that the question of emigration is a very vital one, because Italy cannot guaranty her sons "freedom from want", and her one exportable article today is hand-labor.

"Il Globo" (March 27) quotes and agrees with Professor

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Papi to the effect that emigration promotes a more efficient world economy in putting to work resources which would otherwise remain idle. For this reason it should be facilitated.

"Il Secolo XX" (April 2) discusses the proposal made by Great Britain to Italy for the employment of 15,000 Italian workers in the reconstruction of the island of Ceylon. Its objection is that the matter is being discussed without the representatives of labor. Though this is intended as a temporary emigration only, Italian workers might find opportunities for settling there. A new Government Emigration Office should be created, to supplant the fascist "Direzione degli Italiani all'Estero" - to study all emigration problems.

In "L'Economista" (March, 1945) A. Pennone comments on a notice which appeared in a Rio de Janeiro newspaper regarding a statement of the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture who is planning the immigration of 100,000 Europeans into the Province of Minas Greas. Italian immigrants are said to be preferred, and they are to be composed of 20,000 families of 5 each, and are to be given full sanitary and technical assistance. Each family is to be given 60 acres of land. Pennone writes that the prefe rence for Italians is due to their industry and the ease with which they are able to assimilate in their adopted countries. He thinks that this amigration should be prepared in Italy on a cooperative basis, particularly as Brazil intends to have the land developed by farm cooperatives.

RECONSTRUCTION NEWS - (from the Italian Press) -

Salt - ("Secolo XX" April 7) -

The production of the Volterra Salt Mine, which in September, 1944 amounted to about 40 tons, had risen to 300 tons in March,1945. Before the war this mine produced 16,000 tons per year.

Railroads - ("Secolo XX" April 10) -

On April 11, passenger service on the line Rome-Avezzano, which currently goes as far as Mandela, will be extended to Arsoli. Two trains will run daily, exclusive of Sundays. On April 9, train service Rome-Frascati has been doubled with four trains daily.

Petroleum - ("Secolo XX" April 1) -

The Oil Refinery of Bari has in 17 months refined a record quantity of more than half a million tons of raw oil,

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Glass - ("Secolo XX" April 5)

An optical glass factory, undamaged by war, produces 110,000 unfinished optical lenses a month. In addition it produces 2,000 lenses for sunglasses and has begun the manufacture of colored glass for railroad signals, as well as of ordinary window glass.

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APPENDIX III NO. 63

Farm implements - ("Il Globo" April 4)

Near Ravenna an AMG agricultural officer has found a large hoard of parts for farm machinery, valued at more than 15 million lire. The parts are now being sold to farmers at AMG-fixed prices.

Ceramics - ("Il Globo" April 5)

The Richard-Ginori Works at Florence currently produce some 60 tons of ceramics a month; they could produce more with more coal. Of 25 furnaces badly damaged by the Germans, 13 have already been rebuilt and are in working condition.

Transportation - ("Il Globo" April 6)

Another 160 of the promised 1700 American trucks have arrived - making a total of 1194 thus far.

Trade School - ("Il Globo" April 7)

A school to train specialists in house construction has been inaugurated in Rimini.

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CONFIDENTIAL

N° 13.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S.Army - 9 APR 1945

'D' Section

6th April, 1945.

N° 13 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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CONFIDENTIAL N° 13.

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

'D' Section 6th April, 1945.

N° 13 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

For months past the C.T.L.N. has been urging the Italian government to formulate the plan for erecting a Consultative Assembly which is to give a more representative nature to the acts of the Bonomi ministry. Now that the government has put forward its plan for bringing the Assembly into being the Tuscan Committee has announced in an Order of the Day its regret that no place has been found for the C.L.Ns as such in these provisions.

The political situation in Florence, as surveyed by two liberal observers, shows that the bulk of the population is still indifferent to politics, that the movement towards Communism is slowing down and that a brighter future lies before the Liberal and Christian Democrat parties. The political exigencies of the Catholic Church, which appear favourable to the latter party, were reflected in the Easter Homily delivered by the Cardinal Archbishop in the Duomo.

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Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarter's P.W.B. I5th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° I4 APO 5I2 U.S. Army.

"D" Section 6th April I945

N° I3 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE.

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1. Consultative Assembly.

General reactions to the Government's decision regarding the formation of a Consultative Assembly are not as yet forthcoming. The Committee of National Liberation for Tuscany, however, has defined its position clearly. In an Order of the Day published in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO 30th March I945, the Committee states:

"The C.T.L.N. while recognizing that the Council of Ministers in discussing the institution of the Consultative Assembly, intended to take the first step towards the democratization of the country, realizes with regret that the approved plan still moulding itself on the plans of the Fascist Council and Corporations- does not take into consideration the new political body of the C.L.N. and in general the need of giving the country a political assembly which corresponds completely to its highest aspirations, and hopes that in forming the new Consultative Assembly, the need of representation of the Provinces will be taken into account in the new organization, and reaffirms that such representation can only be given through the C.L.N."

In a leading article in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of 3Ist March, Giovanni Piearccini pointed out that the democratization of the Government came about through its emanation from the Committees of Liberation. With the Government's latest decision, the C.L.N. will not only be deprived of its rightful place in the life of the nation, but the Consultative Assembly will lack effective control. The Assembly should, according to Pieraccini, be formed of:

1) central and regional C.L.N.
2) the two most important political parties outside the C.L.N., viz. Republican and Italian Democratic (Monarchist).
3) representatives of workers and employers: with predominance of the former as they are more numerous.

The writer is opposed to the Assembly functioning with separate technical commissions as in Fascist times. Broadly speaking Pieraccini's opinions reflect those of the two parties of opposition: the Socialists and Party of Action.

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In a leading article in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of 31st March, Giovanni Piearccini pointed out that the democratization of the Government came about through its emanation from the Committees of Liberation. With the Government's latest decision, the C.L.N. will not only be deprived of its rightful place in the life of the nation, but the Consultative Assembly will lack effective control. The Assembly should, according to Pieraccini, be formed of:

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2. Pratical Democracy.

Something probably unique in the annals of local government, at least in Italy, took place when a meeting of citizens of Sesto Fiorentino (Florence) was convened to hear the Mayor and Council render an account of their stewardship. The meeting which was attended by some 700 people was, on the one hand, an

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example of a democratice experiment (the first of its kind in Tuscany), and on the other showed the confidence of the population in the administrators of their city.

The Mayor, Torquato Pilleri, the Vice-Mayor, the assessors and the Director of the E.C.A.(Ente Comunale d'Assistenza) described the work completed in Sesto before and after the Liberation. With regard to the food and assistance situation, a communal mess for over 2000 had been set up, rations forschool children issued and free bread distributed to the needy. The E.C.A.in the last few months, had helped over a million people. Communication with Florence was by means of a limited motor service to Rifredi.

Every report was listened to with interest and widely applauded. Discussion was brief and an Order of the Day was unanimously approved by the people of Sesto in which they assured the Mayor and the Giuntaof their support and unquestioning faith in the action taken for the present and future struggle and pointed out to all Liberated Italy the perfect functiong of the Sesto Giunta Comunale (off-shoot of the C.L.N.) and recommended their own administrators, the C.L.N. and members of the individual parties included in it, to establish communal autonomy by prompt and energetic intervention without which every organization became inoperative.

The meeting closed with brief addresses by the provincial delegates represented in the Giunta -Mario Garuglieri for the Communists, Mag. Cino Del Poggetto for the Socialists and Dr. Gian Carlo Zoli for the Demo-Christians. (See NAZIONE DEL POPOLO 26/3/45.)

3. Catholics and Politics.

The Easter Homily delivered by the Cardinal Archbishop Dalla Costa from the pulpit of the Florence Duomo had a distinct political intonation, despite that prelate's asseveration that the Church did not dabble in politics ("non si immischia nella politica"). The Church, he said, forbade its priests to belong to political parties and merely demanded respect for the sacred rights and liberties due to a Christian people. There were, he said, those who having left Christ wanted everybody else to do likewise. In order to combat these diabolical machinations the Nation has need of a Government which safeguarded the Catholic faith and this would be possible to have if true Christians voted for the right candidates. Thus, at least by implication, the political part of the Homily constituted an invitation to the faithful to vote Demo-Christian.

4. The Political Situation in Italy Viewed from Florence.

The political survey which follows is the work of two Italian collaborators who represent a liberal intellectual point of view.

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All forms and currents of present-day Italian political life can be found in the political life of Florence, and though the picture is on a much smaller scale, a glance at the city's political situation will give a comprehensive picture of the situation in general throughout the country.

Apart from the few who still cling to "Fascism", the mass of the population may be divided into two distinct sections:

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those who are interested in politics and those who are not. The latter are far more numerous than the former. This indifference in the masses is prevalent in all the cities of Tuscany and certainly reflects a general attitude. Its causes may be summarised as follows:-

1) 1) Fascist politics alienated Italians from their former active political life. An Italian proverb says: "Politics are like a woman of bad character."

To-day the masses find this more than ever a truism. Only a conscious reaction on their part will induce them to return to active participation in politics.

2) Side by side with conscious reaction, there is another form of unconscious reaction among individuals rather than the masses. The individual naturally wants peace in all its forms: political peace, moral, social, religious peace. As a reaction to wars militant politics being a form of fighting, the individual unconsciously detests them.

3) There are also a number of pratical reasons, for example: the head of a family must think of food for his family and not of politics; the daily round absorbs all energy; living has become so difficult that it means a daily fight to keep going.

These reasons explain the indifference of the great mass of the people towards national politics, and not only indifference but complete lack of interest. The indifference and lack of interest everywhere are, however, paradoxical it may seem, felt less in smaller localities than in the town; for in the provincial centres the appointment of the local Mayor at least arouses interest.

The political parties (in true fascist style) label the masses "indifferent" (essentiste or attendiste) which, naturally has no effect on the people who continue to be indifferent. It should also be noted that among the indifferent masses there are many inscribed in the parties (generally those of the Right); who after the first moment of enthusiasm, take no further part in the activities of their parties.

The following observations concern the present situation of the political parties:-

COMMUNIST PARTY: All who fear a second dictatorship in Italy are watching the Communist Party. Generally speaking, however, fears of the "communist danger" have been somewhat allayed not so much as a result of the policy of prudence followed by the party as of the fact that the party is in reality anything but flourishing. After the first wave of members (largely due to the influence of the Partisan movement, almost all "reds") the party gained no more adherents.

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The reasons for this lie in the disproportion between the many promises made by the Communists during the clandestine period and the pratical realizations reached under the new democracy. Trodden down under Fascism, the working class masses believed for several years in the paradise of anti-fascism (communist anti-fascism): to-day they are suffering from disillusionment. The cultured classes naturally attribute this

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to military defeat and moral crisis. The less well-to-do cannot reason in this way, and although they do not acknowledge it, they are beginning to think communism may be to blame (anti-fascist - communism).

The Communist policy of equilibrium is proving harmful to the party. Even those most favourably inclined were disgusted and surprised at recent events in Rome, the attack on the Viminale and on the Government of which the Communists are members; speculation on Roatta's escape; incidents at Caulonia in Calabria which UNRRA' instead of criticising approved and the ambiguous attitude towards the institutional question.

The impression in Florence is that instead of remaining the traditional opposition party, the Communists persist in taking part in a government which is in direct contrast with its principles.

SOCIALIST PARTY. The Socialists have certainly more possibilities and hope than the Communists. They have thrown themselves into a fight which may lead them to victory or defeat. The party, however, has serious defects in its practical politics:

a) It lacks a leader. Nenni cannot be considered an important personality. Moreover he is more Communist than Socialist.

b) It is bound too closely to Communism, which threatens to enslave the Socialists, a possibility many of the latter criticise.

c) Its exponents are not in complete agreement. Some aim at a centre bloc with the Party of Action. Others tend definitely towards the Left and Communism. The latter at present predominate.

PARTY OF ACTION. The Party of Action is, and always has been, in a critical state. In its original form of Liberal-Socialism it was well adapted to clandestine activities, but now, many of its elements are too liberal, while others are too socialist, or plainly communist. The party is little known by the people, especially of the countryside. It is, generally speaking, a new party, without a traditional name or political formula which could become a slogan.

THE LIBERAL PARTY. This party is very active in spite of impressions to the contrary. It suffers from reluctance to declare itself a party of the right, which would give it a clearly defined historical function, and from indecision on the institutional question. To-day many liberals declare themselves to be "too liberal" to belong to the party on these terms.

The salvation of the party lies in forsaking its indecision and declaring itself definitely a party of the right. A conservative party is necessary in Italy, and only the present liberal party could fill this function.

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THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT PARTY. This is the only party which is not rocking, or which is at least, not in a position to be criticised. It can count on powerful forces in Italy which at the moment are hidden, but which in future parliamentary contests, will make themselves felt. One of the triumphs of Christian Democracy has been the grant of the vote to women, which will give an advantage of 70% at least to the clerical party.

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This party has moreover the great advantage of having refrained from making promises during the clandestine period and proclaiming imprudently unattainable programmes. In this way party followers have not suffered disillusionment.

DEMOCRACY OF LABOUR. This is considered a very serious and moderate party, perhaps the most democratic party of present-day democratic Italy. It has, however, a small membership and does not carry out much propaganda. Its most flourishing group in Tuscany is at Siena. Its future depends on the mistakes of the other parties. It will certainly gain votes from those who have no definite party. It is, broadly speaking, the party of the non-political.

With regard to the C.L.N. it is important to study it closely in Florence in view of the importance of the Tuscan Committee. It was apparent immediately after the liberation of Florence that the entire democratic set-up in central and southern Italy was shaken by the Florentine atmosphere of partisans and a real clandestine organization. The president of the C.T.L.N., CARLO L. RACGHIANTI, became champion of the slogan "All powers to the Committee of Liberation" (whence came the pun "all powers to (C)arlo (L)udivico Ragghianti). This was, however, short-lived. The government crisis seriously weakened the Committees which have become the source of fruitless criticism or merely of public assistance work, without any efficacious political power. Actually they only represent a minority of the people.

What are the pratical results of the aforesaid? Two questions present themselves: The future of Italian democracy in general, and political elections in particular.

a) If the present situation continues, the chasm between the political parties and the government will grow still wider. In order to belong to the government, the parties will end by arousing less and less popular interest, since the people feel far removed from the present government. The opposition parties will not be in a position to interpret sceptical public opinion, because they are too impassioned and virulent in the general atmosphere of indifference. There sill thus be three blocs, the government (with the parties taking part), the opposition parties and public opinion. The first will be weak, the second virulent, the third even more indifferent. Where this state of affairs will lead, no one can say.

b) With regard to the pratical results of a future election, the possible attitude of the non-political masses must be borne in mind. Probably nearly everyone will vote, just because it is a novelty. But no one, or very few, of the indifferent voters will plump for Communism, but for parties of less decided outlook, as the liberal and labour democratic parties.

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ECONOMIC.

1. The Camera Confederale del Lavoro of Pisa.

The three main parties, Communist, Socialist and Christian Democrats are represented in the Pisa Camera del Lavoro. The heads of the parties affirm that their mutual relations are most cordial and that the pact of unity between the Communists and Socialists is being observed.

As elsewhere the Camera is divided into three Sections: Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

Agricultural Section. The director of this Section states that their most urgent problem is the replacement of livestock. The Germans carried off the greater part of the oxen north of the Arno, almost 30%. To solve this problem oxen have to be imported from the Marche and Sardinia. These animals are sold at prices 30-40% below current prices on the cattle market, which are to-day extremely high. According to the Camera del Lavoro it is necessary that these animals should be handed over to the share-croppers (mezzadri) by the proprietors; but the former require that such transactions should take place at the so-called estimated price of the previous years. The estimated price is the value that the animals are given in the proprietor's annual inventories. For instance, if a propreitor acquires a pair of oxen for 400,000 lire, he should (according to the Camera del Lavoro) hand it over to the share-cropper at the estimated price of say 20,000 lire. This is important when the animal is sold again, because it is customary for the owner to keep the estimated price, and the rest is considered profit and divided. So, to go back to our example, at a certain moment, the owner when selling the animal should keep 20,000 lire and the remaining 380,000 lire should go half to the proprietor and half to the peasant. Obviously the owners are bitterly opposed to this suggestion of the Camera del Lavoro.

Another problem to be tackled, according to the Camera del Lavoro, is the revision of the share-croppers' contracts, a revision that must be on a regional basis (that is valid for the whole of Tuscany). It is said that these contracts are not adapted to modern times, but that it would be more fair to attribute one third to the proprietors and two-thirds to the share-croppers (instead of half each, as before). Naturally the proprietors consider these proposals absurd, seeing that they bear all the original expenses and above all the vast accumulation of land taxes.

With regard to paid agricultural workers, the old collective agreement of a minimum wage (averaging 80-90 lire a day) has just expired. The Camera del Lavoro in drawing up new contracts would like to raise the rates of pay to at least 150-160 lire a

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Industrial Section. The average salary of an industrial workman is at present 170 lire a day, including all indemnities. In view of the tremendous increase in the cost of living, the Camera del Lavoro considers the rate of pay should be increased and hopes that the C.G.L. will back them up in this.

Commercial Section. In this section it should be pointed

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out that street-sellers have adhered in mass to the Camera del Lavoro, as their particular conditions demand more protection, while shop-assistants have on the whole abstained from joining.

According to the Secretary of the Camera del Lavoro employers have refused to guarantee work and continuation of remuneration to employees who join the national army. As a result, the workers have denounced the lack of political feeling of these employers.

Official details of unemployment are not available from the Camera del Lavoro, but from the Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro. Nevertheless the Camera states that the problem is more acute among clerical than among industrial workers, as the latter are engaged at present on different work connected with the nearby front and reconstruction (bridges, roads etc). The problem will become much more serious when the front recedes, and in the opinion of the Camera del Lavoro a complete plan to overcome the difficulty should be prepared now.

6. Florence Tobacco Manufactory.

The following information was furnished by the management of the local Manifatture dei Tabacchi.

The manufacture of tobacco in Italy is a State monopoly and its distribution is also organized by the State. For this purpose the country is divided into "compartimenti" whereby a certain district manufactures its own supplies and provides directly for the needs of its own consumers, analogous to the zoning system put into operation in England as a war measure.

The Manifatture dei Tabacchi of Florence, which looks after local requirements in this area has experienced the usual vicissitudes of war as is related hereunder.

Before the Emergency the Florence Tobacco Manufactory was located in its own large buildings in the Cascine. The following war damage was caused to these buildings:

a) a large shed and two warehouses burnt down by the Germans

b) about a million kgs. of tobacco burnt or taken away.

Subsequently the works in the Cascine were requisitioned by the General Headquarters of V Army, so that the manufactory was transferred to Via Guelfa 23, its former site, which during the last few years had only been used for storage.

The Via Guelfa manufactory produces on the following scale:

1000 kg. of "Serraglio" cigarettes per day
1000 " " "Nazionale" " " "
500 " "Nazionale" loose tobacco per day.

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This production permits a ration of 30 grams of tobacco per day for the city and the neighbouring communes. The excess is sent to the other Provincial and Regional localities.

The change of seat of the Manufactory has not necessitated a reduction in personnel. The actual number of workers is 1300 men and women. They have elected their own internal commission to represent them vis-à-vis the management. Wages, taking into account the various bonuses are:

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for men I32-I55 daily
" women 100-117 "

A consumers' co-operative has been created within the establishment, which has also taken upon itself to provide a frugal meal at midday at a minimum charge.

The Directors of the manufactory are anxious to have the buildings in the Cascine de-requisitioned, affirming that the V Army Command could find accommodation in the premises of the old Air Academy. If this happens they could produce 5000 kg. of finished products per day (double the present production). The establishment would not cease producing and therefore, the combined production of both factories would amount to 7500 kg. per day. Naturally the factory would have to engage more personnel, which would prove an advantage to the city of Florence.

For a daily production of 7500 kg. the Florence manufactory has sufficient reserves of tobacco in its warehouses for I2 months. For present production (2500 kg.) this reserve will be sufficient for 36 months.

Better production would bring about an increase in the State revenues as only 25% receipts are allowed to the factory for working expenses, labour etc., whilst 75% goes to the State.
(x in Via Guelfa).

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PUBLIC OPINION.

7. Press Meeting.

A...C. officials answered questions touching on the following subjects, among others, at this week's press meeting in Florence.

Street Lighting. There is no likelihood of an early resumption of street lighting in Florence. The question was asked because men had been seen busy at work on the city's lamp-posts and this was thought to be a prelude to the lifting of the black-out regulations.

Civil Mail to Ps/W. Mail to Italian Ps/W is immediately forwarded to Rome for sorting and A...C. is not in a position to say what happens to it after that stage. This in reply to complaints that letters to prisoners were not arriving regularly.

Trunks Telephonic communications with Rome cannot at present be made available to private subscribers.

Water Complaints regarding the nasty taste and smell of chlorinated water were met by a suggestion that the water be poured several times from one receptacle to another from a certain height.

8. Reactions to Street Regulations.

The issuance of regulations tending to improve circulation in the streets of Florence (see Report N° I2) does not seem to have produced any marked effect. People still walk as they like and cyclists continue to carry passengers on the cross-bar or pillion fashion. It may be that no serious attempt has as yet been made to enforce the regulations as D-Day coincided with the Festa of the Scoppio del Carro (see para. 13) and Sunday and Monday were holidays. It may therefore be too early to judge results. What looks certain, however, is that the number of traffic policemen will have to be considerably increased if the innately indisciplined Florentine is to be taught street behaviour.

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GENERAL.

9. Public Health.

The table referring to Consumption in Report N° 8, para I2, it should be made clear, gave the number of actual deaths from that disease in certain years. Figures now supplied by the L.C. for the Commune of Florence show how many cases were notified (notification of T.B. is compulsory) to the health authorities from I938 onwards. A comparison of both sets of figures,- see hereunder,- disclose the paradox that whereas notifications have regularly declined, deaths, on the contrary, have just as regularly increased.

Years	Notifications :	Deaths:
I937		482
I938	498	50I
I939	375	Figures not available
I940	268	" " "
I94I	3I7	" " "
I942	328	" " "
I943	3I2	805
I944	304	1,100
I945	63 (up to 28/2)	

N.B. There were no notifications during August and September I944 owing to the State of Emergency.

10. University Courses for Allied Troops.

Some time ago the Welfare Centre organized special courses at Florence University for Canadian soldiers. Now the American Military Command has arranged for the following courses to be held at the University:-

Monday: Italian in English (elementary)
Tuesday: Italian in English (advanced)
Wednesdays: History of Italian art (University course in English)

These courses, at which well known Florentine professors will give their services, are expected to last several months. They are quite informal - no entrance or leaving examination - and the lessons, which usually last about two hours, are more in the nature of conferences. In the past the attendance has been round about 200.

11. Internments and Expulsions.

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Year:	Notifications :	Deaths:
1937		482
1938	498	501
1939	375	Figures not available
1940	268	" " "
1941	317	" " "
1942	328	" " "
1943	312	805
1944	304	1,100
1945	63 (up to 28/2)	

N.B. There were no notifications during August and September 1944 owing to the State of Emergency.

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11. Internments and Expulsions.

It is learned from official sources 507 persons have been interned or expelled (100 miles south of the Arno) by the Allied authorities for political reasons or for collaboration with the enemy, from the Liberation of Florence up to the 28th February 1945.

Among these the best known are:-

ASSO Michele di Francesco
BATINI Aldighiero fu Dante
BULLI Enrico fu Guido
CIVELLI Francesco fu Emanuele
DE PAZZI Marchese Irene Roi di Giuseppe Roi

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FANTACHI Augusto di Pietro
FERRA Saverio di Giovanni
GALARDINI Pietro fu Edoardo
GINNASI POGGIOLINI Flaminio
LAGI Alessandro fu Alfonso
LAINA Giuseppe fu Generoso
MARZIALI Giov. Battista di Enrico
MAZZUCCATO Pietro fu Luigi
PEDANI Paolo di Angelo
PINTO Arturo fu Nicola
PUCCI Marchese Roberto fu Emilio
RICCIONI Gino di Domenico
RODINIS Umberto fu Matteo
SOFFICI Ardengo fu Giovanni
SORELLI Gino fu Luigi
TRIGONA Marchese Emanuele fu Giuseppe
ULIVELLI Renato fu Giovanni
VILLAROSI PESCIOLINI Conte Paolo fu Giuseppe

12. Resumption of Tram Service.

It is hoped that towards the 7th April a limited tram service will be running to transport workers between Florence and the surrounding districts.

The areas included will be Peretola, Careggi, Rovezzano, Grassina, Bagno a Ripoli, Antella, Galluzzo, Scandicci, and the routes between th. Victory Bridge to Piazza Cavour and the Iron Bridge. The other city lines will not be working for the moment, principally owing to the bad condition of the tram lines. The delay in re-establishing this service is due to the lack of electric power.

The number of trams running will be fixed in accordance with traffic requirements, and entrance will be forbidden to military personnel. Information regarding the price of the tickets and the hours of service will be given later.

I3. Easter Ceremony of the Scoppio del Carro.

The Easter ceremony of the "Scoppio del Carro" aroused unusual interest this year for it was the first time since I940 that this ancient Florentine custom had been observed. Large numbers of Allied soldiers and partisans lent additional animation to the scene. Moreover it was a novelty for countless little children who were seeing "la colombina" for the first time.

According to the old legend, a crusader, returning to Florence from the Holy Land with flints from the Sepulchre and a candle lighted at the Sacred Flame, rode backwards all the way so that the wind should not blow out the light. The people shouted "pazzo" (mad), and thus originated the name of, the

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PINTO Arturo fu Nicola
PUCCI Marchese Roberto fu Emilio
RICCIONI Gino di Domenico
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The ceremony on Easter Saturday consists in carrying the fire by means of a mechanical dove (symbolizing the Holy Spirit), to the Carro outside the Cathedral. A line is stretched from the High Altar to the Carro: as the "Gloria" is intoned at

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12 o' clock the dove is released from the Altar, flies along the wire, out through the open door, sets fire to the rockets in the Carro and returns to the Altar. Simultaneously the bells of the Cathedral and the city churches, silent since Thursday, ring out, and Easter begins. Tradition has it that if the dove accomplishes its mission without mishap the harvest will be good. So it is the concern of the country people as well as the town dwellers, and numbers come from the surrounding districts; this year they came on bicycles or trudged to town on foot.

The Carro, a very highly decorated, top-heavy erection, was taken early on Saturday morning to its place in front of the Cathedral by four magnificent white oxen kept for the purpose in the Cascine park. The sacred fire was carried in procession from SS. Apostoli - where the flints are preserved - to the Cathedral and deposited on the Altar. Towards 9 a.m. the square began to fill with people and by 11 o'clock the crowd was dense. Every place on the stands erected on one side was taken; all the windows, balconies and roof-tops overlooking the square were crammed with spectators. Among the onlookers was the Prefect of Florence. The scene was gay in the sun: crimson banners hung from the windows, coloured uniforms and the wide red scarves of the "Matteotti" partisans dotted the crowd; on the Cathedral steps the Carabinieri were ranged alongside the Gonfaloniers of the Commune in their medieval costumes with halberds and silver trumpets. Inside the Cathedral a huge crowd waited noisily and excitedly. No one seemed to take any notice of the High Mass. Suddenly with a bang and a burst of fire the dove whizzed down the nave, out through the door and flashed back. The old Carro let out volleys of explosions, filling the square with smoke, while up in the Cathedral gallery the choir sang of the resurrection of Christ (though no one listened) and the bells of the city pealed out.

After the fire brigade was satisfied that every rocket had exploded, the oxen with their scarlet and gold trappings and coronets of flowers, were harnessed to the Carro and ambled slowly away through the streets lined with enthusiastic onlookers. Overhead electric and telephone wires had been carefully removed to allow the passage of the Carro. Allied Military Police were kept busy directing and diverting traffic. One London Red Hat looking rather warm was heard to exclaim: "Phew, I hope no more of these fêtes come along, there were enough of them for me in France, but this country beats the lot. Wot a crowd. Tell 'em to go to the left and they all go to the right." But it was a good humoured crowd, well pleased with the "colombina", and the general consensus of opinion was that there had been seldom, if ever, such a festive Scoppio del Carro.

14. <u>New Arno Bridge, the "Ponte della Vittoria"</u>

The plan of the first bridge to be reconstructed over the Arno has been selected. It will replace the former Ponte della

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14. <u>New Arno Bridge, the "Ponte della Vittoria"</u>

The plan of the first bridge to be reconstructed over the Arno has been selected. It will replace the former Ponte della Vittoria. Forty-three designs were submitted in an open competition to a committee composed of leading architects and engineers, among them Capt. Enthoven R.E. of A.M.G., presided over by Prof Gaetano Pieraccini, Mayor of Florence.

A twofold purpose seems to have inspired the decision to rebuild this bridge first. From the pratical viewpoint the bridge serves as the principle link between the wide avenues

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which surround the city each side of the river and carry the heavier traffic, and is the converging point of the Lung'Arno roads which border the riversides from one end of the town to the other. It also stands at the entrance to the Cascine Park, an immense stretch of gardens, fields and woods and the favourite haunt of Florentines all the year round. It thus has a setting of green.

In planning the new bridge the architects have endeavoured to keep these two factors in mind and have named it "architettura da giardino" (garden architecture"). The design shows the bridge of three spans, simple in line, giving an effect of lightness and strength.

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APPENDIX I

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF LUCCA, TOWN AND PROVINCE

The following information was obtained by an Italian collaborator of P.W.B. by means of a questionnaire distributed via the local Employers Federation to the more important industrial firms in Lucca and Lucca Province. The questionnaire was as follows:-

(1) Name of industry, legal constitution, capital, head offices.
(2) Normal production.
(3) Export markets.
(4) War damage, destruction of buildings, plant etc. German looting; Allied requisitions.
(5) If and when production ceased. If and when production has been restarted.
(6) Labour employed and at present being employed; wages; existence of internal factory committee.
(7) Chief needs for restoring production. What material and how much is needed in order to start production.

The following replies were received:-

MOLINO PARDINI

(1) L. PARDINI & SONS - Limited Partnership (Società in Nome Collettivo) Head office: LUCCA - Via Vittorio Veneto 33.

(2) Mill for grinding cereals at S. PIETRO A VICO - LUCCA. capacity: 750 quintals in 24 hours.

(3) In normal times products from mill exported to nearly all the regions of Italy and Italian colonies.

(4) All the buildings, plant and machinery comprising the mill, warehouses and silos blown up by mines and totally destroyed on 19th August 1944 by German armed forces.

(5) Production ceased as from above date and it has not been possible to start again.

(6) The firm normally employed 28-30 workers and 4 clerks for administration. At present it has no employees and no factory committee exists.

(7) To start production (see point 2) [illegible]

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(2) Normal production.
(3) Export markets.
(4) War damage, destruction of buildings, plant etc. German looting, Allied requisitions.
(5) If and when production ceased. If and when production has been restarted.
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(5) Production ceased as from above date and it has not been possible to start again.

(6) The firm normally employed 28-30 workers and 4 clerks for administration. At present it has no employees and no factory committee exists.

(7) To start production (see point 2) the entire establishment, plant and machinery will have to be reconstructed as not one useable could be salvaged.

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SOCIETA CUCIRINI CANTONI COAT

(1) SOCIETA CUCIRINI CANTONI COAT - Joint Stock Company (Soc. Anonima per Azioni); factory at ACQUALCALDA (LUCCA); head offices: MILAN, Via Petrarca 20. Capital: Lire 122,500,000.

(2) Normal Production: Sewing cottons for embroidery and hosiery. Present production: reels, windowsash cords, basting thread and mending yarn.

(3) Near East; Africa and South America.

(4) Removal of 215 motors, raw materials, half-finished goods and finished goods; looting and destruction caused by sappers (guastatori) and shelling.

(5) Work completely suspended 2nd July, 1944. Reopening of the factory 6th September 1944 for repairs; production re-started 15th October, 1944. The factory has never been requisitioned.

(6) Workers number about 3,100 (still on the firm's lists); at present about 650 employed on shift work.

(7) Raw materials - these have already been acquired in Sicily.
Repair of war damage - this is being carried out.
Electric power - own turbines 35-40 Kw.
75 Kw supplied by SELT from 22 hours - 06 hrs.
From first fortnight of March SELT to supply 300-350 Kw during the 24 hours.
Normal power (carico): 1,500 Kw.
Wages at Union rates.
A factory committee exists.
The factory at Pontedera (a branch of the Lucca factory) was completely destroyed in January 1944; it employed about 350 workers.

FRATELLI MANDOLI

(1) FRATELLI MANDOLI - Threshing Mill.

(2) Threshing capacity - 500 quintals of corn in 24 hours.

(3) Italy and colonies.

(4) Mill destroyed by German armed forces 13th August 1944.

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(2) Threshing capacity - 500 quintals of corn in 24 hours.

(3) Italy and colonies.

(4) Mill destroyed by German armed forces 13th August 1944.

(5) Production ceased 13th August 1944, no possiblity at present of restarting.

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(6) Male workers paid according to the Contratto Collettivo di Lavoro.
No factory committee exists.

(7) Complete reconstruction of the buildings and machine plant is necessary to start production.

SOCIETA ANONIMA FILATURA DI QUIESA

(1) SOCIETA ANONIMA FILATURA DI QUIESA; capital: Lire 900,000; head office: QUIESA - LUCCA.

(2) Normal production: 200,000 kg of combed wool and 300,000 kg of unwashed wool (lane sucide e saltate).

(3) Exports immediately preceding and during the present war to Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia.

(4) Little or no damage of import nce.

(5) Production interrupted only during last days of German domination, and started again - at a reduced rate owing to lack of raw material - immediately after liberation of the zone.

(6) Employees consisted and still consist almost entirely of women, who receive the following rates of pay including various indemnities fixed to date:

Workers engaged in preparing rings, winding twisting, reel-work	L.93.20	per day
" " " dyeing and packing	L.94.80	" "
" " " combing	L.100	" "
men engaged in combing	L.134.40	" "
porters	L.133.20	" "
drivers	L.154	" "
trained stokers	L.149.20	" "
doorkeepers	L.138.90	" "

Up to the present no factory committee exists.

(7) Regular and sufficient assignment of raw materials and necessary stocks for manufacture of same particularly:- wool in raw state, soda Solvay - various colouring materials - soap - sulphate of soda - coal or lignite - lubricating oils - sulphuric acid - formic acid - peroxide etc.

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(1) SOCIETA ANONIMA FILATURA DI QUIESA; capital: Lire 900,000; head office: QUIESA - LUCCA.

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(3) Exports immediately preceding and during the present war to Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia.

(4) Little or no damage of importance.

(5) Production interrupted only during last days of German domination, and started again - at a reduced rate owing to lack of raw material - immediately after liberation of the zone.

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" " " dyeing and packing.....L.94.80 " "
" " " combing.....L.100 " "
men engaged in combing.....L.134.40 " "
porters.....L.133.20 " "
drivers.....L.154 " "
trained stokers.....L.149.20 " "
doorkeepers.....L.138.90 " "

Up to the present no factory committee exists.

(7) Regular and sufficient assignment of raw materials and necessary stocks for manufacture of same particularly:- wool in raw state, soda Solvay - various colouring materials - soap - sulphate of soda - coal or lignite - lubricating oils - sulphuric acid - formic acid - peroxide etc.

OFFICINA MECCANICA RAGIONIERE NERI GIUSEPPE

(1) OFFICINA MECCANICA RAGIONIERE GIUSEPPE NERI - LUCCA

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(2) Normally the best equipped mechanical engineering business in the province - possessing a large quantity of modern machinery for constructing machines for different industries and spare parts - specialising in the construction of machinery for sewing thread industry and exporting sametto Brazil, Alexandria (Egypt) and Turkey.

(3) See above.

(4) Buildings totally destroyed - Germans carried off a large proportion of the machinery and destroyed the rest.

(5) Production ceased 23rd July, 1944, when destruction was carried out. Work has not started again.

(6) 40 workers employed; wages paid according to Carta del lavoro.

(7) To start production: Financial means and supply of materials for rebuilding the establishment are needed, also funds for buying machinery and equipment to replace that destroyed. It is impossible to forecast production.

DITTA MADDALENI E CO. FONDERIA E COSTRUZIONI MECCANICHE.

(1) SOCIETA in Acc. Semplice "Maddaleni" e Co. Fonderia e Costruzioni Meccaniche: company capital: L. 257,370; Foundry and offices in BORGO GIANNOTTI - LUCCA.

(2) Normal production of cast iron: about 30 tons per month; other castings about 2 tons per month. Production partly sold and partly used in the Society's own workshop which constructed various machines and spare parts for the Merchant Marine, machinery for maccheroni factories, for thread industry, for paper manufacture etc.

(3) No exports.

(4) Premises (immobili) almost totally destroyed by the Germans; 9 machines carried off and many others damaged.

(5) Production ceased the end of June 1944 and has not started again.

(6) About 50 workers employed consisting of workmen, apprentices

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(4) Buildings totally destroyed - Germans carried off a large proportion of the machinery and destroyed the rest.

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(3) No exports.

(4) Premises (immobili) almost totally destroyed by the Germans; 9 machines carried off and many others damaged.

(5) Production ceased the end of June 1944 and has not started again.

(6) About 50 workers employed consisting of workmen, apprentices and labourers. Wages paid according to contract. At present 8 workers employed on repair work.

(7) To start production material for roofing (tiles etc.) is needed for the buildings; also foundry coke and graphite for casting. (The present amount of coke and graphite would

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only last a short time.
The firm could produce about 15 tons of cast iron per month, about 2 tons of other cast metal and a good output of various machines and spare parts.

BALDISSERRI CAVALIERE ARAMIS

(1) BALDISSERRI CAVALIERE ARAMIS, (SUCCESSORE AI FF.LLI BALDISSERRI & C.) - prize-winning Italian firm of sewing thread. Private firm owned by Cav. Aramis BALDISSERRI; head office and firm in MARLIA (Capannori - prov. of Lucca), Villa Poetti. Capital: equipment and industrial plant and adequate funds.

(2) Normal production: Kg. 36,000 of thread per annum.

(3) Export markets: Albania, Spain, Hungary.

(4) On 6th January, 1944 during an air raid, bombs fell on the firm's establishment, at that time in LUCCA - S. Concordio Contrada, Via Lorenzo Nottolini 1 - and destroyed most of the raw materials, including thread and the machinery and equipment.

(5) Production ceased on 6th January, 1944, as a result of damage, particularly the serious damage to the buildings, which did not belong to the owner of the firm but to the firm of BERTOLLI. Machinery and equipment were salvaged from the ruins and repaired. These have been placed in rented buildings, in MARLIA CAPANNORI, VILLA POETTI. Production will begin again as soon as the steam boiler is installed.

(6) Workers consisted of 30 women employees; wages fixed by collective contracts.

(7) To start production, all raw materials necessary for working thread are needed, particularly:
a) coke - about Kg. 150 per month
b) yarn - kg. 3,000 per month
c) all other raw materials for finishing processes.

The firm could produce sewing cottons, reels of cotton, skeins of thread for basting, at the rate of Kg. 36,000

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BALDISSERRI & C.) - prize-winning Egyptian type of sewing thread. Private firm owned by Cav. Aramis BALDISSERRI; head office and firm in MARLIA (Capannori - prov. of Lucca), Villa Poetti. Capital: equipment and industrial plant and adequate funds.

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S.A. LUCCHESE INDUSTRIA FILATI

(1) Società Anonima LUCCHESE INDUSTRIA FILATI; Head Office LUCCA ACQUACALDA; Capital: 2,000,000 lire.

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(2) Normal production: daily output 300 dozen stockings, stocking yarn 600 Kg; sewing thread 150 Kg.

(3) Exports goods to the Balkans.

(4) Two houses destroyed and buildings damaged. Particularly dyeing and stocking weaving departments by German mines. Plants mined were a "Cornwall" boiler and three mercerised cotton machines; the boiler and two of the machines are being repaired, the third has been completely destroyed. Part of the goods were stolen by the Germans.

(5) Production ceased June 1944 and began again on a very small scale in December 1944.

(6) Normal number of workers: 150, at present 14. Wages: for men 7.50 L. an hour, for women 3.50 L. There is no internal committee.

(7) With partial reopening, employing about 50 workers, production could reach 250 kg of sewing thread, stockings and twisted thread.

FORNACI DI CALCE DI S. CERBONE, PROPRIETA' BERTOLLI

(1) Fornace di Calce di S. Cerbone, owned by the Bertolli Bank of Lucca. Capital: 20,000,000 lire.

(2) Normal production: about 300 quintals of lime daily.

(3) Home markets only.

(4) The plant received no damage.

(5) Production ceased in August 1944.

(6) Number of workers 20. Wages averaged 90 lire a day; there is no internal Committee.

(7) Production could be started if coal adapted to the furnaces could be supplied, such as: Rubly Culm, Billy Duff, small anthracite and coke. About 250 tons of coal needed per month to produce 900 tons of hydraulic lime and ground lime (calce macinata) monthly.

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being repaired, the third has been completely destroyed. Part of the goods were stolen by the Germans.

(5) Production ceased June 1944 and began again on a very small scale in December 1944.

(6) Normal number of workers: 150, at present 14. Wages: for men 7.50 L. an hour, for women 3.50 L. There is no internal committee.

(7) With partial reopening, employing about 50 workers, production could reach 250 kg. of sewing thread, stockings and twisted thread.

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S.A. BERTOLLI INDUSTRIA LEGNAMI AFFINI FERR. E MESTICHERI

(1) Società Anonima Bertolli; Head Office: Borgo Gianotti 6, Lucca. Capital lire 950,000 (owned by the Francesco Bertolli Bank, Lucca).

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(2) Saw-mill normally producing 10 to 20 cubic metres of semi-worked wood.

(3) Home markets only.

(4) Buildings destroyed but machinery almost intact. At present part of the saw-mill has been requisitioned by the 175th Engr. G.S.

(5) Production ceased in August 1944.

(6) Number of workers: 14. Wages: 100 lire per day. The following types of wood are needed to start production again: pitch-pine, poplar, mahogany, redwood, walnut, pine, chestnut etc. Local, industrial and artisan needs would thus be met.

DITTA ADOLFO GIURLANI

(1) MOLINO ADOLFO GIURLANI; Head Office: Borgo Giannotti, Lucca.

(2) Normally the mill ground 850 quintals of cereals daily; the plant was completely modernized in 1939-1940.

(3) Exported to Tuscany, Lazio, Sardinia, Cirenaica and Libya.

(4) Buildings and plant damaged: German looting, later requisitioning by the Allies: the Germans blew up the sifting and grinding departments and took away flour and machinery.

(5) Production ceased 26th July 1944.

(6) About 40 workers and 7 clerks employed.

(7) Daily output could reach 400-500 quintals in remaining buildings, if salvaged machinery could be repaired and essential machinery lacking were available.

MANIFATTURA ITALIANA DI JUTA

(1) Manifattura Italiana di Juta S.P.A. Head Office: Piazza Annunziata 5/9, Genoa. Local Office: Ponte a Moriano, Lucca.

(2) Normally production consisting of weaving of vegetable

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(5) Production ceased in August 1944.

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(2) Normal Production: consisting of weaving of vegetable fibres e.g., jute, hemp, flax, broom etc. 250,000 Kg. of manufactured against 300,000 of raw materials per month.

(3) About 90% sent to home markets, the rest to European and Overseas markets and a few years ago also American markets.

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(4) About 70% of the buildings and 85% of the plant was seriously damaged (chiefly enemy demolition): all raw materials and manufactured goods have been completely destroyed or stolen; also machine parts, stocks etc. stolen mostly by the Germans and on a smaller scale by civilians.

(5) Production ceased 18th June 1944 owing to serious damage to power plant from bombing. On 27th September the managers engaged some of the workers to salvage machinery. At present one of the three hydro-electric power plants is in working order also part of the machinery for carding and a few spindles so the factory could start production on a small scale if the necessary raw materials were available.

(6) Normally 1,200 workers were employed and 20 clerks. At present about 100 workers and 50 clerks are employed. Up to October 1944 an Internal Commission functioned freely elected by the workers. Wages, given according to skill and fixed by collective contract for the industry raised to meet the present cost of living.

(7) To start production the following are needed:

(a) Permission to use own electric power.
(b) Certain quantity of raw material (tiles, timber and glass) so that at least a quarter of the 26,000 sq. metres might be repaired.
(c) Raw materials: hemp, national product in the pools in Provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento, as is seen by the Ministerial Decree of 7th October 1944 (G.U.12/12 Nº 93) which fixed prices for agricultural campaign of 1944, further confirmed in price list of 15/1/45 by A.M.G. for aforesaid provinces.

Present production could be 500-600 kg. of hemp thread for ropes: 250-300 kg. of finer thread for weaving and twisted thread. Production of finer threads with later on additional 600 to 700 kg. of thread for weaving, could reach a daily output of 700 to 800 kg. of thread for finished sacks.

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APPENDIX II

VISIT TO THE FATTORIA DI COLLINA, COMUNE DI CALENZANO

The Fattoria or farm is attached to a spacious villa, built in the 15th century for the Salviati family. It is situated on a dominating spur in the Val di Marina, which runs almost due north out of the fertile plain between Florence and Pistoia. Following the road up the valley from Calenzano, the rich cultivated land and pastures are soon left behind and give place to small patches of ploughed earth. The olive trees and vines are to be found on the natural and artificial terraces. The Val di Marina is flanked on the east by a soaring mountain; the Muggero, and on the west by a great treeless massif appropriately called La Calvana (the bald mountain).

The valley was the scene of considerable partisan activity while it was occupied by the Germans and the Fattoria di Collina was not only a hiding place for patriots but a bountiful depot of foodstuffs which helped to keep them alive during the hard winter months. When the Allies finally arrived on the scene they did so in a manner which caused a far speedier departure by the Germans than they had intended. While the German commander was still convinced that the nearest British force was miles away in the plain below, he was suddenly notified of the appearance of a number of jeeps on the summit of the Muggero, well above and to the rear of his position. His hasty retreat was somewhat delayed when the village priest and two parishioners blew up the bridge on the only road leading out of the top of the valley.

The Fattoria di Collina comprises 1,420 hectares of land, 800 of which is wooded, 200 pasture and 420 cultivated. It produced an annual average of 2,000 quintals of wheat, 1,200 quintals of wine and 150 of olive oil and owned 300 cattle and about 1,300 sheep. Like most properties in this area it has been fortunate in not suffering excessive damage from the German occupation. Of 90 head of cattle which were taken away, there were 20 pairs of draught animals of which 18 pairs have now been replaced by purchases. The owner expects that in two years the herd will be at its full strength. The sheep population was not diminished. There were only two farm houses badly damaged. Damage to crops was negligible.

The landlord complained that a certain amount of damage was now being done to the property by an American division which

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tivated land and pastures are soon left behind and give place to small patches of ploughed earth. The olive trees and vines are to be found on the natural and artificial terraces. The Val di Marino is flanked on the east by a soaring mountain, the Muggero, and on the west by a great treeless massif appropriately called La Calvena (the bald mountain).

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The landlord complained that a certain amount of damage was now being done to the property by an American division, which is at rest in the valley. He estimated that about 40 hectares of his land were occupied by troops for camps and training grounds and the damage to crops, vines and olive trees on this part of his land he thought would result in a loss of production of 10%.

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Another source of damage was wood-cutting by patriots living out during the winter and now by troops. It would not appear, however, from a casual survey or from the account of the landlord and his bailiff that any serious losses had been suffered on this estate, which was said to be typical, in this respect, of others of this region.

The landlord and his bailiff were asked by a F.W.B. officer to assess the political tendencies among the peasants in the district. They said that of the 49 contadini on the estate, 10 were Communists and 39 Christian Democrats. There was little Communist propaganda and only one peasant was to their knowledge doing any. They gave varying estimates of party strengths in different villages. In Settimello (2,500 inhabitants) they estimated that 90% were Communist, in Fosdinia about 50%, in Carraia 20%. In general they made a distinction among workers on the land, between the "Mezzadri" most of whom are Christian Democrats and the agricultural labourers, most of whom are Communists. The other parties count for little or nothing. In the whole Commune of 5 to 6,000 people, there are but 17 Socialists.

In November-December some of the peasants on the estates were slow in handing over their dues in kind under the mezzadria contract, but the bailiff had now no complaints. The landlord declared that the situation was very different to that on another of his estates near Rosaibonsi (Siena) where the Communist Mayor has instructed the peasants not to respect their mezzadria pact.

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APPENDIX III

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE ACTION PARTY
(continued from last report).

Prof. Avv. Piero CALAMANDREI
Born: Florence, 21st April 1889.
University Professor and Lawyer.

Not having belonged to any party prior to Fascism, Calamandrei openly opposed it from the very beginning, even before the March on Rome. In 1922, together with Salvemini, the Rosselli brothers, Ernesto Rossi and Nello Traquandi, he was amongst the founders of the Circolo di Cultura in Florence that was burnt down and suppressed by the Fascists on 31st January 1924. In that year he belonged to the National Union of Anti-Fascists whose President was Giovanni Amendola and he was a member of their Directive Council. He also belonged to the group of Anti-Fascist Combattenti that in 1934 emerged from the Associazione Nazionale Combattenti. He was amongst the founders and editors of the first clandestine anti-Fascist paper Non mollare (No yielding). In 1925-26 he was repeatedly threatened with physical violence because of his anti-fascist attitude and had to remove his most important papers from his legal office to save them from destruction.

During the whole of the Fascist period he kept in close touch with the clandestine movements and especially through Nello Rosselli with the Florentine one known as Giustizia e Libertà. He was among the founders of the Liberal Socialist movement whose headquarters were at Calogero and which subsequently merged into the Action Party. In 1940 and 1943 he was twice denounced by anonymous spies for defeatism and offence to the Duce. In April 1943, on the eve of his arrest while under police surveillance, he was invited by the Rector of the University to write a letter of homage to Mussolini, without which "his personal safety could not be guaranteed" but he, instead of writing the required letter handed in his resignation as a professor and left Florence. During the period of Badoglio, he was nominated Rector of the University and National Commissioner of Lawyers by the Minister Severi. During the Republican period with a warrant for his arrest out against him, he was forced to leave Florence in October 1943 and remained in hiding in various places in Umbria and Tuscany while keeping in close contact with the Roman clandestine movements.

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During the whole 20 years of Fascism, not only did he never ask for, but he repeatedly refused the membership card and was only allowed to teach at the University because he had

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become a Professor in 1915 before it was necessary to be a Fascist. He was however, consistently excluded from the University commissions and academies.

He has been a member of the Action Party ever since its clandestine foundation. His was amongst the signatures on the manifestatos of solidarity with Croce, Salvemini, Albertini, and Donati during 1924-25.

Has published numerous literary and legal works, some of which have been translated into other languages.

Prof. Avv. Carlo FURNO
Born: Florence 25/4/1913.
Lawyer and University Professor

Born and bred in an anti-Fascist family (his father was a well-known socialist) he got in touch in Milan with Giustizia e Libertà. In 1938 he joined the Liberal Socialist movement of which he became the Florentine Director after the arrests of 1942. From its constitution he represented the Action Party (with which Liberal Socialism had merged) in the Comitato Inter-Partiti.

Arrested in May 1943 he was liberated on the 27th of July. He was elected the first member of the Provisional and then of the Executive Committee and during the clandestine period he continued to represent the Party in the C.T.L.N. until November, paying particular attention to the Press. He was president of the Plenipotentiary Delegation of the C.T.L.N. which greeted the Allies on their arrival in Florence and which organized the south side of the city during the emergency.

He collaborated with Libertà the Party's clandestine organ and now contributed to the Nazione del Popolo of Florence.

Avv. Enrico BOCCI
Born: Florence 1896
Lawyer

An artillery Lieutenant during the war of 1914-18, he was decorated with the bronze medal. After the war he was one of the founders of the Unione Democratica Italiana with Nello Rosselli, Piero Calamandrei, the Niccoli brothers, Calasso and

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He was wanted as a hostage in November 1944. Having been the principal operator of the clandestine radio system, he was

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arrested by the German S.S. with Piccagli, Morandi, Campoloni and Gilda Le Rocca, and although tortured by the S.S. neither he nor his companions gave them any information. . He was deported to Germany and no further news of him is available.

Dr. Raffaello RAMAT
Born: Viterbo June 26th 1905.
Professor of Letters.

A professor of letters and literary critic he made a particular study of Alfieri, Petrarca, Ariosto, Foscolo and Secchetti and contributed to the Nuova Italia and Civiltà Moderna, Leonardo etc. He was co-editor of the magazine Argomenti, which was suppressed for anti-fascism in 1941. He published a book called Sismundi e il Mito di Ginevra.

After having been a member of various anti-fascist groups, since 1938 he identified himself with the Liberal-Socialist current. He was arrested in 1942 and condemned after various months of prison to the "confino". He had been particularly active in disseminating propaganda among students and peasants before the 8th of September and after in the military organization.

He was arrested by the S.S. accused of plotting with the rebels, but was released and remained in hiding until 11th August when he returned to Florence in the partisan formation Sinigallia.

At present he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Florence Section. He is also a member of the Consiglio della Federazione Nazionale della Scuola.

Edoardo FALLACI
Born: Florence 14/5/1904.
Steel worker and syndical organizer

From his youth up he has been in conflict with Fascism and was wounded by the Fascists in 1923. Although not a registered Socialist, he collaborated with them in Brescia, Turin and Milan in 1934-35 and contributed to the clandestine press of Giustizia e Libertà. Having lost contact in 1942, he worked with Communist elements until August 1943 when he joined the Action Party for which he has worked ever since.

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Professor of Letters.

A professor of letters and literary critic he made a particular study of Alfieri, Petrarca, Ariosto, Foscolo and Sacchetti and contributed to the Nuova Italia and Civiltà Moderna, Leonardo etc. He was co-editor of the magazine Argomenti, which was suppressed for anti-fascism in 1941. He published a book called Sismundi e il Mito di Ginevra.

After having been a member of various anti-fascist groups, since 1938 he identified himself with the Liberal-Socialist current. He was arrested in 1942 and condemned after various months of prison to the "confino". He had been particularly active in disseminating propaganda among students and peasants before the 8th of September and after in the military organization.

He was arrested by the S.S. accused of plotting with the rebels, but was released and remained in hiding until 11th August when he returned to Florence in the partisan formation Sinigallia.

At present he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Florence Section. He is also a member of the Consiglio della Federazione Nazionale della Scuola.

Edoardo FALLACI
Born: Florence 14/5/1904.
Steel worker and syndical organizer

From his youth up he has been in conflict with Fascism and was wounded by the Fascists in 1923. Although not a registered Socialist, he collaborated with them in Brescia, Turin and Milan in 1934-35 and contributed to the clandestine press of Giustizia e Libertà. Having lost contact in 1942, he worked with Communist elements until August 1943 when he joined the Action Party for which he has worked ever since. During the Badoglian period, he headed the hunting down of "squadristi" in the Galileo works and was nominated by the Internal Commission to represent it in the Syndicates.

Arrested during the 45 days (from 25th July to 8th September 1943) for having headed the movement at the Galileo, a strike of protest caused him to be released after 2 days.

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He was again arrested in February 1944 and remained more than 2 months in prison. A member of the " Associazione per la Protezione dei Prigionieri" he organized labourers, employees and city squads in the zones of Acone, Montegiovi etc.

He entered the Executive Committee of the Action Party as soon as he got out of prison (May 1944) and is still an active member in the syndical field. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the "Camera Confederale del Lavoro" of Florence.

Carlo CAMPOLMI
Born: Florence 25/7/1905.
Technical employee of the FF.SS. (State Railway)

At 16 he joined the Federazione Giovanile Republicana, passing later into the Republican Party and serving as a member of the Federazione Provinciale until the Fascist law, dissolving all parties, went into effect.

He then joined the clandestine struggle until the Action Party was founded. He was a member of the Military Commission of the Party, which organized in Tuscany the Patriot Bands (Brigate "Giustizia e Libertà") and he also directed the information office in liaison with the Allied Command, until he was arrested in Florence on 7th June 1944 in Piazza Azeglio. It was on this occasion that Capt. Italo Piccagli and Lt. Morandi were killed. Campolmi, whilst waiting for his sentence was interned in the concentration camp at Carpi. During the trip, which was to take him to Germany, he managed to escape at Verona and to cross the enemy lines on the 18th November 1944. On reaching Florence he immediately resumed his political activity and is at present a member of the Executive Committee of the Action Party of which he is a representative on the C.T.L.N.

Rita FASOLA
Born: Turin 21/1/1905.
Woman Professor of Philosophy.

She entered the Liberal-Socialist group of Florence in 1939 which later became the Action Party, and collaborated with both uninterruptedly. She was arrested in December 1943 and kept in prison until the end of February 1944. During the clandestine period she was active in propaganda, organizing, assisting Allied ex-prisoners, obtaining military information for the Partisans and acting as liaison with anti-fascist elements detained in prison

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Carlo CAMPOLMI

Born: Florence 25/7/1905.
Technical employee of the FF.SS. (State Railway)

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Nello TRAQUANDI

Born: Florence 11/10/1898.
Secretary of the State Railway (FF.SS.)

Enrolled in the irredentist society " Trento e Trieste" in 1912 he took part in the world war and was wounded. In 1920 he became a member of the Republican Party and in 1924 he

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founded the Italia Libera movement which became clandestine after 3rd January 1925. He took a particular interest in the clandestine newspaper Non mollare. In the Aventine period he was secretary of the parliamentary opposition of Florence. After the transformation of the Italia Libera movement into Giustizia e Libertà, he continued to be a member of the Executive Committee and was the representative for Tuscany on the Central Committee.

He was arrested on October 30th 1930 and condemned for conspiracy against the powers of the State to 7 years detention, after which he was sent to the confine in the island of Ponza, from which he was only liberated after the 25th July 1943. Elected to the Executive Committee of the Action Party during the clandestine period he was particularly active in the radio services and in procuring false documents and was the administrator and cashier of the Party.

As he was wanted as a hostage, but could not be found, the S.S. out of spite, barbarously murdered his brother Fernando on May 1st. He is at present a member of the Giunta Comunale to which he was nominated by the C.T.L.N. during the clandestine period. He is also on the Executive Committee of the Party and is a Counsellor of the Lega Italiana dei Diritti dell'Uomo and a member of the Commissione Compartimentale of the Railwaymen's Union.

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 29 March 1945.

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 29 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 61

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. The Pope's Speech in St. Peter's Square on March 18th 1945

In his speech from the balcony of St. Peter's, Rome, on Sunday afternoon, March 18th, Pope Pius XII urged the people of Rome to return to prayer and the practice of their religion, condemned the black market in no uncertain terms, made a plea for a lenient peace and repeatedly warned against pride, greed, apathy and laxness of morals and faith. The speech included a note of warning as to the dangers lying in the post-armistice period.

The passages which have a significance other than a religious one are hereinafter quoted, in translation:

On the black market:

"Let not one of you be among those who see in this immense calamity which has befallen the human race nothing but a propitious occasion to enrich themselves dishonestly, exploiting the hunger and need of their impoverished brothers, augmenting prices ad infinitum in order to acquire scandalous sums. Look at their hands; they are stained with blood, the blood of widows and orphans, the blood of children and adolescents retarded in their development by malnutrition and hunger; the blood of thousands upon thousands of unfortunates from every walk of life whom they have massacred with their ignoble markets. This blood, like the blood of Abel, cries out to Heaven against these new Cains. And on their hands this blood will remain indelible, as will remain the unpardonable crime in the depths of their conscience, until they will have acknowledged, wept, expiated and made reparation in so far as such a great evil is reparable."

On the international situation and a lenient peace:

"This is the evil spirit which pits itself against the spirit of God hoping to banish the Kingdom of Christ from the earth; to deify material forces in order to abolish not only from the life of the people, but still more, from international relationships, all essential distinction between good and evil, between justice and injustice.....

"There is no other road to salvation except by the repudiation of the idolatry of absolute nationalism, pride of race and blood, and the hegemonious desire of possessing land, except to turn with resolution towards brotherhood, which spirit is founded in the cult of the holy Father of mankind, and in which the ideals, too long opposed, of rights and duty, privileges and balances, harmonize in justice and charity.

But the reconciliation of peoples can have no guarantee of stability unless

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But the reconciliation of peoples can have no guarantee of stability unless accomplished with sincerity and generosity. We cannot even suppose that after so many sad events, there should be no one who will give way to the temptation of profiting by present conditions to turn them to his own advantage to the detriment of the dictates of justice, the organization of Peace....."

On the approaching end of the war and the dangers of the post-armistice period:

".....The path leading from the struggle to the cessation of hostilities, from the Armistice to Peace, is yet buried in shadows which may disguise surprise

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and danger. . . But in the end, and may it be soon, the hour will come. The hour appointed by God, the hour hastened by prayers and worthiness of the elect.... May this hour find you prepared.....".

Applause and cries of "Viva Il Papa" were the only demonstrations observed by the two PWB officers who mingled with the immense crowd which filled the entire square. When the speech was over, waves of applause echoed through the colonnades. Then slowly and in an orderly fashion the people made their way quietly out of the square. They streamed quitely past the barriers - families with children, and bicycles, soldiers, among them many in Allied uniforms. Young and old, pious parochial groups, groups shuffling along the side of the street bearing their small white placards, some crosses, chanting a litany as they returned to their parishes. Pious and grave humanity stretching in a solid unhurried, and calm mass from the steps of St. Peter's down the wide Via della Conciliazione to the Castel Sant'Angelo and beyond as far as the eye could see.

The white placards carried aloft by the crowd bore such legends as "Viva Il Papa, Saviour of Rome"... "Viva Pio XII, the Workers' Pope".

The Pope's excoriations ofthe black market and his reference to the end of the war were greeted by cheers and applause.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L :

2. Attitude of Party of Action Towards the Government

Sig. Cifarelli, a prominent member of the Action Party and said to be its future Secretary, and Sig. Gentile, also an active member of the party, were interviewed by a PWB officer on March 14th.

The Party's advisory committee, which is composed of representatives from all the provinces of liberated Italy, recently met to discuss the attitude of the Party as a result of the escape of Roatta and of the then impending government crisis. The Committee ratified the attitude of the Executive Committee as expressed by the Party's press organ "Italia Libera", that is, disapproval of the invasion of the Viminale as a means to overthrow the Government, which, however, should resign for having been responsible for Roatta's escape through weakness and inertia.

During the crisis, the Party of Action was approached by the Socialists who wanted to know what the Party's attitude would be if the Socialists were to re-enter the Government; the Socialists were told that under present conditions such action on their part would be severely criticized by public opinion and would not be viewed with sympathy by the Party of Action. The Communists wished to know what the Party of Action's attitude towards the Government would be if it still remained in opposition at the time of the Liberation of Northern Italy. They were told that the Party's decision would depend upon the extent to which the Bonomi Government would at that time co-operate with the C.L.N. of the North. The Party of Action accuses the Government of inefficiency in meeting the main problems of the present and of inability to create faith in democracy in the Italian people or to stimulate on-

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Ugo La Malfa, another prominent member of the party, told a P.R.B officer that his personal opinion was that it was not for the opposition to attempt to overthrow the government. The Government had shown extreme weakness, but a revision of its composition which was necessary was a matter which primarily involved the responsibility of the four coalition parties. As to the Socialists, La Malfa believes that there exists internal disagreements and differences of opinion. Nenni's attitude precludes the possibility, for the present at least, of any collaboration between his party and the Party of Action. However, this might be changed as a result of Nenni's attitude at the 2nd International conference and of Togliatti's criticism thereof.

3. University Students' Meeting of Protest at Closing of the School of Political Science

A meeting was held on March 18th in the Faculty of Letters of the University to protest against the closing of the School of Political Science by the Minister of Public Instruction. The meeting was attended by about 500 students among whom were a fair percentage of young women.

A sixth year medical student presided and introduced the two speakers, Dott. Antonelli and Prof. Spinelli.

Antonelli denied the statements contained in the circular published by the Minister, Arangio Ruiz, and which were to the effect that it was necessary to close the School because there was not one of its professors who was not contaminated with Fascism, and because all of its text-books were written by prominent Fascists. He pointed out that the school should be maintained because alone its degree qualifies candidates for careers in diplomacy and journalism. He said that the Minister should revise the curriculum of the School and epurate only such professors as had been Fascist propagandists, without, however, closing the school.

Spinelli, himself a professor of the school of Political Science, said that the School should remain open so that it could give to Italy at this critical period in her history trained men to carry on the political struggles which are facing her.

Both addresses were greeted with applause and with cries "death to the Minister" and "Down with the Government".

One of the speakers was asked by a student whether the closing of the school was due to the personal initiative of the Minister or to pressure by the Allies. The speaker replied that he did not know. There ensued cries of "Down with the Allies" and "We want to run our University" ("Noi siamo i padroni dell'Universita").

4. Commemoration of Gaspare Colosimo by V.E. Orlando

On the morning of March 18th at the Bellini Theatre, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando the veteran statesman and a former Prime Minister, delivered a speech commemorating Gaspare Colosimo who had been his colleague at the time of the Versailles peace treaty and whom Neapolitans remembered with gratitude for his attitude when Prefect of Naples.

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The Theatre was crowded, and among the authorities in attendance were Rodinò, Vice-President of the Cabinet; Arangio Ruiz, Minister of Instruction; Corbona, Minister of Transport and various other members of the Government. Benedetto Croce, De Nicola, former President of the Chamber of Deputies; Giovanni Porzio, a former Under Secretary of State, the Prefect Selvaggi, the Mayor Formariello and many leaders of the Liberal Party were also present. The Allies were represented by the Zone Commissioner, Colonel Simson.

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Orlando spoke for an hour giving an eloquent description of Colosimo's life and of his work in the service of the country. The speech closed with an appeal to all Parties to lay aside their political questions and unite in one brotherhood for the

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salvation of Italy. Here is a translation of his closing appeal:

"Allow this survivor, who speaks in the name of those generations who made Italy, to repeat his desperate appeal for the union of all Italians which he has made on other occasions. Just as the loss of one atom of energy cannot be afforded, so it is not possible to do without the co-operation of every Italian, even the humblest, if he is worthy of the name. And in order that this appeal may not appear more whimsical than reasonable, I would at once say that in appealing for such unity, I am aware that it must necessarily include all parties, even those which are more or less organised. Here again no exclusion through prejudice is permissible. It is clear that in saying this I am not thinking, for one moment, of that party which qualified itself as the one and only party and which was indeed unique in its power for evil. To be frank and sincere, I believe that a certain amount of collective self delusion contributes to fears which, here and there are expressed in regard to the possibility of that so-called "party" being restored. When it collapsed like a house of cards under the weight of its incredible mistakes and crimes, there was no resistance; it disappeared ignominiously, disowned by its own major leaders. What is now advertises as "restoration", transient as it is, is nothing but a form of occupation supported by foreign armies and, therefore, I do not consider that there are any essential differences between the government of the so-called republic of Northern Italy and one of the many other "quislings" supported by the Gestapo and the S.S. Having said this, which is hardly a reservation, all parties without exception have the right as well as the duty to concur in the appeal for national unity; no prejudicial incompatibility must be raised against any of those parties but on the other hand it is clear that such unity cannot be regarded seriously if each party intends to introduce its own programmes and principles - with the intention of realising them now even if only partially - because that in itself would preclude unity in fact which is advocated in words.

Naturally, no one expects a party, even in this solemnly tragic hour, to abandon any of its ideals or even any item of its programme. It is now only a question of subordinating them for the time being to that necessarily intuitive and categorical "primum vivere". And who can doubt that it is a question of our very existence? And what politician, whatever his party who wishes to be taken seriously, can believe that it will be possible to realise the important political and social reforms, which the parties themselves have in mind, while Italy is in the condition in which she is today and in which, even under the most favourable circumstance, she will remain for some years? No one is asked to forego anything: On the contrary it is my fervent hope that the day may be near when such discussions can be taken up again, and when it will be possible to attempt experiments, even the most audacious, in political and social reforms, an event which I shall look upon as of good omen and which will make me happy should it take place soon under more or less normal conditions of existence in the country.

But while the Fatherland asks for bread, clothing and houses for all its people who are without these things, it would sound like a terrible mockery to reply that this or that important political or social reform will be realised in accordance with this or that orientation of a new history. What can the shipwrecked, huddled in life boats, think of except a safe landing? In this shipwreck in which all Italian hopes seem to be sinking, what can Italians think of except to unite in a great brotherhood to assist one another?

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or less organised. Here again no exclusion through prejudice is permissible. It is clear that in saying this I am not thinking, for one moment, of that party which qualified itself as the one and only party and which was indeed unique in its power for evil. To be frank and sincere, I believe that a certain amount of collective self delusion contributes to fears which, here and there are expressed in regard to the possibility of that so-called "party" being restored. When it collapsed like a house of cards under the weight of its incredible mistakes and crimes, there was no resistance; it disappeared ignominiously, disowned by its own major leaders. What is now advertises as "restoration", transient as it is, is nothing but a form of occupation supported by foreign armies and, therefore, I do not consider that there are any essential differences between the government of the so-called **republic** of Northern Italy and one of the many other "quislings" supported by the Gestapo and the S.S. Having said this, which is hardly a reservation, all parties without exception have the right as well as the duty to concur in the appeal for national unity; no prejudicial incompatibility must be raised against any of those parties but on the other hand it is clear that such unity cannot be regarded seriously if each party intends to introduce its own programmes and principles - with the intention of realising them now even if only partially - because that in itself would preclude unity in fact which is advocated in words.

Naturally, no one expects a party, even in this solemnly tragic hour, to abandon any of its ideals or even any item of its programme. It is now only a question of subordinating them for the time being to that necessarily intuitive and categorical "primum vivere". And who can doubt that it is a question of our very existence? And what politician, whatever his party who wishes to be taken seriously, can believe that **it will** be possible to realise the important political and social reforms, which the parties themselves have in mind, while Italy is in the condition in which she is today and in which, even under the most favourable circumstance, she will remain for some years? No one is asked to forego anything: On the contrary it is my fervent hope that the day may be near when such discussions can be taken up again, and when it will be possible to attempt experiments, even the most audacious, in political and social reforms, an event which I shall look upon as of good omen and which will make me happy should it take place soon under more or less normal conditions of existence in the country.

But while the Fatherland asks for bread, clothing and houses for all its people who are without these things, it would sound like a terrible mockery to reply that this or that important political or social reform will be realised in accordance with this or that orientation of a new history. What can the shipwrecked, huddled in life boats, think of except a safe landing? In this shipwreck in which all Italian hopes seem to be sinking, what can Italians think of except to unite in a great brotherhood to assist one another?

Whoever calls for national unity must at the same time call for a truce in party strifes, in ambitions and hatreds among men. Gentlemen, it is the salvation of Italy which is at stake.".

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5. The New Rome Questore: D. .Comm. Giuseppe Solimando

The following information regarding Solimando was furnished a PWB officer by a well-placed and reliable source.

Solimando has 34 years of service to his credit. In addition to his experience, he has the qualities of fearlessness and determination. Until the end of November, 1943, he was the "Questore" in Venice. When ordered by the Prefect to assign agents to accompany squadristi to arrest anti-fascists, he refused and was dismissed. Shortly thereafter he succeeded in escaping to Rome where, fearing persecution by Tamburini, at that time questore, he remained in hiding until the arrival of the Allies. After 5 June, the Ministry of the Interior appointed him Inspector General.

According to Solimando, the situation in Rome is critical. The position of questore is no sinecure. The Questura is short of agents and officials, many of the best of whom are under epuration charges, and is handicapped by lack of transportation and materiel of every kind and description. The police would be quite unable to handle a general strike were one to break out in Rome. In case of disorders, the Police would not dare to use their arms, for their so doing would at once be exploited by the political parties in an attempt to overthrow the government. The extremist Communists, of whom many have police records or are ex-squadristi, take advantage of every incident to create disorders. For example, they attempted to build up the youth, who was killed by the grenade he was carrying, into a Communist martyr, when as a matter of fact he was not even a member of the Communist Party.

It is urgent that the Allies furnish the Italian police with personnel and means of transportation. It is also important that street lighting be increased. With such limited means as are at his disposal, Solimando feels that he is fighting a losing battle.

6. Public Security

Thefts and crimes are increasing with a frightening regularity in the city of Rome and in the suburbs. Each day the Rome papers report a long list of outstanding thefts and crimes which occur each day without even commenting on them, because these crimes comment on themselves by their audacity and cruelty.

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The phenomenon of this crime wave in Rome is due to many motives; unemployment, prostitution, loitering and the fifth column on the one hand and the disorganization of the police, and lack of modern means on the other. The criminals, to whom have been recently added the hordes of boys who infest the streets at all hours of the day, take advantage of their initial successes and have united into very large, perfectly armed and well equipped groups. They carry out the most fantastic crimes without having any pity for the victims if these attempt to resist.

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The lack of illumination of the streets at night also aids the crime wave. The city of Rome has announced that night illumination of the suburbs will be restored partially in May, but for the time being the situation is very serious and the people of Rome are in constant state of anxiety.

It is to be noted that frequently criminals succeed in escaping from the police after their arrest. The "Buco" gang, arrested several days ago escaped a few hours after they had been arrested. The escapes not only bring discredit to the police but also arouse suspicion in the minds of the people that the criminals are corrupting the police. The press stresses the fact that criminals too often have been released a few days after their arrest.

It is believed that the fascist fifth column has a great deal to do with this crime wave. This fact was brought out by the arrest of the murderers of Dr. Salto, which brought to light the Roman clandestine fascist movement. It is definite that the fascist fifth column is accepting common criminals among its members, the same people who were part of the republican organizations during the nazi-fascist occupation of Rome. In this way the fascist fifth column can have political crimes carried out against the antifascists and common crimes as well, which tend to make people "long for the past" when there was so-called order; in this way they also help to poison the relations with allied troops. It is important to bring out the fact that the crimes carried out by men in uniform always have unfavorable effect on the morale of the population which tends to generalize and accuse the present state of affairs on the soldiers of the United Nations.

Another respect of the crime wave is juvenile delinquency, a menace to Italy's future. As a matter of fact the problems relative to youth seem to be the same in all the cities of Italy. These hordes of boys which infest the streets of the city live on the brink of vice, trade in American cigarettes or act as pimps, climb on Allied trucks to rob them of anything and everything. This has brought forth cries of protest and alarm in all newspapers which demand that proper steps be taken. The responsibility is not put on the boys themselves, but on their parents who take advantage of their children to foster their own personal gains. It is maintained that the best method is not that of repression but of admonition. According to the press, the necessary steps to be taken are these: minors should be prohibited to be out on the streets after a certain

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The problem of crime and juvenile delinquency is justly considered one of the most serious problems which the government must face and solve with the help of the citizens of Rome and especially the wealthier citizens who must help finance these trade schools.

In connection with the crime wave, something should be said about Roman jails. An abnormal situation has developed in Rome prisons. There are at present only two prisons in Rome, Regina Coeli for men and Le Mantellate for women. The sanitary and moral conditions in both of these jails are called disastrous by the press. The best proof of this, states one paper, is furnished by the fact that a woman journalist was refused permission to visit the women prisoners at Le Mantellate. According to this journalist the prisoners live under unbelievably bad conditions. There are as many as six women in a cell. They are permitted to take showers once a month, the place is infested with lice; toilets do not exist. The conditions are not much better at Regina Coeli, witness the repeated demonstrations of the prisoners. The press demands that the new prisons built at Casal dei Pazzi, past the Città Giardino (a suburb of Rome) be completed since this would require only a few million lire.

PUBLIC OPINION

7. Associazione Cristiana dei Lavoratori Italiani and the Pope's Address to their representatives.

The following are opinions and reactions of several persons interviewed by PWB officers on the ACLI and on the official support recently given that organization by the Vatican:

1) A young professor (30 years) "The ACLI which the Pope showed in his address has the full support of the Church, is a 'White' Labour Union which has been organized to counteract the 'red' labour unions. In other words, it is the Catholic organization which is intended to compete with the left syndical organization in the hope of preventing the latter from gaining undisputed control of Labour. It is probable that the ACLI will spread to other countries. The motives of the Vatican in sponsoring the ACLI are very much more political than religious."

2) A former official of the Ministry of Agriculture (80 years old but intelligent and alert) "The Vatican's official and unre-

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2) A former official of the Ministry of Agriculture (80 years old but intelligent and alert) "The Vatican's official and unreserved endorsement of the ACLI is another attempt by the Church to venture into the field of politics. The basic political doctrine of the pre-fascist Partito Popolare was wrong because it was leading inevitably to the union of Church and State; it is obvious that the present Christian Democratic Party, which is the political heir of the Partito Popolare, is repeating the mistake. The Church should not put itself in a position where it might ultimately have to rely

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on force. Its present policy cannot lead to other results. The fallacy lies in the fact that the sincerely religious elements in the Church will never tolerate the use of force. The policy of the Vatican of involving the church through a labour organization which may be said to be its own, in syndical struggles and ipso facto in politics, is therefore wrong."

3) A Christian Democrat who is a member of the Italian General Confederation of Labour: "The ACLI is essentially non-political. It is intended to strengthen religious faith and spread Christian morality among the working masses. It is in no way intended to compete with the Confederation of Labour or to interfere with or duplicate the activities of the syndical organizations and Labour Unions.

8. Bari Reactions to Pope's Talk on 18 March

The following reactions of the public to the radio speech made by Pope Pius XII on 18 March were obtained and reported by a PWB collaborator:

The Holy Father in his last address had defined the responsibility of both the merchants at home and those abroad in the bleeding of humanity. The spiritual condemnation comes from a ruler fortified with moral authority.

The Italian scene has been made chaotic by the presence of war on Italian territory. The evil side of life has risen by intrigue to dominate the family economy by a monopoly of foodstuffs. The government authorities, both central and decentralized, belittled by the presence of a controling army of occupation, do little. Moral chastisement and excommunication are immediately requested in order to limit by the threat of sanctions, deprived of any material operative force, at least with the lesser intriguers, the spread of commercial corruption.

The Italian newspapers have printed, on their front pages, the text of the Pope's talk interspersed with editorial comments. Even among people who are far from professing an active faith, the Pontifical condemnations have been understood in their practical value.

Public opinion in Bari was formed by listening to the text of the talk as it came over the radio. The above opinions were obtained in conversation with students, soldiers and professional men, between the age of 25 and 5., all of average education.

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Individually the reactions have a greater interest. A Communist workman remained indifferent, justifying his lack of enthusiasm by referring sarcastically to the opportunism of the priests. The words of Pius XII had a different response among people of greater culture.

A teacher, 34 years old, a refugee from Abruzzo, formerly head of the patriots of one of those provinces, declared that he was com-

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pletely in agreement with the opinions expressed by the Head of Christianity. He recognizes in the Italians a depth of vital religious feeling which permeates their entire existence from the family unit to their political thinking. In this nucleaus is the hope for a national rebirth. The Liberals extol the the Pope's talk as though it were a speech made by one of their own leaders. There is in their agreement a depth of evident interest. A lawyer belonging to the Provincial direction confessed to having suppressed his own anti-feligious tendencies because of political convenience imposed by superiors in his political organization (Liberal). The opinions vary according to personal views and objectives. At heart, however, they all recognize implicitly the stand taken by the Pope.

R E L I E F

9. Institute for Abandoned Children in Palermo

A PWB officer talked this week with the director of one of the Palermo institutions for abandoned children. The following points were made in the course of the conversation:

Social conditions affecting Sicilian children are really bad at the present time. War has increased misery to a great degree, and children abandoned by their parents can be seen everywhere. At nearly every corner on the crowded city streets children ask for charity; it is possible to see boys and girls only two years old holding out their hands for money. They are dirty, dressed in rags, undernourished, and physically far below standard.

There is an organization for Social Assistance which does its best with the funds available which it assigns to various institutions for abandoned children. The institutions complain however because the allowance which the Social Assistance group pays is too small for present conditions when the cost of living is very high. The allowance is 20 lire a day, and this amount is not enough for even one meal.

The director said that if it were not for voluntary contributions from local citizens, the institute would be forced to close. With voluntary contributions and the allowande of 20 lire the institutions can feed the children, although with great difficulty. The children should have more to eat and food of better quality. In the morning they eat a bowl of milk with bread; at noon soup, a veget-

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Moreover clothes, blankets and shoes are not sufficient. Since the war began institutions for children have not been in a position to replace clothing, bed linen and furnishings. As time has passed all this material has worn out and today they are in dire straits. Prices are very high and the funds available absolutely do not permit

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the purchase of underwear, shoes, blankets and other necessities for children, since as has been stated the money on hand is barely enough for food. Last year the Allies greatly helped various institutions but recently this assistance has stopped. The institutions also have expenses for teaching as they have four elementary classes.

At Palermo, in addition to the office for Social Assistance which looks after sending children to the institutions and takes care of paying the daily allowance of 20 lire, there are the Association of Saint Vincent, a society which looks after children called "La Prevenzione Minorenni", and the City itself which also send children to the institutions and pay allowances for them.

The various institutions in Palarmo are full and often do not have room to accept new arrivals. Unfortunately often children have to be refused entrance because of lack of room, lack of beds, etc.

Most of the children are weak from malnutrition and need medical care, medicines, etc. but medicine is lacking. All the heads of the Institutions which hold these children continually ask for financial and material support from the local authorities and from the Allies. What they would like most from America for the children would be bed linen (sheets, pillow cases, blankets); uniforms; shoes; stockings; underclothing (shirts, shorts, etc.) and especially good foods (meat, vitamins, eggs); and medicines.

10. The Union of Sicilians Shelter Project

The Unione dei Siciliani, whose activities have previously been reported, in supplying shelter for the homeless at night, now have beds for 70 persons, instead of 50, in their night shelter. A local merchant has agreed to furnish two small cakes of soap a month for each person in the shelter. The public has continued to contribute to the fund and as of 16 March the total had reached 424,057 lire.

11. Work of Reconstruction

The High Commissioner's office has received 750 million lire from the Government to be used for reconstruction in Sicily. 400 million of the amount is to be used to repair public works, and 350 million to repair the homes of those persons without a roof. Like the former allotment of 400 million lire, the sum will be carefully divided among the various provinces of the island.

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RECONSTRUCTION

12. Interview with Ugo Puliti, "Capo di Gabinetto" of the Ministry of Public Works

Signor Puliti was interviewed by a P.B officer on March 12th. Reconstructions and repairs of damage resulting from the war fall within the domain of the Ministry of Public Works which has set up various branches and sections.

The basic financial principle adopted by the Italian Government is that private owners of property destroyed or damaged by military operations will have to bear the cost of repair or reconstruction to the extent of two-thirds, with the State assuming the burden of the remaining third.

It has been decided that the first priority is the repair and reconstruction of such private dwellings or public buildings as are necessary to shelter the homeless population. The government, with the same thought in mind, is planning as the second step in the reconstruction programme temporary housing projects for the communities which have been hardest hit.

At the suggestion of the Allies, a law has been enacted providing for the constitution of local committees for reconstruction. The committees are composed of three members: (1) the local mayor or his assistant; (2) a representative of the local owners whose houses have been damaged or destroyed; and (3) a representative of the local residents who are homeless. The committee works in liaison with the local government engineer, and establishes priorities for the order in which houses and buildings are to be repaired, obtains information and advises on questions of sources of materials, contractors, etc. etc. For repairs not exceeding 50,000 lire, the Committee is authorised to provide loans to individuals who need financial assistance. The financing ofthe reconstruction work involving sums between 50,000 and 150,000 lire must be submitted to and approved by the local Government engineer.

Among others, the duties and powers of the committees are as follows:

(1) To stimulate by propaganda local initiative.
(2) To list the buildings which are to be repaired or rebuilt.
(3) To find out whether the householder, in each case, wants to undertake the repairs himself, or whether he wants them made by the government.
(4) To condemn real estate when required for public use and to determine a fair indemnity for the expropriated owner.

If the owner undertakes to do the repairs himself, the committee provides the necessary funds once the repairs are under way. The owner is under the obligation to repay two-thirds of the funds so advanced, the arrangement being in the nature of a loan secured by a mortgage at a low rate of interest. If the owner prefers to have the Government make the repairs, the Government finances and carries out the repairs and remainsthe creditor of the owner of two-thirds of the cost.

Reconstruction financing is handled by the Istituto di Credito Fondiario and Edilizia and by the Cassa di Risparmio (Savings Bank) which have branches in almost all the towns in Italy.

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If the owner undertakes to do the repairs himself, the committee provides the necessary funds once the repairs are under way. The owner is under the obligation to repay two-thirds of the funds so advanced, the arrangement being in the nature of a loan secured by a mortgage at a low rate of interest. If the owner prefers to have the Government make the repairs, the Government finances and carries out the repairs and remainsthe creditor of the owner of two-thirds of the cost.

Reconstruction financing is handled by the Istituto di Credito Fondiario and Edilizia and by the Cassa di Rispermio (Savings Bank) which have branches in almost all the towns in Italy.

Up to the present, projects for the complete reconstruction of towns which have been virtually totally destroyed have been definitely adopted only in the cases of Rimini and Cassino. In each case it has been found necessary to rebuild the new town on another site, for the task of removing the rubble would have unduly delayed reconstruction.

Temporary housing schemes have been adopted and work is actually under way under 176
Government officials in the towns of Terracina, Valmontone, Genzano, Lanuvio and Velletri. The houses which are being built under the project are of two and sometimes three storeys are constructed of light building stone and accomodate from three to four families. The contracts were awarded to the Instituto di Case Popolare.

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

A financial section of the Ministry of Public Works has been created to meet the present emergency. It provides financial facilities for the local committees and for owners whose property has been damaged in an amount in excess of 150,000 lire. It gathers information as to the extent of damages in the various regions, and as to the latters available resources with respect to materials, transportation, labour etc. Up to the present over 1,000 million lire have been loaned or expended for reconstruction by the Government.

An inter-ministerial Commission composed of representatives from the Ministries of Public Works and of Industry, Labour and Commerce has been formed for the purpose of preparing a list of materials most urgently needed from abroad. The list has been submitted to the Allies.

E P U R A T I O N

13. Arrest of a Well-Known Writer (Curzio Malaparte)

It appears that the writer Curzio Malaparte was this morning sent for by the Provincial Delegation of the High Commissioner for Epuration.

After a lengthy examination by the Chief Magistrate Comm. Savarese, Malaparte was arrested and sent to Poggioreale jail. He is accused, it seems, of Fascist violence. The news quickly spread in Naples where Malaparte is well known in political, literary, journalistic and social circles. He was an ardent Fascist during the first period of Fascism; afterwards he became a dissentient and was sent to a concentration camp for several years. He has written many books which sold fairly well. It is expected that his arrest will provoke many reactions in Italian and foreign circles.

(B.2)

P R E S S A N D P R O P A G A N D A

14. "La Montagna" a New Underground Publication

The first number of the above self-styled "free clandestine voice" appeared in Rome on March 9th, (two quarter-sized pages, price 4 lire). It is almost certainly published by the editor of the suppressed "Partigiano", in spite of the fact that a footnote to the editorial, addressed to the Carabinieri and to the Allied Police, "officially declares" that its editorial was neither written nor inspired by Carlo Andreani nor Bruno Valeri of the "Partigiano"(!)

For a clandestine paper and considering the times, the sheet is not badly edited and printed. Its politics are those of the "Partigiano", slightly exacerbated. It is pro-Partisan and anti-everything else. The Catholic Church, the Anglo-American capitilistic imperialism, the Stalin Soviets and the Monarchy are the principle targets of its fury.

The Nazis, the Fascists, Franco and the Swiss are not spared. Nor is the Italian Communist Party overlooked, and Togliatti is called the "Trojan Horse of the Kremlin". The erstwhile pure socialists have forsaken their revolutionary ideals

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The Nazis, the Fascists, Franco and the Swiss are not spared. Nor is the Italian Communist Party overlooked, and Togliatti is called the "Trojan Horse of th Kremlin". The erstwhile pure socialists have forsaken their revolutionary ideals and have become bourgeois opportunists. The Party of Action, or rather its revolutionary wing, with which the partisans have much in common, is now trying to recover the ground lost by its stupid collaboration with the parties of the Right. On the other hand, the Republican Party has abandoned its sound policy of abstention from the C.L.N. organisations, is now allowing its members to join local C.L.N. organizations, is proselyting the clergy, and in the hope of forming a Republican bloc is reaching out a hand to the anti-democratic totalitarian Socialists and Communists.

The paper publishes the following list of papers which it considers friendly

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("Stampa Amica") PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

L'EPOCA (Independent, Editor Repaci (Ex-Socialist)
LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican Party Press organ)
IL PARTIGIANO (in third place!)
DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE
UMANITA NUOVA (Anarchist)
AZIONE SOCIALE (Partito Cristiano Sociale, offshoot of Partito Cristiano della Sinistra)

The sheet begins with a brief article to the effect that the editors of LA MONTAGNA have seized the pen from the failing, because suppressed, hands of the comrades of the Partigiano.

The editorial is a violent attack upon the Monarchy, the Allies and the Church all of whom plotted the suppression of the PARTIGIANO with the tacit consent of the Communists. The technical and trumped up grounds for the decree suppressing the paper were that its articles attacking the S.I.M. (Italian Military Intelligence Service) had violated rules of military censorship, while in fact the suppression was a measure dictated purely by political considerations. The collaboration of religious intolerance, capitalism, and Stalinistic totalitarianism, under the disguise of priestly robes, uniforms of his Britannic Majesty, and the liveries of the Red Tsar, as evidenced by the suppression of the PARTIGIANO, are what Europe may expect in the future.

The next article is devoted to "Servitude in the factory". In ancient times, there were slaves, in the middle ages there was serfdom, and today we are headed for factory servitude. In this Russia has taken the lead and is evolving the "machine man". In Russia the proletariat is passively obedient to its spiritual and material "sole master" (Unico Padrone), and its only freedom is that of service to the omnipotent state.

The "Untouchables", i.e. the Catholic Church, Anglo-American capitalism and Stalinist totalitarianism, are next taken up. The Church is told that it has always abetted Monarchy and dictatorship and while posing as democratic in spirit has always been bent upon the suppression of liberty. Anglo-American capitalism is told that it is not it, but the British and American soldiers who are the liberators, and who once the Nazi-fascist beast is slain, will sweep away the old conservative parties of a decrepit world. To the Com-

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UMANITA NUOVA (Anarchist)
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The Reatta escape is attributed to those who cling to their crowns, ministerial portfolios and to the liveries of the Lucco-

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tenente. Fellow culprits of these are the fascists. All of these criminals must be tried by a Tribunal of the people according to the justice of the people.

Another article is devoted to a specific attack on the Church, which has always desired to impose its own truths, to the exclusion of all others, upon mankind, by the inquisition and by temporal power. It has always been and will always remain anti-democratic, absolutist and intolerant. Political parties which are inspired by Catholic doctrines and use liberty as their watchword are using it the better to suppress freedom. The Church has always opposed revolution. Only yesterday it was allied with fascism, and today we find it in alliance with the Monarchy and with reactionary forces. The paper demands the abrogation of the Lateran Treaty and the Concordat.

A "workman" next tells of why he has resigned from the Socialist party, which has been betrayed by Nenni and Saragat, has abased itself to every kind of bourgeois compromise, and has abandoned its revolutionary ideals.

In addition to the above, the paper publishes several short articles in turn attacking the Italian Government for "spying" on political parties and attempting by duress to discover the names of their leaders, the number of their members, etc., attacking France who is black-marketing allied imports in France, and supplying the besieged German garrisons in the French ports, attacking the Swiss who are still sending vital supplies to Germany and Northern Italy, and praising the ELAS Partisans who were suppressed by the British.

15. The ORBIS News Agency

The ORBIS (Organizzazione Bollettini, Informazioni e Stampa), 230 Via Nazionale, Rome, was organized after the arrival of the Allies. Five individuals formed the company, which was duly incorporated according to law, with a capital of 100,000 lire, fully paid in. It was licensed by the Allies and by the Italian "Ufficio Stampa". In the early days it issued news bulletins in Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and French. Towards the middle of November 1944 it gave up its foreign language bulletins, and along with other news agencies was authorized to work for the Italian press. The director of the Agency is Dott. Gino Roverano, its editor-in-chief Luigi Rossi, and its administrator a man named Forlai.

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16. Reappearance of IL CORRIERE, SALERNO

The independent daily IL CORRIERE, edited at Salerno, has recently appeared again. In the leading article of its first issue on 19 March, the editor, ALFREDO NUNZIATA, gives a brief history of the paper. This can be summarized as follows:

When the Badoglio Cabinet was in power, the Government made use of IL CORRIERE, which was then printed at Salerno, as its organ for

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for official information. When the Government was transferred to Rome, authority was given for the printing of the CORRIERE in Naples, but such authorization was withdrawn as a result of underhand manoeuvres. After a lengthy procedure the printing of IL CORRIERE was once more authorized in December. For some unknown reason, the first issue was however confiscated by the Naples police. Finally after many other vicissitudes, permission for publication of IL CORRIERE has now definitely been granted, following the government's order to that effect. (B-2)

17. SOCIALISMO, New Political-Cultural Review

The periodical papers and magazines of Rome, of which there are already an enormous number, are still increasing. On 12 March the first number of a new monthly political-cultural review — SOCIALISMO — came out, directed by Giuseppe Saragat and with Tullio Vecchietti as responsible editor. The first number contains a programme signed by Giuseppe Saragat in which it is stated that "the formation of a Socialist International to fight for a just Statute of the community of nations will be one of the principal aims of constructive action of the new Socialism. The traditional elements of socialism, namely the class struggle and the fight for democracy, remain..." The new review proposes to be the organ of the party, not in a dogmatic sense, but in a truly socialist sense, that is to be found among writers and literary people, a spirit of free communion within the ambient of the socialist idea.

18. New Daily Paper in Catania

On 15 March a new daily paper began publication in Catania. This is the Liberal LA SICILIA, and is directed by Dott. Alfio Russo.

19. "Paper and Liberty" from IL BECCO GIALLO, Palermo, 18.3.45

The paper question is beginning to equal and even surpass in importance those of economy and food. During the Allied administration, the obligations assumed were always met, but as soon as the paper supply passed into the hands of the Italian Government it was impossible to get rolls of paper, and one had to go to the black market for sheet paper. There is no paper for the newspapers for Palermo

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Must we really go to the lengths that the Neapolitan population reached some months ago? Must we really burn the news stalls in order to get any attention from Rome?

The BECCO GIALLO has for the last few numbers been published with black market paper -- at 350 lire a kg. -- but every sacrifice has a limit especially when this is a sacrifice made only by us.

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If the liberty and distribution of paper is considered a political function, and it is the pleasure of the government that one paper should be published rather than another, let it have at least the courage to say so ... that in a free regime the BECCO GIALLO may not let its voice be heard...There is a previous case: Mussolini, who ordered our suppression in 1925. But at least the so-called Duce had the courage to suppress the paper and arrest us, and send us to 'confino', and close our mouths for 18 years. Let Bonomi's government have the same courage and say that there is paper for 30 or 40 Roman publications or others that either flatter or support it, but none for the BECCO GIALLO that tells the whole truth.

Don't let them tell us that there is no paper; such nonsense is only fit for fools, and fools we have been for 20 years; now we want to be free and have the right to know the truth, to know if the right to publish is a state monopoly like the Lotto.

20. Fascist and Clandestine Organizations

Details on the discovery in Rome and throughout all liberated Italy of a secret fascist movement which for some months had been working secretly to bring fascism back to power have been reported widely in the press. It would be too lengthy to give an account of all the news in this connection. This was an organization of fascist criminals who had ample funds at their disposal. The organization seems to have been connected with the Unione Proletaria. It was also responsible for the murder of Prof. Salto and was in touch with the fascist government in northern Italy. The fascists were also found to be printing a clandestine paper L'ONORE. They were well supplied with arms, which it seems they had been given by the Italian African Police. The fascists' aim was to create disorder, carry out acts of sabotage, throw a bad light on democracy, and carry out attempts of assassination against important Italian persons, as for instance, Sforza, Berlinguer and Lussu. It appears that the members of this organization amounted to approximately 20,000.

The leftist papers, commenting on the discovery, ask for the arrest of the heads of the organization. Up to now only about 40 unimportant persons have been arrested, the most notorious of whom is Mussolini's ex-Secretary, Chiavolini, INDIPENDENTE in a leading article headed "Fifth Column" dated 13 March, emphasizes the importance of the discovery which confirms the government's theory according to which the incidents which took place during various manifesta-

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LOCAL CONDITIONS

21. Meeting over Construction Work in Messina

ON 15 March in the office of Prefect Stella in Messina a meeting was held to discuss the situation created in the field of construction work because of the lack of building materials and for reasons of certain salaries which the workers desire. A group of contractors, belonging to the Association of Industrialists and Commercial Men, had asked the authorities through an order of the day for the immediate revision of the prices for contracting and for salary increases. They threatened to stop work if a decision was not made by 25 March.

Among those present at the meeting were Umberto FIORA, Under Secretary for Industry and Commerce; Prefect Stella; the head of the Civil Engineers Office, Comm. Ghersi; Avv. Attilio Salvatore, director of the Provincial Office of Labour in Messina; and representatives of the Association of Industrialists and Commercial Men and of the Chamber of Labour.

The situation was thoroughly discussed. It was decided that Fiore will take the matter up with the Government. In the meantime the builders will not hold the threatened strike. Also in the interval the Civil Engineers Office will look after a daily setting of prices which will conform to the new costs for materials and for hand work. Negotiations are under way between the Association of Industrialists and Commercial Men and the Chamber of Labour for an adequate salary increase for the workers.

22. Election Lists in Messina

The men and women of the City of Messina have all been inscribed on the electoral lists. There were 58,739 men and 66,554 women or a total of 125,293 persons who have the right to vote. Work is now under way to compile the electoral lists.

23. Theater Hours in Palermo

The Questura's Office announced this week that beginning on 18 March the theaters and cinemas of Palermo could remain open until 21:30 hours. Since the Prefect's decree of 14 December 44, the theaters have been closing at 20:00 hours.

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24. Tailpiece (From F.S.Section Report 20 March)

Simple arithmetic from a civilian's notebook:

A - In Rome, who owns a block of 10 flats with 'tied' rents of 350 lire per month, has a monthly income of 3500 lire less taxes.

B - In Rome, who owns a few hens which produce 4 eggs a day, can sell his eggs at 30 lire each, thus having a monthly income of 3600 lire net.

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Agreed that the property will remain and the hens may die, but for the moment "come si fa"?

25. Black Market, Bari

A PWB Collaborator submits the following additional information on the current black market in Bari.

Notwithstanding the provisions and measures taken by the police to curtail the black market, it continues to operate. In recent days, the prices of rationed goods which could be found on the black market, have risen materially and consequently there is a scarcity of goods, a sign that prices are about to rise. This is hard to explain considering the season. In the past few days, the price of oil has risen from 140 lire a litre to 180, and some people have paid as high as 210 lire a litre. Laundry soap has risen in price from 120 lire to 160. Pharmaceutical supplies have also gone up and some of these supplies, furnished by the Allies, have disappeared entirely. A bottle of "Teobromine" capsules costs at present 900 lire, and a teething necklace for babies 600 lire (up to a few months ago, this latter item could be purchased for 120 lire). A hot water bottle or an ice bag costs 5-6000 lire. A box containing 5 little flasks of distilled water costs 1600 lire.

26. Improvements in Naples Tram Service

The Naples public have been put to very considerable inconvenience and hardship by limitations which necessity had imposed on the tram service; people in undernourished conditions and badly shod have had to walk long distances to and from their work. Recently another cause for complaint had been added by the very considerable increase in the price of tram fares. Therefore the recent announcement that trams are going to run all day, and that four additional lines are being put into service, has been received with great relief.

It had been arranged that these improvements would start as of 1 April, but out of regard for people's requirements for Easter week religious functions, a special effort was made by all concerned so that the improved service will start on 27 March. (B-2)

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REPORT ON HOSPITALS IN ROME AND BARI

The following is a report on conditions in hospitals in Rome and Bari from Italian sources. We give, however, a foreword from A.C. Public Health Branch, which should be read in conjunction with this report.

Foreword

Linen and Blankets. It is realised that at the present moment the supply of linen and blankets throughout Italy is extremely short and every effort is being made to overcome this shortage. Arrangements are on hand to deliver 18,000 blankets for use in Rome hospitals within the next few days. Requests have been made for salvaged cot-covering material to be made into sheets for hospital beds.

Medical and Surgical Equipment. It is impossible in a short space to comment fully upon the statements made in the report. At first sight, however, it would appear that catgut, bandages and dressings are being used in a wholely uneconomical manner, and that the allocation received should last very much longer than stated. It is known that the local anesthetic called "procaine" has been issued to hospitals. All rubber articles such as gloves, hot-water bottles and ice-bags are in short supply throughout the world and it is felt that adequate care is not being taken of the number of gloves issued. It is agreed that photographic plates are now unobtainable and no issue can be made until the next consignment of supplies arrives from the U.S.A. Within the last few days a fresh issue of medical supplies has been made to Rome hospitals but it is felt that the authorities do not ensure that those supplies which are strictly limited in quantity are handled with an adequate degree of economy. Within the resources that are available, every effort is made to secure immediate and adequate distribution to hospitals.

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The United Hospitals of Rome

Prof. Fancella, head of the Pio Istituto di Santo Spirito and of the United Hospitals of Rome was interviewed by a PWB officer on March 6th. He is an energetic and hard-working man in his middle years. Emaciated from his ten years in a Fascist prison, he is an active member of the Action Party as well as director of the United Hospitals of Rome.

Prof. Fancella spoke with gratitude and enthusiasm ofthe cooperation and understanding of Col. Bizzozero of A.M.G. in helping Italians to obtain vital necessities. It was thanks to him that the United Hospitals obtained on March 1st a consignment of over 400,000 powdered eggs, and that they were able to equip their ambulance which serves the five city hospitals, with a set of tires.

According to Prof. Fancella while the hospitals are still in a very bad way, the situation has improved during the last three months. The food calories have increased to 2,000, as against 800 and 900. However, meat, eggs, butter, jam, pig-fats, rice and concentrated tomatoes are still unobtainable.

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linen and blankets throughout Italy is extremely short and every effort is being made to overcome this shortage. Arrangements are on hand to deliver 18,000 blankets for use in Rome hospitals within the next few days. Requests have been made for salvaged cot-covering material to be made into sheets for hospital beds.

Medical and Surgical Equipment. It is impossible in a short space to comment fully upon the statements made in the report. At first sight, however, it would appear that catgut, bandages and dressings are being used in a wholely uneconomical manner, and that the allocation received should last very much longer than stated. It is known that the local anesthetic called "procaine" has been issued to hospitals. All rubber articles such as gloves, hot-water bottles and ice-bags are in short supply throughout the world and it is felt that adequate care is not being taken of the number of gloves issued. It is agreed that photographic plates are now unobtainable and no issue can be made until the next consignment of supplies arrives from the U.S.A. Within the last few days a fresh issue of medical supplies has been made to Rome hospitals but it is felt that the authorities do not ensure that these supplies which are strictly limited in quantity are handled with an adequate degree of economy. Within the resources that are available, every effort is made to secure immediate and adequate distribution to hospitals.

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He gave the P.W.B officers a copy of the first quarterly report for 1945 which shows various items and their amounts which are needed quarterly the five hospitals under his jurisdiction. He give some figures from this report.

The five Rome Hospitals under the direction of the Pio Istituto di Santo Spirito have a total capacity of 5,500 beds. The number of beds at present occupied is 4,500.

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The personal totals 522, compared to 584 in 1938. It is composed as follows:

Personnel	1938	1945
Doctors of Medicine	162	208
Surgeons	118	148
Nurses	107	65
Orderlies and Male Nurses	97	101

Mortality Rate (Adult)		Mortality Rate (infant)
1940	5.35%	
1941	5.50%	
1942	5.80%	
1943	7.93%	11.17%
1944	10.73%	15.04%

Ambulances in Service	1938	1945
	2	2
Monthly gasoline consumption	750 litres	580 litres

Bedding		
Sheets	55,000	25,000
Pillow cases	22,000	7,000
Woollen blankets	20,000	10,000

Radio Photographic Plates Quarterly consumption, in dozens		
12 x 18	100	A.C. provided 800 films of various sizes for the first two months of 1945.
18 x 24	180	
24 x 30	140	
30 x 40	200	

The present crisis in the hospitals is due to the critical shortage of the following:

(1) Food
(2) Bed linen and blankets
(3) Various equipment (dressings of all kinds, anaesthetics, rubber gloves, etc. etc.)
(4) Medicines
(5) Soap, antiseptics etc.

The Polyclinic Hospital, Rome

On March 5th, two PWB representatives visited the Plyclinic hospital, of all the hospitals in Rome said to be in the best condition, and were taken through the medical clinic and wards by Prof. Frugoni, and through the Pediatric Clinic and wards by Prof. Frontali.

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In the Medical wards there were many beds which were empty, the doctor explained, due to th lack of bedding. For a ward of 60 beds the hospital could provide no more than 20 sheets and a very few blankets. Conditions are such that the hospitals is forced to refuse admittance to patients who cannot provide their own sheets and blankets. Although some of the patients are able to have food sent in, for many months during the winter the hospital was unable to feed the patients properly (less than 1,000 calories per day). A nun passed through the tuberculosis ward distributing small loaves of local black bread. Not a sound was heard as the

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P.B visitors walked through and observed the mute resignation in the patients' eyes; one or two who were in the last stages of tuberculosis, were refugees with no other place to go.

In addition to sheets, pillow cases, blankets, towels, soap and disinfectants the clinic is in need of every kind of laboratory equipment and medical supplies. The lack of laboratory equipment often makes diagnosis impossible. The laboratory entirely lacks 35 mm electro-cardiograph paper, glass slides, syringes and X ray photographic plates. It has no instruments for recording blood pressure, although these can be found on the black market at 15,000 lire each. Both the medical pavilion and the endrocrinological pavilion are without sedatives of any kind except for a small supply of Belladonna. In the meanwhile morphine, opium and laudanum are available on the black market at astronomic prices. The doctor said that 80% of the insulin distributed to the pharmacies had turned up on the black market.

In certain more distressing cases the doctors themselves purchase a small quantity of morphine or opium, but as doctors are paid somewhere in the neighbourhood of 50 dollars a month, no matter how compassionate they may be such generosity cannot become a current practice.

The Pediatric Section, under Prof. Frontali, is struggling to overcome the difficulties of the shortage of equipment. The laboratory is unable to carry on scientific research, and in many cases, to diagnose cases. Due to the lack of proper disinfectants and insecticides, it is impossible properly to delouse the children on admission. Their cases are almost all extremely serious. The children seen were of all ages. The worst cases, however, were in their first infancy.....tubercular ulcers, bronchial pneumonia, pleurisy, rickets, (to an unusual degree for Italy) nursing babies with internal disorders. There were two or three cases of five-year old children whose weights were those of infants of a few months. Their heads were greatly enlarged and their bodies shrunken. To their suffering were added the miseries of skin infections and stomach disorders due to lack of sheets and diapers. Some had undersheets only, and the bed covers were all patched and restitched. The covers were drawn back on each bed by the doctor, and the party observed that the babies were for the most part wet and their feet blue with cold.

The devotion of the doctors and nurses seemed untiring as they strove to do their best in what turns out to be in nearly every case a losing battle. The entire staff observed during the visit were of a very high type, and were uncomplaining, willing and energetic in their care of these nearly hopeless cases, in the face of incredible difficulties. Everything was as clean as means permitted, and what little equipment there was husbanded and put to its best use.

Dr. Frontali expressed his appreciation of Allied attempts to help, and of the fine work being done by Mr. Taylor's Relief for Italy. His clinic had received a consignment on January 27th of powdered milk and vitamin and yeast tablets which he said was sufficient to last for three months. He did not know whether these consignments were to continue.

The Children's Hospital, Bari

A P.B officer obtained the following information on the Clinica Pediatrica (Children's Hospital) at 171, Via Crisanzio, from Dr. Brolo, the head doctor.

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The Children's Hospital, Bari

A PWB officer obtained the following information on the Clinica Pediatrica (Children's Hospital) at 171, Via Crisanzio, from Dr. Frola, the head doctor. The hospital is a brick and stone one story building with a three story center section. Eight doctors are attached to the clinic, twelve Sisters of the Sacred Heart, eleven women lay helpers and five administrative employees. More help is need but unavailable because the wages are only about 25 lire a day without food. There is accommodation for about 200 children ranging from the newly born to 12 years of age, and only a dozen beds are at present open.

The diet provided for the babies is hardly sufficient - 100 grams of milk (contents of a red wine glass) for breakfast; lunch, orange and small portion of dark plain pasta; supper hot soup from greens or broth; and a total daily ration of 250 grams of black bread. If family friends are able, they provide a little meat,

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fish or eggs. According to Dr. Frola 100 lire a day is needed for each child, but commune-supported, they have only 37 lire a day allowed, and actually obtain only about 15. The hospital has an unpaid credit from the Commune of about 800,000 lire at present.

Because of the high cost of wood, the hospital heating was started only four or five days this winter. The laundry, while well-equipped, cannot use much mechanical equipment.

There is a ward for Slav babies, for whom no compensation is obtained, requests being lost in red tape between the Italian and Slav Ministries.

The average mortality rate per month is 2 or 3. The recovery record has been improving recently. The most common illnesses are rickets, colitis and similar diseases resulting from the war and malnutrition.

Adequate medicines are not available, particularly on the three lire per day per child allowed. Relatives often have to search the black market for needed medicants for the doctors. No outside assistance, such as medical supplies from America, have ever been received. The tiny allowance is used up in alcohol, cotton bandages and disinfectants, vital and so purchased at any price.

The hospital is fortunate in a fair provision of bed linen, having acquired considerable from the G.I.L. when Fascism collapsed. Its library is said to be one of the best on childrens's diseases in all Italy. It badly needs the "American Journal of Children's Diseases" since 1940. In the 1941 bombardments, two small bombs fell near, destroying the X-Ray apparatus beyond repair; in December 1943, bombardment destroyed much glass, only partially replaced and 50% is still missing.

Dr. Frola complained that althoug PWB had aided Rome and Naples hospitals, it had not helped Bari. "We have received visits frequently from the Allies, but no one has actually done anything, and we hope this time that our babies will be remembered.

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APPENDIX II, No. 61

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES N° 7

WEEK ENDING MARCH, 24, 1945

The opinions expressed are those of Italian Journalists and not those of the editors of this report.

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THE RESULTS OF THE QUINTIERI-MATTIOLI MISSION

An official summary of the results of the Quintieri-Mattioli Mission lists the following points:

1 - The Italian monetary situation: The American Government agrees to credit Italy in foreign exchange for any expenditures which may be considered Italian exports. The problem cannot be solved completely until the other interested governments have fully examined it.

2 - Commercial Policy: The American Government is ready to make an agreement with the Italian Government for promoting the world-wide expansion of production, employment, trade and consumption; and to eliminate all forms of discriminatory trade agreements and tariff barriers. In order to give Italy maximum foreign credits, her goods (of a non-war nature) are to be allowed to enter any markets.

3 - Reconstruction: The Italian Government's "first aid" program for reconstruction will be considered in America as soon as possible.

4 - Control over Italian business in America: Italian businesses not seized until September 1943 are to be left free. As regards those which have been seized, a decision will have to be made in agreement with the other Allies.

Among the right-wing papers, "L'Italia Nuova" (March 18) reports the news under the headline "Towards 'Concrete' Economic Collaboration?". The same paper (March 20) prints the extensive comments by Lucci who thinks that the report justifies the best hopes, and that its

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In "Risorgimento Liberale" (March 20) Luigi Einaudi, Governor of the Banca d'Italia, remarks that so long as the war lasts, foreign trade must be under State control. The goods necessary for such reconstruction as is required for carrying on the war are being imported directly from the Allies. These goods will be paid for on the basis of agreements still to be made. Therefore these imports will not weigh on Italy's trade balance like ordinary commercial purchases. Referring to paragraph VIII of the report, regarding the desirability of expanding foreign trade and foreign payments on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis, Einaudi concludes "If we want world peace and prosperity we must fight against monopolies of any kind."

"La Voce Repubblicana" (March 18) criticizes the results of the Mission as follows: 1) It is uncertain whether the 125 million dollar credit represents a new credit, or that already granted for AMG-lire; 2) to have obtained the authorization for the Banca Commerciale to resume its activities in America should not have been the result of a government mission, as otherwise the authorization should have been requested for all the banks. (Editor's Note: As of March 22, the press reports that other Italian banks have been so authorized.); 3) the Mission is accused of not having cleared up the question of AMG-lire, which is basic for Italy. As regards this last point the Mission is blamed for not having presented a definite plan to show the consequences of the circulation of AMG-lire, that is how the failure to absorb it in trade will ruin the lira, which is against the principles of stabilization proclaimed at Bretton Woods. The article concludes by criticizing the Government for not having done everything in its power to save the value of the lira.

Among the center-party papers, "Ricostruzione" (March 20) writes that "the report justifies the best expectations of an early normalization of foreign economic relations. The credit for expenditures referred to in the report are believed to represent additional credit, which should be of great help to the "first aid" program. The paper also thinks the report implies that the US is preparing to follow the commercial policy laid down in the Trade Agreement Act of 1934. In conclusion, the paper says that the Quintier-Mattioli Mission has had very fruitful results, and that today one may only hope that the Americans will succeed in realizing their intentions and not find difficulties in other circles.

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"L'Italia Libera" (March 18) considers the results obtained very important, and that they should not be belittled. The paper emphasizes as the most important part of the communication that which refers to the economic policies the US and Italy should as soon as possible confirm in a formal treaty. "If the American policy is actually that great, human and substantial, the US may count on the full and fervent collaboration of our country".

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Among the left-wing papers, "Unita" (March 20) comments that "it would be dangerous to have illusions as to the positive results of the Mission". It criticizes the optimism of the other papers. The simple truth is that no intervention will save Italy; she must save herself as best she can considering the circumstances." "We shall", the paper goes on, "without doubt see some help from abroad, but we must nevertheless make every effort to reorganize our economy. It would, for example, be absurd if the Italian people were to demand through loans from abroad what they could find at home by expropriating the fascist profiteers."

Among the economic-papers, "Il Globo" (March 18) thinks that the salient point of the report is the promise of early restoration of normal economic and financial relations between the US and Italy. The Italian economy suffers not only because the war has devastated the country, but also, and to a considerable extent, because of its isolation, which hinders any attempt at recovery. The preliminary stages of treaties which Italy has now reached as the result of strenuous efforts, promise to reattach her to the world.

Among the independent papers, "La Tribuna del Popolo" (March 20) comments favorably on the report, saying that it opens the way to agreements and the resumption of trade. The paper attaches special importance to the tendency of the American Government towards free exchange relations. This means that Italy will have to modify her productive plant, but this will be in her own real interest.

"Il Tempo" (March 20) also has favorable comments. As regards AMG-lire, the paper thinks that the fact the US will discuss the problem with the other interested parties means that the matter will be solved at least partially in Italy's favor. It concludes "this clarification of many aspects of our economic and financial situation will not fail to bear fruit."

THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION

On March 16, "Il Globo" (economic news-paper) publishes what it calls "official" data on the war losses of cattle in Liberated Italy (exclusive of Marche and Toscana). Between July 20, 1942 and September 15, 1944 the total

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The journal comments that the seriousness of the situation requires the prompt intervention of the responsible Government organizations. Private initiative must, on the

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other hand, also make an intensive effort to restore livestock, which represents the backbone of agriculture. "Without an adequate number of cattle no farm can maintain lasting prosperity."

The paper holds that these data contain information obtained from farmers who may have an interest to depict the situation worse than it really is. This has been the case, for instance, in the Provinces of Rome and Teramo from where the paper has received direct information.

"Il Secolo XX" (March 17) writes that in Liberated Italy only 50% of the horses are left; only 60% of its oxen; and 50% of its sheep. The situation differs, however, as between the various Provinces. Ascoli Piceno, for example, has lost only 5% of its oxen. As regards pigs, their number has already been restored. Ascoli Piceno, which had 5.000 sows in 1939, now has 13.000. The same is true of chickens and rabbits.

The paper concludes that after the war the situation will remain especially difficult as regards cattle, because of the interruption of the normal imports of cattle for slaughtering from Hungary and Yugoslavia.

FOREIGN TRADE

G.U.Papi (Economics Professor at Rome University) writes in "L'Economista" (Dec.15,1944) regarding the possible profits to the Government from the importation of certain goods from abroad which it would sell at current internal prices. He believes that these profits could contribute materially to the stabilization of the lira.

Luigi Einaudi (Governor of the Banca d'Italia) discusses this possibility in "Risorgimento Liberale" (March 26). He favors it as an emergency measure, as private imports would today benefit the speculators. The Government import-monopoly necessary to carry out this system should, however, be replaced by normal (tax) methods for raising revenue, as soon as the emergency is over.

Prof. Battara, writing in "Avanti" (March 17) agrees with the idea of such an import monopoly. To succeed, he says, the Government must obtain the discrepancy between low foreign and high domestic prices. This could be done by importing particularly such goods as meet the demands of those with large cash holdings, that is, for example, importing machinery for farmers.

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RECONSTRUCTION NEWS (from the Italian press)

Industry - ("Il Globo" March 15)
As of September 15,1944 a census was made of 8.926 factories with 220.606 dependent workers. 2.403 (or 26% were working, employing 93.639 workers (or 42.5%); 2.615 (or 29%) with 105.472 workers (or 48%) were functioning partially. 3.908 (or 45%) with 21.495 dependent workers (or 9.5%) were idle.

Lucca ("Il Globo" March 17). The Cantoni Coats textile factory, now employing 1.500 workers, will put an additional 1.000 persons to work in a few days. The local Manufattura Tabacchi now employs 3.200 workers, four times as much as three months ago.

PUBLIC WORKS ("Il Globo" March 21).

During the month of February the reconstruction of 287 bridges was begun, 60 of these of immediate military importance. The reconstruction of 288 bridges was completed. 542 different road repair projects are being carried out at a cost of L. 651.265.764. Power station reconstruction has yielded 17.307 Kw of electricity; 200 Km of transmission lines have been restored. The rebuilding of 109 public buildings was completed, and reconstruction was begun of 471 others, at a cost of L 595.570.969.

("Il Secolo XX") - At Velletri the construction of a first lot of low-cost houses for refugees was started.

Rubber ("Il Globo" March 14)
The Pirelli plant at Tivoli is ready to produce 200 tires a day (1/3 of pre-war), but cannot begin operations for lack of its extruding equipment.

Electricity
("Il Globo" March 22). By the end of July,1945 seven power stations with a production of 28.500 Kw are to be reactivated.
("Il Secolo XX" March 15) - The power station of the Subiaco Paper Mill, furnishing 600 Kw is about to start functioning. Another, 400 Kw station, will also soon operate. Power production will not begin before next

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29%) with 105.472 workers (or 48%) were functioning partially. 3.908 (or 45%) with 21.495 dependent workers (or 9.5%) were idle.

Lucca ("Il Globo" March 17). The Cantoni Coats textile factory, now employing 1.500 workers, will put an additional 1.000 persons to work in a few days. The local Manufattura Tabacchi now employs 3.200 workers, four times as much as three months ago.

PUBLIC WORKS ("Il Globo" March 21).

During the month of February the reconstruction of 287 bridges was begun, 60 of these of immediate military importance. The reconstruction of 288 bridges was completed. 542 different road repair projects are being carried out at a cost of L. 651.265.764. Power station reconstruction has yielded 17.307 Kw of electricity; 200 Km of transmission lines have been restored. The rebuilding of 109 public buildings was completed, and reconstruction was begun of 471 others, at a cost of L 595.570.969.

("Il Secolo XX") - At Velletri the construction of a first lot of low-cost houses for refugees was started.

Rubber ("Il Globo" March 14)
The Pirelli plant at Tivoli is ready to produce 200 tires a day (1/3 of pre-war), but cannot begin operations for lack of its extruding equipment.

Electricity
("Il Globo" March 22). By the end of July,1945 seven power stations with a production of 28.500 Kw are to be reactivated.
("Il Secolo XX" March 15) - The power station of the Subiaco Paper Mill, furnishing 600 Kw is about to start functioning. Another, 400 Kw station, will also soon operate. Paper production will not begin before next November.

Textiles - ("Il Secolo XX" - March 21)
Already one million mtrs of textiles have been produced in liberated Toscana mills, and are ready for distribution at from 700 to 900 lire per meter.

Matches - ("Il Secolo XX" - March 18)
The match factories of Jesi and Fucecchio are ready to begin operations. As a result, the match rations are to be doubled in April.

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Fertilizer - ("Il Secolo XX" - March 15)
Nera Montoro has begun to produce; 1500 tons of sulphate of ammonia are to be ready by May. Papigno started a few days ago and will give a monthly 6000 to 7000 tons of calciumcyanamide by June.

Sugar - ("Il Globo" - March 17)
Liberated Italy has planted an estimated 10 to 11.000 ha of sugar beets. This is half of the normal and expected to yield 230 to 250.000 quintals of sugar.

Crafts - ("Il Globo" - March 16)
In June 1943, Italy had 710.000 small craft shops, employing 1.800.000 persons. According to the National Association of Craftsmen, half of them are in a position to resume their normal activities.

Transportation - ("Il Globo" - March 17 and 18)
Railroad service from Rome to Arsoli is to be restored this month. Regular service between Velletri and Colleferro will also be put into operation. And on May 15, the direct Rome-Naples line (funtioning today with detours) will be restored. On March 19 the Rome-Nettunia service was reestablished.
("Il Secolo XX" - March 18) - The Sapri-Battipaglia railroad line has been reopened to non-military traffic.

Education - ("Il Globo" - March 22)
In 29 liberated Provinces 18.000 out of a total of 20.000 schools funtion regularly.

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ANTI-ANGLO-SAXON PROPAGANDA

A ten page closely typewritten circular has recently been privately distributed in Rome. It bears the date of February 25th 1945 and is signed "Giovanni Amadori-Virgili". According to a reference in the text, the author contributed an article to the July 18th 1944 number of "Voce Repubblicana". It therefore seems probable that the author is the man who has been conducting the anti-Anglo-American campaign in the columns of that newspaper over the pen-name of "Urbanus".

The following is a summary of the circular:

The recent note of Mr. MacMillan (giving greater autonomy to the Italian Government) is nothing but a series of words which will change nothing. Italians should have no illusions, because the Anglo-Americans are bent upon the systematic and progressive stifling of material and political life in Italy and upon impeding her rehabilitation.

The note addressed by the British Ambassador to the State Department on Aug. 21st 1944 embodied the principle previously agreed to by the two governments that aid to Italy was to be limited to the minimum required to prevent epidemics and disorder, and to the extent necessary to safeguard Allied Military operations; and that all assistance for industrial reconstruction and for rehabilitation in general was to be excluded. Although Mr. Roosevelt wished to be more generous, he was forced to give way to British pressure. MacMillan's note is a reassertion of the principles laid down in the Ambassador's note, that is, that help to Italy is to be measured in terms of the direct advantages resulting therefrom for the Allied war effort. Our industrial production, our wealth and raw materials, our public and private property are all subject to requisition for alleged allied military needs, of which the extent is arbitrarily determined by the Allies.

Pressure on internal politics and the suspension of political rights are declared by the author to be functions of military requirements. The Allies control our foreign policy and our military affairs. As to the latter, they have in mind the disarmament of Italy, not only for the post-war period but even during the present phase of so-called co-belligerancy. It was clear as far back as the Quebec Conference that the Anglo-Americans wanted only Italy's politico-administrative and not her military co-operation. In short, all important governmental acts are entirely subject to the political and military needs of the Allies as decided by them, unilaterally. Allied rule is a de-facto dictatorship which functions behind the facade of an Italian government of Collaboration.

Whatever concessions have been or may be made are not meant to alter the basic status which is reserved for Italy, and intentionally omit any reference to Italy's rehabilitation. They are merely meant to smooth the progress of Italy's gradual and permanent diminution ("minorazione").

What can Italy do to resist the premeditated and calculated "pressures" of the Armistice which are intended to impose on her a servitude for an indefinite period of time? Before answering we must determine exactly what the Allies want from us and what they propose to do with us. They have two obvious objectives in view:-

First: To bind the Italian people to their ideas of strict social

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First: To bind the Italian people to their ideas of strict social conservatism, to the exclusion of the radicalism of the new demands of political and social justice. Their's is a defensive policy against European politico-revolutionary trends. Their policy is clearly indicated by their support everywhere of pre-war Governments, monarchies and regimes, in spite of the fact that these are patently opposed by their respective peoples. Churchill has adjourned all consultations of the will of the people so that in the meanwhile the Allies can render more effective the control of the internal politics and of the social evolution of the liberated countries through military and police occupation.

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Second. To prevent Italy from passing into the sphere of Russian influence, whether social or political. Italy must at all costs remain within the Anglo-American framework. One of the first considerations of the Anglo-Americans is to organize defenses against Russian-Bolshevik expansionism.

London and Washington, guided by their power-politics, are in agreement not only to throttle self-determination of the Italian and all European peoples, but to exercize a strict control over their respective foreign policies.

To the two above anglo-American objectives there should be added a third, which is more the objective of the British conservatives than of the British people. To protect its Mediterranean Empire-route the conservatives rather than come to an agreement with a friendly Italy whose interests are virtually identical, have decided upon the definite elimination of Italy as a Mediterranean power. In line with this policy, one may note Churchill's declared intention of depriving Italy of her colonies, Sicilian Separatism, Tito's claims for North Eastern Italian territory, and Austria's claims for the Upper Adige.

Although Washington is in agreement with London's social conservativism and anti-Bolshevism, it has been reluctant to follow the British lead on many points. It has only done so to preserve Anglo-American solidarity in the war-effort and to lay the foundation for a post-war alliance to counteract Russian expansionism. Washington may also have in view compensations in other fields, for there exists an analogy between British concern for the safety of its Mediterranean route and American concern for the safety of the Pacific and Central Atlantic routes. The United States is already paving the way for an ultimate claim for air and sea bases in French controlled territory.

What can Italy do to defend her interests against the Anglo-American plans for her diminution? It is useless to talk of collaborating with governments which are playing power-politics and which are bent on the elimination of Italy. It is equally useless to remind the Allies of their promises of total liberation, or to invoke comparisons between the terms of the Italian Armistice and those of the armisticos imposed by the Russians. It would be equally vain to ask for what we know the Allies will not give, that is substantial aid for rehabilitation. What we must do is to discover and take advantage of the "sensitive spots" of the Allies, and use them as a basis for our resistance against their plans for our future.

Our possibilities for resistance are the following:

(a) To lead the government and the nation to refrain from political collaboration with the Allies, that is to say, to bring about the retirement of the government as a political factor and the transfer by it to the Allies of all responsibility. (The author here states that after the liberation of Rome he was the first to specifically contend in the press that non-collaboration was the only possible way to defend our vital interests ("Voce Repubblicana", July 18th 1944). No riots or disorders, the greatest respect for military requirements for prosecuting the war, such requirements, however, to be determined in a manner acceptable to us. As for the rest, we fold our arms in an attitude of non-collaboration, leaving the full burden of authority to the Allies. The armistice terms to be carried out by orders given by the Anglo-American administration.

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(b) To launch at once, and implement, the idea of a Mediterranean-European collaboration with France. General De Gaulle himself has suggested this to us. During his press conference on Jan 24th 1945, he said "We must think of the day when France and Italy will once more join in an "entente cordiale" for the purpose of defending their common interests in the Mediterranean."

France at present is successfully resisting pressure on the part of the Western Allies, although under different conditions because of her Allied status and because she is essential to the Anglo-Americans in the solution of the German problem. She has wanted and been able to shake herself free from Allied policy which wanted to confuse and impede her.

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It is to our present and future interests to elaborate a policy of European and Mediterranean solidarity with France, from which might ensue social and demographic collaboration in Africa and in Europe.

(c) To proclaim our determination to collaborate politically and diplomatically with Soviet Russia. We are not Communists nor is the whole of Europe Communist. In Europe there can only be a bolshevism of reaction against the injustice and arrogance of others. We must give the role of bolshevism in the history of mankind its due. Without a Communist Russia, Europe today would be disintegrated and a land without any right to a broader political and social justice.

The above three policies will strike the Anglo-Americans in their sensitive spots. But to be effective they cannot remain mere subjects of theoretic discussion in the press but must be incorporated in the national policy of the parties and of the Government.

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Summary No. 61

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

3 APR 1945

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

29 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 61

PART I - SUMMARY

1. The launching of the Allied offensive in Germany and the successful advance of the Allied troops into enemy territory have raised the hopes of many Italians that the war will end in the near future. Many rumours have been afoot that the Germans have been putting out peace feelers and sending emissaries to neutral capitals.

Possibly as a result of the feeling that the peace may come soon more attention is being devoted to the coming conference in San Francisco and Italians of all shades of opinion are hoping (though few are optimistic) that Italy will be invited to attend this conference.

2. The Italian press published a summary of the results of the Quintieri-Mattioli mission to the U.S. and emphasised four points: (1) As far as the Italian monetary situation is concerned the newspapers wrote that the American government had agreed to credit Italy in foreign exchange for any expenditures which may be considered Italian exports. The problem cannot be solved completely, however, they wrote, until the other interested governments have fully examined it. (2) Under the heading of commercial policy the press explained that the American government was ready to make an agreement with the Italian government for promoting the world wide expansion of production, employment, trade and consumption and to eliminate all forms of discriminatory trade agreements and tariff barriers. In order to give Italy the maximum foreign credit, her goods (of a non-war nature) were, according to the press, to be allowed to enter any markets. (3) The Italian government first-aid programme of reconstruction, according to the account which appeared in the press, would be considered in America as soon as possible. (4) Italian businesses which had not been sequestrated by September 1943 were to be left free; as regards those which had already been sequestrated the newspaper account went on to say the decision would have to be made in agreement with the other Allies. The results of the mission were favourably commented on in most of the newspapers, more on account of the hope of what might be achieved in the future than for any immediate tangible results.

3. The controversy between the Liberal and Communist parties described in last week's summary has continued. The revelations which appeared in "Il Risorgimento Liberale" and "Il Popolo" describing the violent activities of many of the Communists in Southern Italy have alarmed many people. It is felt that either the Communist leaders are playing a double game or that they are unable to control their followers. From various reports it is clear that there has been a spread of violence on the part of the Communists in Calabria. A criticism in the Liberal newspaper "Il Risorgimento Liberale" that the communiqué published after the meeting of the Cabinet on Wednesday contained no reference to the disorders in the southern provinces, evoked a reply from the "Unita". In an article which was full of con-

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4. It is reported that the Party of Action intends to hold a Congress some time this Spring.

5. During the week university students organized a demonstration to protest at the closing down of the Faculty of Political Science in the Rome University. The students maintain that this faculty is essential for those who wish to enter the career of journalism or the diplomatic service. The Minister of Education was severely criticized at this meeting.

6. The press reports an increase of crime in liberated Italy and attributes this increase to unemployment, prostitution, loitering and the fifth column. Aggression and theft are also made easier by the lack of illumination in the streets of Rome, and it is hoped that night illumination will be partially restored in the suburbs in May. In some cases where criminals have been arrested, they have succeeded in escaping. It is also believed that the Fascist fifth column has encouraged the crime wave and it is reported that the Fascist clandestine movement has taken into its ranks many common criminals believing that by this method many people will regret the days when there was law and order. The press also refers to the growth of juvenile delinquency. The press describes gangs of boys who infest the streets of the larger cities trading in Allied cigarettes and foodstuffs, acting as pimps or climbing on Allied trucks and stealing from them while they are in motion. The press criticises the parents more than the boys as the parents often take advantage of their children to foster their own personal gains. The newspapers suggest various remedies. For example they maintain that minors should be forbidden to wander the streets after a certain hour. They should not be admitted to bars or variety shows, and above all school attendance should be enforced. The police have been very active during the last few weeks and have succeeded in arresting large numbers of thieves and criminals in Rome.

7. The Cabinet in its meeting on 16 March came to certain decisions concerning the partisans and the ranks held by them in the war of liberation. The decree distinguishes between officers and NCO's in the regular army who on 8 September 1943 joined the partisans and those officers and soldiers who received their ** partisans. The former have had confirmed the validity of their ranks which they held on 9 September 1943, while any promotions that they may have received meanwhile are also taken into consideration. As far as the latter are concerned, recognition will be given to the ranks which they have acquired during the fighting. At the end of the war each case will be considered and the temporary ranks confirmed both for those who are to be demobilized and for those who are to remain on active service. This decree was favourably received both by the right and left wing press.

8. In the cabinet meeting held on 21 March the High Commissioner for Food, Bergami, announced that by the utilization of barley and grain grown in Italy and by the importation of nearly 4 million quintals of cereals it would be possible to tide over the period until the new harvest. In this way he assured the Cabinet that the 18 million Italians in Liberated Italy would receive their daily ration of 200 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta (this is the ration at present in force). He pointed out that while the pasta continues to be made with pure wheat, bread is made with a mixture of wheat and barley (not more than 20 per cent of the latter may be used). The High Commissioner for Food also announced that as a result of the oil collected in the pools it would be possible to distribute a monthly ration of .2 litres of oil in the provinces on the mainland. He further announced that during the next few months in cities with a population higher than 50,000 there would be a monthly

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9. During the week an unauthorised newspaper "La Montagna" was published in Rome. The newspaper had a Trotskyist flavor and it is believed that it was edited by Carlo Andreoni and Bruno Valeri, the editors of the "Partigiano", which had been suspended for four weeks. Like the 'Partigiano", it was hostile to the Anglo-Americans and the Russians. Both "La Montagna" and the new edition of "Partigiano" give a list of newspapers which are friendly to their cause. It is also clear that

(**commissions while fighting with the**(insert))

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the links with the Anarchist newspaper "Umanita Nuova" are fairly close.

On the 12 March the first issue of a monthly cultural-political review - "Socialismo" - was published. Giuseppe Saragat is the editor. On 15 March a new daily paper started publication in Catania called "La Sicilia". It is a Liberal newspaper and is directed by Alfio Russo. The provincial press continues to protest at the unfair distribution of newsprint by the Italian government which results in favouring Rome at the expense of the provinces.

10. Some interesting figures have been published in "Il Globo" during the week with regard to the position of live stock in Italy. The newspaper declares that the total of cattle was reduced between 20 July 1942 and 15 September 1944 by one-third. The smallest losses occurred in Lucania (17%) and Calabria (21%), and the highest in Lazio with 59.6%. According to "Il Globo", as of 15 September 1944 a census was made of 8,926 factories with 220,606 dependent workers; 2,403 (26%) were working, employing 93,639 (42.5%); 2,615 (29%) with 105,472 workers (48%) were functioning partially; 3,908 (45%) with 21,495 workers (9.5%) were idle. According to "Il Globo" of 21 March during the month of February the reconstruction of 287 bridges was begun, 60 of these being of immediate military importance; the reconstruction of 288 bridges was completed and 542 different road repair projects were being carried out at a cost of 651,265,764 lire; again according to the same paper the repair of 109 public buildings was completed and the reconstruction was begun of 471 other buildings at a cost of 595,570,969 lire. According to "Il Secolo", 20 March, at Velletri the construction of a first series of low cost houses for refugees was started.

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SUMMARY No. 56

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

27 FEB 1945

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 22 February 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 56

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PART I - SUMMARY

1) During the week the Italian press had devoted considerable attention to the Crimean Conference. The editorial comments differ considerably; while some approve the official declaration, others feel that the conference, although of major importance, has not clarified all the European problems and many of these have been deferred until the Conference of the United Nations to be held on 25 April, 1945, in San Francisco. Above all, editorial comment concerned itself with the fact that the communiqué issued at the end of the conference did not make any reference to Italy. Broadly speaking there are two alternative interpretations. One, that the lack of reference to Italy signifies the repudiation of Italy's requests to the Allies in spite of all that Italy has given to the cause of democracy. Such comments attribute the lack of any mention of Italy to the fact that the Big Three do not wish to recognize the real importance of the Italian question. This point of view is to be found most commonly in the right wing and nationalistic press. The left wing on the other hand maintains that Italy was discussed at the conference although there was no explicit mention of Italy's problems in the communiqué. Italy, they argue, must continue to make further sacrifices for the common war effort and they maintain that only through a real anti-fascist policy can Italy aspire to something positive. There is no doubt that on the whole Italians were disappointed by the lack of any specific reference to Italy's problems. In particular most Italians had hoped that the relations between Italy and the Allies might have been clarified at the conference. IL POPOLO, the Christian Democrat daily, expresses the disappointment when it writes, "After the Yalta Conference there still remains the absurd state of a nation which is at the same time defeated and a co-belligerent of the conqueror. It is surely a rare thing in history that a nation, in addition to the burdens of defeat, should also have to shoulder those of still another war on the side of the conquerors." The Socialists and Communists maintain that the reason why Italy has not been given consideration by the great powers is due to the fact that she has not been able yet to disentangle herself from her past and from fascism. Togliatti in an unsigned article

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1) During the week the Italian press had devoted considerable attention to the Crimean Conference. The editorial comments differ considerably; while some approve the official declaration, others feel that the conference, although of major importance, has not clarified all the European problems and many of these have been deferred until the Conference of the United Nations to be held on 25 April, 1945, in San Francisco. Above all, editorial comment concerned itself with the fact that the communiqué issued at the end of the conference did not make any reference to Italy. Broadly speaking there are two alternative interpretations. One, that the lack of reference to Italy signifies the repudiation of Italy's requests to the Allies in spite of all that Italy has given to the cause of democracy. Such comments attribute the lack of any mention of Italy to the fact that the Big Three do not wish to recognize the real importance of the Italian question. This point of view is to be found most commonly in the right wing and nationalistic press. The left wing on the other hand maintains that Italy was discussed at the conference although there was no explicit mention of Italy's problems in the communiqué. Italy, they argue, must continue to make further sacrifices for the common war effort and they maintain that only through a real anti-fascist policy can Italy aspire to something positive. There is no doubt that on the whole Italians were disappointed by the lack of any specific reference to Italy's problems. In particular most Italians had hoped that the relations between Italy and the Allies might have been clarified at the conference. IL POPOLO, the Christian Democrat daily, expresses the disappointment when it writes, "After the Yalta Conference there still remains the absurd state of a nation which is at the same time defeated and a co-belligerent of the conqueror. It is surely a rare thing in history that a nation, in addition to the burdens of defeat, should also have to shoulder those of still another war on the side of the conquerors." The Socialists and Communists maintain that the reason why Italy has not been given consideration by the great powers is due to the fact that she has not been able yet to disentangle herself from her past and from fascism. Togliatti in an unsigned article in UNITA writes that there are three fundamental principles which were presented at the conference for the guidance and inspiration of the different peoples of the world: these were (1) the fight to destroy the vestiges of fascism; (2) democracy, and (3) national unity. He then goes on to say that in Italy epuration of fascists has been slower than elsewhere and has met with the objection that the state would be disrupted if epuration were carried out effectively. He replies to this by asking why Italians should want to retain the

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present structure of the state. He maintains that fascist influences are at work to prevent a more wholesale epuration. The attempt to discredit the Committees of Liberation, he argues, is just another example of the persistence of the fascist state of mind. The manoeuvres of the same fascist forces also tend toward sabotaging the democratic government and thus destroy the unity of the nation. He concludes by criticizing the conception of foreign policy which many Italians still hold; that is the belief that the improvement of Italy's status depends not on the energetic renewal of every aspect of her life in a democratic and antifascist sense, but rather in some kind of cunning or intrigue directed against one or another of the great powers who direct the world. For example, he maintains there are many Italians who are hoping to play England against America, just as there are other who are prepared to lend themselves to become a tool in the antibolshevist game. He criticizes the fact that in liberated Italy freedom of the press has been granted to certain newspapers to indulge in anti-Russian and anti-Yugoslav propaganda while the liberation of part of northern Italy may depend on Russian and Yugoslav victories. Togliatti's conclusion is that only by a renewal of Italian life on the home front will it be possible to resolve questions of foreign policy. He makes a final plea that Italians should intensify their struggle against fascism.

In general, pleasure has been expressed that unity has been achieved between the 3 Allies so that the last hope for the Germans, -- that there might be division between the Allies -- has been destroyed. There is also relief both in press comment and public opinion that Stalin has subscribed in full to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

2) The Italians continue to show great interest in the progress of the war in Germany. In particular they are excited by the rapid Russian advances as many hope that when the Russians reach Berlin, German resistance may collapse and the war be brought to an end. There are still a certain number of Italians who have been influenced by fascist propaganda during the last 20 years and are still terrified of Soviet Russia and alarmed by the possibility of Russia dominating Europe.

3) Sunday, 18 February, was called the Day of the Soldier and the Partisan, and the Romans were invited to take part in a demonstration of solidarity in favor of the fighting forces of the new Italy in the Piazza del Popolo. Many members of the government were present

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3) Sunday, 18 February, was called the Day of the Soldier and the Partisan, and the Romans were invited to take part in a demonstration of solidarity in favor of the fighting forces of the new Italy in the Piazza del Popolo. Many members of the government were present at this celebration and the Prime Minister Bonomi, the Minister of War Casati, and the Minister for Occupied Italy Scoccimarro, addressed the assembled crowd. Bonomi evoked the part played by the Italian army, navy and airforce in the rebirth of Italy. He praised the discipline of the fleet which had sailed over to the Allies, and the air force which had been resurrected, and the army out of which the Italian Corps of Liberation had grown. He praised the development of the Partisan movement which had given a new meaning to the word "Patriot".

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4) The Cabinet met on 16 February and in an attempt to avoid inflation decided to establish the political price of bread. In addition an Economy-Commission was founded to reduce the superfluous expenditures in the Budget. Measures were adopted to increase taxation so as to raise the revenue. A fund of National Solidarity was established which will be formed from voluntary and compulsory contributions. All citizens will be invited to contribute in relation to their means. The confiscation of profits acquired as a result of fascist influence will be carried out more speedily. A tax for excess war profits will be applied to those who possess land, as at present landlords are one of the more favored sections of the population. Measures were decided upon to prevent the rise in prices and to eliminate the abuses of the black market. A Vigilance committee and price control committee, whose members will be drawn from the representatives of the C.L.N., and from trade unions and economic organizations will be instituted with large powers. Canteens, cooperative stores, factory restaurants and soup kitchens will be established as rapidly as possible. Food will be allowed to circulate freely from province to province and commune to commune. Transport of food however will be subjected to a much stricter discipline, and it will be done through the ENAC. In the event of opposition on the part of transport owners, the lorries will be requisitioned and the personnel militarized. Employees will be given a rise in wages and salaries after 15 February to compensate them for the greater cost of bread. Part of the rise will be made up out of coupons through which they will be able to buy at equitable prices food and clothing in canteens and shops run by the state. The increase in salaries in private firms to compensate the rise in cost of bread will be agreed to by the trade union organization and the employers. At the same time the Cabinet approved the doubling of pay to members of the armed forces.

5) The Labour Delegation, headed by Di Vittorio, and consisting of two others, left for London during the week to attend the world Trade Union Conference. There was disappointment that the British trade union leaders should at the beginning have opposed the invitation to the representatives of the workers of ex-enemy countries, but there was considerable relief when this opposition was overcome and the decision was made to invite them.

6) A memorandum was published late last year by the Rome Province Labour Department containing data on the cost of food -- the main item of the cost of living. According to this memorandum, the cost of food in Rome rose from 5.40 lire per day per person in June, 1940, to 84.25

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6) A memorandum was published late last year by the Rome Province Labour Department containing data on the cost of food -- the main item of the cost of living. According to this memorandum, the cost of food in Rome rose from 5.40 lire per day per person in June, 1940, to 84.25 lire per day per person in December 1944. While the monthly food expenditure was 604.25 lire in June, 1940, it had risen to 9426.35 lire in December 1944. Between June 1940 and July 1944, wages rose by 337% but food costs rose by 1,559%. According to the financial daily IL GLOBO, a family must buy more than 80% of its food in the black market. According to the press the ration of bread and pasta granted in Central Italy provides 622 calories daily, while in the south the rations provide 831 calories. It is considered that the absolute

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minimum from the health point of view should be 1600 calories. With vegetables and other rations the daily average calories in Rome since the liberation has been raised to 723 calories. Such a disproportionate increase in the cost of food gives some idea of the difficulties with which the poorer classes in Italy have to contend at the present moment.

7). The newsprint crisis came to a head during the week. For some time it had been clear that there would be a shortage of newsprint owing to the fact that the quantities ordered from the States had not arrived. It was also clear that the Italian Press Commission were not aware of the gravity of the shortage of newsprint and in giving permits for new newspapers they did not seem to be actuated by economic motives. On 9 February there was a meeting at the office of the Undersecretary of the Italian Press to discuss the problem of Italian newsprint. The communiqué released after the meeting said that the low production of newsprint was due not only to the destruction of many Italian paper mills but to the lack of raw material, the lack of electric power, the scarcity of transport and lack of fuel. To solve the problem two solutions were proposed: The importation of more paper from abroad, and a reduction in the number of copies printed by each daily. This second solution was not proposed with great speed and in the meantime additional permits to publish 13 more papers in Rome were being issued. The publication of these new dailies was severely criticized by UNITA, AVANTI and IL POPOLO. Already the newsprint shortage had been felt in Florence where as from 1 February the newspapers had been compelled to reduce their size. On 15 February in Naples, IL GIORNALE, LA VOCE, and IL DOMANI D'ITALIA were not published owing to the lack of newsprint. This brought matters to a head. The PWB controlled paper, IL RISORGIMENTO, out of sympathy also did not appear. A delegation of editors from Naples came to Rome to see the Italian Press Commission and as a result of the meeting on 19 February the National Press Commission decided to suspend until 31 March all newspapers in Italy which had been authorized during 1945, with the exception of IL LAVORO. Only newspapers which receive an assignment of newsprint may be published. The assignment of newsprint to other dailies in Rome is reduced by 33% up to 31 March. The assignment of newsprint to weekly papers will also be reduced. L'UOMO QUALUNQUE, RIFLETTORE and DON CHISCIOTTE were suppressed for subverting the national war effort. In addition CRIMEN and IL PARTIGIANO were suspended for 4 weeks for publishing articles contrary to Allied Military Censorship. There had been already much criticism of the excess of newspapers allowed in

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8) During the week copies of a clandestine fascist newspaper printed in Rome, called L'ONORE, were circulated in the city.

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9) Figures on exports from Liberated Italy have been published. Since the resumption of exports after the landing, up to 1 February, they have reached a total of 128.094,8 tons to the value of Lire 1.219.967.226. The exports in January were higher than in any previous month.

10) Repeated demands have been made in the press that the lists of the CVNA should be published. The Italian Press office issued a communiqué declaring that the complete lists were not in the possession of the Italian government as they had been taken north. The lists that were found had been handed over to the office of the High Commissioner of Fascist Crimes, and the names of those who were proven guilty would in due course be published.

11) A controversy has arisen out of a reported statement by Antonini, the American trade union leader, that the Italian Communist Party received funds from a foreign power. Antonini also attacked Togliatti. The latter replied in an article in UNITA. He referred to the denial which had already been published to similar accusations made some time ago in the American magazine LIFE. This denial had been issued after an inquiry had been made by Scleri, the Minister for the Treasury. The rest of the charges Togliatti regarded as calumny. Antonini repeated his charges in a broadcast on Saturday, 17 February, in which he praised Amedeo Bordiga as being a sincere Italian Communist leader, emphasizing that he was a man who was independent from foreign influence.

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EXPLANATION OF RELIABILITY RATINGS:

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. Press Reactions to the Decisions Reached at the Crimean Conference

The communiqué announcing the decisions reached at the Yalta conference is considered by most of the press as having an exceptional value not only because it puts an end to any German hope to divide the Allies, but because it sanctions unity of action of the three nations until after the war, forming the foundation of a solid and lasting peace. The first part of the declaration did not come as a surprise inscfar as the preceding news made it evident that an agreement on the occupation of Germany and the total destruction of Nazism and German militarism, the punishment of war criminals, the elimination of German war industries and the reparations which Germany will have to pay for the destruction carried out in other countries was to be decided. But the second part of the declaration, the one about the solution of European political problems was more of a surprise and gave rise to great satisfaction. "The three governments, " writes IL MOMENTO, "have confirmed the validity of the principles of the Atlantic Charter which Stalin accepted and subscribed to in full."

The special agreements reached on Poland and Yugoslavia were commented favorably by Roman newspapers. IL POPOLO writes that the compromise reached consists of reconciling the Russian point of view with the British and American. Russia admits that there are democratic elements in Poland as well as abroad. England admits that it is necessary to discuss matters with the Polish Committee of Liberation which she does not recognize, and both sides agree on the attempt to establish a single government representing several exponents of the Warsaw point of view in addition to elements which left Poland."

The announcement of the forthcoming conference of the United Nations, according to the papers, will probably smooth out the points which the Dunbarton Oaks conference could not decide.

The fact that Italy is not mentioned in the text of the communiqué does not mean, according to the press, that the Three Powers did

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The fact that Italy is not mentioned in the text of the communiqué does not mean, according to the press, that the Three Powers did not examine Italy's requests. Several papers comment that the official communiqué does not mention Greece and that the French government is still considered as a temporary government. It is clear that "the declarations of Yalta", writes IL LAVORO, "is a document of great historical importance, and of great political and human value. It reflects the highest and most ardent aspirations of the peoples which are fighting for liberty and of those who want only to live in peace as free men."

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2. Public Reactions Prior to the Crimean Conference

During the week 6-13 February, about 25 persons, representing a cross section of the Rome population, were asked if they thought that the question of Italy would be discussed at the meeting of the Big Three, and if Italy would be given the status of Ally. Practically all thought that Italy would be discussed, but hardly anybody thought Italy would be accepted as an Ally. None felt that England had the interests of Italy at heart, but half thought Roosevelt was Italy's friend, whereas the other half considered Stalin as Italy's friend. Here is what some people had to say:

1) A lawyer, age 43: "The meeting of the Big Three will have great political significance. We fervently hope Italy will be accepted as an Ally. It would be an act of political wisdom because Italy is needed in the settlement of European affairs. I do not think, however, that she will be accepted at this time".

2) A workman, age 36: "Roosevelt is our best friend. England is not so well disposed towards us because she does not like us. If Roosevelt proposes that Italy be made an Ally, Russia will agree, and England will have to follow suit."

3) An industrialist, age 72: "It is our great hope! Of the three, I think that Stalin is the one most favorable to Italy. Roosevelt also is willing to help but Churchill is still diffident towards us."

4) A government employee, age 48: "England seems determined to save the House of Savoy and Badoglio. That is why epuration is so slow. For this reason England will object to making Italy an Ally. Our greatest support will come from Stalin, with Roosevelt second. However, the Allies are still diffident and will not grant her allied status. They should give us greater liberty of action in matters of epuration. They should further a total change of our government, where there are still many traces of fascism."

5) A student of economics and commercial sciences, age 24: "I think discussion of this problem will be postponed until after the defeat of Germany. The Big Three have more essential problems. I do not think Italy will be accepted as an Ally."

6) Another student of economics and commercial sciences, age 26: "I think Italy will be discussed at this meeting, but the result will be unfavorable to us. Italy has neither an army, nor the means to equip one. The Allies would like to help us create one, but they have more pressing needs at present. After the defeat of Germany, [illegible] Italy will be given allied status in the war

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1) A lawyer, age 43: "The meeting of the Big Three will have great political significance. We fervently hope Italy will be accepted as an Ally. It would be an act of political wisdom because Italy is needed in the settlement of European affairs. I do not think, however, that she will be accepted at this time".

2) A workman, age 36: "Roosevelt is our best friend. England is not so well disposed towards us because she does not like us. If Roosevelt proposes that Italy be made an Ally, Russia will agree, and England will have to follow suit."

3) An industrialist, age 72: "It is our great hope! Of the three, I think that Stalin is the one most favorable to Italy. Roosevelt also is willing to help but Churchill is still diffident towards us."

4) A government employee, age 48: "England seems determined to save the House of Savoy and Badoglio. That is why epuration is so slow. For this reason England will object to making Italy an Ally. Our greatest support will come from Stalin, with Roosevelt second. However, the Allies are still diffident and will not grant her allied status. They should give us greater liberty of action in matters of epuration. They should further a total change of our government, where there are still many traces of fascism."

5) A student of economics and commercial sciences, age 24: "I think discussion of this problem will be postponed until after the defeat of Germany. The Big Three have more essential problems. I do not think Italy will be accepted as an Ally."

6) Another student of economics and commercial sciences, age 26: "I think Italy will be discussed at this meeting, but the result will be unfavorable to us. Italy has neither an army, nor the means to equip one. The Allies would like to help us create one, but they have more pressing needs at present. After the defeat of Germany, which I think is near, Italy will be given allied status in the war against Japan."

7) A sailor in the Italian Navy, age 22: "Italy will be discussed. Stalin is our best friend, with Roosevelt next, but because of her support of the monarchy, there is not much to be hoped for from England. England knows that the Italian people are against the monarchy. I was a prisoner of England, where we were badly treated until Italy became a co-belligerent. They then treated us a little better. I do not think Italy will be made an ally."

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8) An industrialist, age 60: "Italy is a conquered nation, and the Allies can do what they please with us. However, they shouldn't make promises which they don't intend to keep. In order to enable Italy to fight, they should treat us as an Ally, and tell us what is to become of us. England has made a great mistake in the case of France and has thrown her into the arms of Russia. She is making the same mistake in the case of Italy. I do not think we will be given the status of Ally."

9) A bank clerk (who is active in the black market of foreign currencies): "Until a few days ago (9 Feb.) the foreign currency market underwent violent fluctuations. These came to a sudden halt, while speculators awaited the meeting of the Big Three. If Allied status is not given to Italy, prices of foreign currencies will rise precipitously, and will drop correspondingly if Bonomi's request is granted. I personally believe that Italian hopes will be disappointed and that inflation will reach new and higher peaks."

10) A Communist: "Russia will support the Yugoslav claim for Trieste, but Roosevelt and Churchill will not permit this Italian city to be wrested from Italy as atonement for a crime which the Italian people never committed. England will fail in her attempt to obtain Pantelleria. The conditions of the surrender and subsequent occupation of Germany will be settled. Decisions for greater aid to France will be taken, and long-term policy with reference to Japan will be discussed."

POLITICAL

3. Interviews with Party Leaders

REPUBLICAN PARTY

On 8 February, 1945, a PWB officer was received by Avv. Randolfo Pacciardi, at the offices of the Partito Repubblicano Italiano. The offices are in an old palace on the Via dei Prefetti, and consist of a number of high-ceilinged rooms grouped about an entrance foyer, and are adequately but informally furnished.

Signor Pacciardi is a distinguished looking man of about fifty-five years of age. Very cordial in manner, he is an engaging conversationalist and gives an impression of virility and honesty. During the interview, he spoke of the historical origin and traditions of the republican movement in Italy, of Mazzini and his doctrines, and of the fact that although the movement was submerged for many years

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P O L I T I C A L

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When questioned about the Italian political outlook, he expressed the hope of a fusion of right-wing Socialists and of the Action and Republican Parties with left-wing members of the Christian Democrats

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and the Democracy of Labour and Liberal Parties. He spoke of the necessity of a truly democratic republican government in Italy, free from the control of any political or clerical groups, so that the Italian people could learn self-government.

b) MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D'ITALIA

A PWB officer, on 8 February, called on Signor Ettore Baroncini at the offices of the Movimento Comunista d'Italia in the Via Nazionale. The offices, installed in a handsome building, are spacious and adequate although simply furnished. Numerous attendants were on duty. They looked like "typical communists" and at first seemed somewhat diffident. A few words changed their attitude, and the PWB officer was almost immediately received by Baroncini. The latter, one of the principal members of the six-man executive council which directs the movement, is a heavy)set man of over fifty years of age, and gives the impression of being an able political leader who made his own hard way in spite of a lack of educatin. He was very pleasant in manner, very cooperative and appeared to be a man of decision and ability. He readily furnished the information requested excepting that which concerned the political doctrines of his movement which he promised for the following day.

The next day the PWB officer called again. Instead of a written memorandum on the Party's doctrines, Signor Baroncini made a lengthy and eloquent dissertation on the history, Partisan activities, objectives and aspirations of the movement. He stated that the party had never joined the Third International, that it followed the teachings of Marx and Engels but did not follow Stalin. "Lenin is our God!" He stated that the movement desired liberty, equality and justice for the workers, and did not wish to impose its will on others but desired the equality of all people in the government.

C) PARTITO DI RICOSTRUZIONE CRISTIANA

The headquarters of the Partito di Ricostruzione Cristiana are located in the apartment of Avv. Alberto Sebastiani (one of the three directors of the Party) in a handsome building on the Via Avezzano. They consist of a reception room and a study, in which are hung huge autographed photographs of the Pope, and a framed document from the Monarchy.

Signor Sebastiani (who introduced himself) is a well-dressed, good-looking and impeccably bearded man of about fifty or more years of age. He was extremely courteous, with excellent manners, but was

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Signor Sebastiani (who introduced himself) is a well-dressed, good-looking and impeccably bearded man of about fifty or more years of age. He was extremely courteous, with excellent manners, but was not very communicative. He stated in a brief conversation that the doctrines of his party are based on avowed and unequivocal profession of Catholocism as set forth in a booklet of the Partito di Ricostruzione Cristiana which he gave to his interviewers.

The other two directors of the party are Conte Paolo Piella and Avvocato Giovanni Silvestrelli.

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d) PARTITO DEMOCRATICO ITALIANO

A P.B Officer called at the offices of the Partito Democratico Italian, which are located on the second floor of an old palace in the Piazza Montecitorio. They consist of a number of modestly but adequately furnished rooms. The P.B Officer was shown into a pleasantly sitting room where Signor Enzo Selvaggi immediately appeared and introduced himself.

Signor Selvaggi is a slim, dark, good-looking man of about 30 years of age, who speaks English fluently. He has polished manners and is an engeging conversationalist. He attended Princeton University in America, where according to him, he learned the principles of democracy with which he earnestly hopes to imbue the Italian people. He smilingly mentioned the demonstrations of youthful members of his party who almost succeeded in completely interrupting a recent address of his, as an example of the lack of democracy now existing in Italy.

When questioned on the doctrines and programme of the Partito Democratico Italiano, he produced a printed copy of one of his recent speeches which, he said, was a complete summary thereof. He then stated that he was the editor and director of the party organ, "Italia Nuova" and of the bi-weekly "La Voce dei Giovani", for whose editorial policies he was responsible.

Signor Selvaggi gave the impression of being a man of ability and energy, and not devoid of ambition.

e) Interview with Member of the Action Party

A young but active member of the Action Party was interviewed by a P.B Officer on 8 February 1945, and made the following statements:

From a political point of view, the Action Party is forced to oppose the Communists because it is financially supported by the Banca Commerciale.

The Party's paper, L'ITALIA LIBERA, is restrained in its opposition to the Communists from fear of alienating members of the Party with left tendencies. The business of the Party paper is to gain by any means whatsoever as many sympathizers as possible. It has been a weakness of the Action Party to have too many theoreticians among its members and not enough men with practical political experience. The Party, however, is fast learning the art of compromise and of making demagogic promises.

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The King, he said, is the greatest political opportunist in Italy, for no one has ever so successfully accomplished so many right-about-faces.

It is still too early, he added, to say whether or not the Party will succeed in gaining a mass following through the formation of a center bloc under its leadership.

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4. Pro-Partisan Meeting at Cinema Modernissimo, 11 February

The auditorium which seats about 500 people, was filled to capacity. About 20% of the audience were women. The first speak was Luigi Borromeo (Dem.-Christian) representing the Committee of National Liberation. After stating that the Italian people had not wanted this war, he stressed the immediate duty of every Italian to fight because millions of Italians are still under the Nazi yoke and hope to be freed by the active participation of liberated Italy in the war. He recalled the promises made by the great democracies who for four years have been telling Italians that they knew it was a fascist war, and not a war of the people. "The people have answered and have asked and are still asking for allied status. Our divisions will be well equipped and well led, and we know that our Partisans will continue to give their invaluable help."

The second speaker was a woman doctor, Ersilia De Liguori, representing the Unione Donne Italiane (U.D.I.) While paying tribute to the Allies, she said that a great deal of credit for the liberation of Italy is also due to the many thousands of Partisans who have fought and died. "It is now time for the whole nation to fight, not only to liberate all of Italy, but all of Europe." She also paid tribute to the women, who have not only prepared packages, and given clothing, but have actually fought side by side with the men. Many have died. She mentioned Norma Parenti, Ines Versari, Francesca and Vinna Edera, Anna Maria Enriquen. Women will take men's places and will see to it that their men do not shirk their duty. "We have been liberated: but this gives us a feeling of bitterness and lack of satisfaction. Our real joy will come when WE free the rest of Italy." Thunderous applause marked the end of her speech.

The third speaker was Avv. Domenico Palladino of the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani. "Before fascism, we were proud to be the successors of our heroes of the Risorgimento. Italy, betrayed by fascism, was defeated. But after the defeat, alone the Partisans arose, coming from the fields, from offices, from shops, from everywhere, barefoot and hungry, asking nothing, and pointed where our way lay. They are not soldiers of propaganda, but soldiers of our people. They have been tortured, shot and hanged, and have given and are giving their all. They died singing the hymns of Garibaldi and Mameli, not Giovinezza. This must not be the privilege of the few. All the people, in a great effort, must emulate the Partisans, in deeds and not in words."

The fourth speaker was Dott. De Leone. He is a returned war pris-

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The fourth speaker was Dott. De Leone. He is a returned war prisoner and represents the Comitato Nazionale Reduci Prigioni. He spoke of the problem of war prisoners. He said there are one and a half million of them, scattered all over the world. The most unfortunate of all are those in German hands. Although prisoners in Allied hands have been permitted to work for the war effort, their lot is an unhappy one because they cannot return to fight side by side with the soldiers and partisans. "Fate was unkind to them," said the speaker,

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"First they did not want to fight for fascism and were made to, and now they want to fight for the liberation of Italy and cannot." The speaker appealed to all Italians to welcome the returning prisoners with sympathy and kindness, not to look upon them as fascist, but as victims of fascism, and to permit them to cooperate.

The fifth speaker, Dott. Bottiglione, a Partisan representing the Garibaldi Legion, was very brief. He made a strong appeal to the Committee of National Liberation to insist on ruthless epuration.

The last speaker, Avv. Oscar Gaeta (Communist) was also very brief. He pointed out that this meeting is in preparation of the great manifestation of 18 February, Partisans' Day. "On that day," he said, "The whole nation must show its solidarity. The men who fight must be made to feel the support of the entire nation. A united Italy must show, unanimously, that the Italian people will really take up arms. Let us all join in the fight for complete liberation, not merely to obtain a place at the peace conference, but for our own intimate satisfaction and our national pride." The audience was highly responsive, and all the speakers were enthusiastically applauded.

5. Interview with Signora Cabrini on Women's Suffrage

Mrs. Siracusa-Cabrini grew up in a political atmosphere or rather, in a Socialist atmosphere, at a time when Socialists were called subversives. Her uncle, On. Varanda, was a member of the House, and her father, Avv. Angelo Cabrini, was Socialist deputy for 20 years, and numbered men like Bissolati, Modigliani, Turati, among his friends. Her stepmother, Laura Cararelli-Cabrini, was a woman of fine intellect and an ardent worker in the cause of women's suffrage, together with Mrs. Musu, Alice Schiavoni, Dora Mengari, Mrs. Sandesky-Scelba and others.

The efforts of these women from 1890 to 1920 had already opened the path for women's suffrage and they felt sure of obtaining the right for women to vote in a very short time, when the advent 156 fascism put an end to all their political activity and relegated women to the family hearth.

So that it was only natural, when Rome was liberated, that Mrs. Siracusa-Cabrini should take up the work begun by her stepmother and others and carry on the struggle to obtain women's suffrage.

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So that it was only natural, when Rome was liberated, that Mrs. Siracusa-Cabrini should take up the work begun by her stepmother and others and carry on the struggle to obtain women's suffrage.

When interviewed, Mrs. Siracusa-Cabrini admitted that she was surprised when Bonomi granted women the right to vote. She had foreseen a longer struggle, with months of propaganda, talks , meetings, etc. But she had felt sure that it was only a question of time. She thinks that political men felt Italy could no longer maintain a situation in which one half of the population was on an inferior level. Nor could Italy enter into international relations with the more progressive countries such as England and America without first solving this problem. Therefore it was a question of national dignity that caused the Government to grant the right to vote to women.

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The U.D.I. (Unione Donne Italiane) is now turning its energies to the political education of women, to the assistance of children and to the opening of the schools. The work of the U.D.I. is undertaken for social motives and not with any spirit of partisanship.

6. The Creation of New Regional Organs

A rumor is circulating in local (Naples) political circles that the Italian Government, as a result of pressure by the six political parties, (which latter unanimously consider that the State should grant greater independence to Regional administration), is about to create new Regional bodies for various branches of public administration.

In the case of most of the administrative branches, the Provincial organs deal directly with their corresponding Ministries. In the case of others, Regional bodies have for some time already been in existence as, for instance, Motorization, Agricultural inspectorates, etc.

It now appears that the Government intends to establish Regional bodies for other branches ofpublic administration, and in this respect mention has been made of a Regional Food office, a Regional Civil Engineers office (Genio Civile) and others.

Such offices are intended to alleviate the work of the corresponding Ministry, reduce red tape, coordinate the solution of problems which concern the Provinces of each Region and, at the same time, give more administrative independence to the Region.

Some local political circles consider that such new directives in administration by the Italian Government are a clear indication of the course which the new Italian Democratic State intends to follow: widely administrative and in part also political - autonomy of the Region as an economic and administrative entity. This directive which presumably has been taken by the Italian Government is being very favorably commented on by these local political circles. It goes to show that the idea of granting wide autonomy to the various Regions is becoming very popular in Liberated Italy. (B-2)

7. Fifth Column Mentality

A leading Demo-Christian journalist of Naples, with a wide and expert knowledge of the Neapolitan situation, expressed anxiety at the growing symptoms of a fifth column mentality now aggravated by [illegible] both economic and moral of the city. This

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A leading Demo-Christian journalist of Naples, with a wide and expert knowledge of the Neapolitan situation, expressed anxiety at the growing symptoms of a fifth column mentality now aggravated by the sad war conditions, both economic and moral, of the city. This fifth column is not necessarily active or palpable, he said, but it exerts its nefarious influence in many ways.

The students, brought up under the fascist regime, are one of the most articulate of these elements. Cases of fascist songs and ribaldry on the part of students have several times been reported. This behavior represents more than the opinions of the students themselves: it is also the expression of the discontented feelings of their parents and family circles. The journalist also quoted the

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example of the Naples High School 'Giambattista Vico' where, out of 40 in a given class, 39 essays, written on the subject of a comparison between the former fascist and the present democratic regimes, were pro-fascist in sympathy. Several youth associations definitely fascist in mentality have sprung up, the journalist declared. One of them, for instance, has an eagle as its badge. Students can be seen wearing it in their buttonholes.

There is also a notable element of fascist mentality in the teaching profession which has such an influence on the young. The pigeon-hole mentality and undemocratic methods of fascist teachers still remain in many cases.

The magistrature, to a lesser degree, is yet another element. The oppressive system of Italian State bureaucracy served by underpaid employees with insufficient civic conscience and not above corruption, is probably the most fertile breeding ground of this mentality. Its inefficiency in times of such need have caused special discontent and bitterness.

The journalist, who was present at the recent Labour Congress, said that, though at the centre of the organization there is a real spirit of unity and mutual tolerance, in outlying sections of the organization the fascist mentality has not always been eradicated. He referred to the organization of the Land Federation (Federterra) and to the Labour movement in the Bari district. At Bari, he said, the Labour leader, Raffaele Pastore (Communist) has simply taken over the fascist organization. It should be noted here that the Christian and Left Wing sections of the Labour movement in Bari, now unified, have not yet completely smoothed over the differences.

Regarding the real spirit of unity amongst the leaders of the Labour movement, the journalist wondered whether the Communist collaboration was dictated by sincerity or policy. He believed that the Communist leader Grieco, recently arrived in Italy, would take over the direction of the party from Togliatti when the latter's collaborationist role had been played out.

In his opinion, the popularity of the Americans and Russians is gaining ground and that of the British is losing ground in Italy.

Finally, the journalist who is a Demo-Christian of "progressive" tendency, expressed disapproval of the "reactionary" influence of the big industrialists and landlords in the South Italian circles of the Liberal Party. (A-2)

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8. Footnote on the Salvarezza Case (F.S.S.Report 6.2.45)

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8. Footnote on the Salvarezza Case (F.S.S.Report 6.2.45)

There was to be noted in certain Italian newspapers commenting on the Salvarezza case, a clear tendency, especially after Salvarezza's disapperance, to insinuate that Salvarezza was being protected by some "non-Italian" influence, the implication being of course that he was under British protection, as he was apparently so fond of insinuating himself. A contact reports that there is a general impression among journalistic circles that Salvarezza and the Unione Proletaria were instruments of Britain used to confuse the political situation. This of course is merely another indication of the present tendency of Italian feeling towards the Allies and especially towards the British.

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L A B O U R

9. Interview with Di Vittorio

Participation of Labour in Industrial Management.

Interviewed by a P B Officer on 7 February, Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) spoke of a recent agreement made between the Silurificio firm of Naples, the IRI (Institute of Industrial Reconstruction) and the CGIL. The actual signatories of the agreement were the members of a commission representing the firm, S.E. Piccardi, commissioner of the IRI, which owns a controlling interest in the firm, and Di Vittorio and Lizzadri, Secretaries of the CGIL, representing the workmen.

Under the terms of the agreement, the board of directors will consist of 11members, of whom 7 are to represent the stockholders and 4 the workmen. The labour directors will be elected by vote, with proportional representation, by the three classes of employees, i.e.,the technicians, the white-collar employees, and the manual laborers.

From such agreements, which are an innovation in Italy, Di Vittorio foresees the acceleration of the process of reconstruction.

S.E.Piccardi, the Commissioner of I.R.I., above mentioned, was also interviewed on the subject of the Silurificio agreement. He said that I.R.I. had accepted the principle of the participation of labour in management, and that analogous agreements would probably be made by all I.R.I. controlled companies. Such agreements give the management the benefit of the technical experience of labour.

In cases where the majority of stockholders are in occupied Italy, the agreement can only be temporary, pending ratification by a general stockholders' meeting, when new boards of directors can be duly elected.

The Silurificio Company which formerly produced torpedoes, is now planning peacetime production.

Piccardi said that the spirit of the workmen in the Naples plant was satisfactory. They realize that it is premature to socialize the industry at the present time, and are content with the moral advantage which the agreement gives them. They are willing to wait patiently for material advantages which can only be expected after the resumption of production.

He spoke of the unity of labour as illustrated by the Naples CGIL Congress, and of his hopes, which are generally shared by all, that

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He spoke of the unity of labour as illustrated by the Naples CGIL Congress, and of his hopes, which are generally shared by all, that labour syndicalism will remain free of politics.

In a further interview with a PWB officer on 1[illegible] February, Di Vittorio gave his views on employment offices. Di Vittorio said that these must be in the hands of labour, that is C.G.I.L., for only thus can the bureaucratic fascist methods be eliminated from national employment offices. In the present national crisis, as far as unemployment and reconstruction are concerned, employment officals must take an active interest in the workmen and must be able to learn and appraise their needs and capacities by direct contact with them. No

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group or organization can be better qualified for this than the CGIL, which is the sole representative of organized labour. The nearest approach to a national employment is at present the Allied Labour offices, which resemble English and American models. These are too often staffed with state employees who cannot shake themselves free from ingrained fascist methods. Conditions in Italy differ from those in America and England. Labour legislation and organization are more advanced in Italy and if Italian labour wants to run its own labour offices, it should be allowed to do so. The same applies to the various types of social security schemes which benefit the worker; the collection, investment and disbursement of social insurance funds should come under the control of CGIL. Under fascism Italians saw what happened to such funds when administered by irresponsible state bureaucrats; they were squandered on useless national projects to curry popular favor; or were used to salvage failing industries for the benefit of political favorites.

The CGIL intends to submit a memorandum to the Bonomi Government requesting a reorganization of the Labour office, which will deprive it of its function as an employment office.

(It should perhaps be remembered that some time ago A. Grandi, the Christian Democrat Secretary of the Confederation of Labour, stated in a speech that the employment offices was one of Labour's strongest weapons, and that great care should be taken not to let it fall into the hands which would use it unscrupulously for political purposes. He explained that it was an easy matter for the administrator of an employment office to force applicants for work to join some particular party as a condition precedent to getting employment.)

10 Interview with Secretary of the Chamber of Labor, Sig. Lipari PALERMO

On the 7 February a member of P B interviewed Sig. Lipari, the Secretary of the Chamber of Labour. The following facts about the activities of the chamber were brought out at this interview:

The principal duties of the Chamber of Labour are those of helping the workers in any way necessary, and explaining their position in any questions arising between workman and employer. The Chamber in Palermo has 30,000 inscribed members from 65 categories of workers. In various other centers of the province there are branches of the Chamber of Labour. The Chamber in Palermo in 1944 solved 177 questions arising between workmen and their employers, carried out 169 cases of assistance to workers, sent 396 letters to business man-

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The Chamber published a weekly newspaper called "IL LAVORATORE" and received an assignment of 40 kg. of paper for this purpose. This is however insufficient for the demand in Sicily for the journal, and therefore the chamber would like to have the assignment doubled to 80 kgs. in order to be able to print at least 4000 copies of the paper.

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Next week the Chamber of Labour will open a store for all the members of the Chamber who do not have the opportunity to use the store or cooperative of some firm, since workers for very small businesses do not have cooperatives or members' stores. Since the Chamber has only small funds available it has asked the various Consorzi for a credit for the goods desired. The merchandise will be paid for as soon as it is sold. The Chamber hopes that the Consorzi will grant this request in order to help the workers who are without cooperatives in the places of their employment.

The workers at the Chamber of Labour give their time free of charge from the secretary to the most unimportant clerk. Only the doorkeeper is paid.

The majority of complaints handled by the Chamber are those in connection with salaries -- that is, the employer is slow in giving the increase required by law. Before each case is decided it is necessary for the Chamber of Labour to intervene and the Chamber, before a decision is reached, takes the matter up with the higher authorities. Naturally most of the discord between worker and employer is due to the food situation. If the worker were sure of being able to have 300 grams of bread daily and a regular distribution of pasta, then many differences would never arise and not so many complaints would be heard.

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PUBLIC OPINION

11. The Russian Advance

Public opinion continues to follow the Russian advance with intense interest. People are cheered when the news justifies hopes for an immediate victory and are disappointed when the advance lags and the Russians seem to meet with stiffening resistance.

There are some who think that the Russians are intentionally (!) delaying the capture of Berlin to permit a deep Anglo-american penetration into Germany, leading to a simultaneous and combined operation which would disrupt German plans for the final struggle. Most people now believe that the fall of Berlin, although psychologically of the utmost importance, will not ipso facto spell the end of the war.

An Italian major who fought under the Germans in Russia told a PWB officer on February 6, that he did not believe the Russians will take Berlin until the Anglo-Americans advance further into Germany. This is not because the Russians are unable to do so, but because they do not want to be the ones to deliver the coup de grace. Germany may later represent in the European political ensemble, a weight which could tip the scales, in favour of England or Russia, one way or the other. Accordingly, the day may come when the friendship of a Germany reduced to an inferior level but not utterly destroyed, might lend to Russian domination of this hemisphere. In this connection the Major added that one should bear in mind the 20 year non-aggression pact between Moscow and Tokyo.

A student (22 years) told a PWB officer that although she fervently hoped for a great Russian victory which would end the war, in spite of herself she feared Russia. Her fear, she said, was the result of Fascist propaganda which she realized was exaggerated and false, but whichnone the less still influenced her, even though sub-consciously.

12. Interview with a Roman Taxicab Driver

This man's ideas and reactions are believed to be shared by a large number of simple, labourious "non-political" wage-earners in corresponding brackets.

The man was very bitter about the King, who together with other high personalities, he thought, should be shot; of all, they are the most responsible for the crimes against Italy; the King is much more guilty than Mussolini himself. He does not object to the monarchy as such but to Victor Emmanuel who has proved himself to be no leader of the Italian people, whom he never understood. Only by shooting a few of the guilty can the Italian people, even though they abhor bloodshed, be satisfied.

His trade union amounts to little these days; until Italy is liberated and the armistice abolished, the trade unions are powerless. "We are a defeated

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His trade union amounts to little these days; until Italy is liberated and the armistice abolished, the trade unions are powerless. "We are a defeated country and we receive the treatment of a defeated country; under such conditions, free organisations cannot function", he said. He showed only mild interest in the labour congress at Naples, knew little about it, and thought the CGIL could not do much as long as the present status of Italy existed. His chief preoccupation and one to which he constantly referred, was food, high prices, inadequate rations, and the black market.

He was very bitter about Fascism and Fascist profiteers; he said that 90% of the people in Rome had to join the Fascist Party, from which their livelihood depended. He pointed to several luxurious apartment houses, saying that the money to build them had been mulcted by prominent Fascists from the taxpayers. He observed that few Fascists had been epurated and that they still drove about in their cars, using black market gas.

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He was happy that Italy had been liberated from German and Fascist domination and felt that the present atmosphere was much better, and only hoped that the Italian people could keep from starving until conditions improve. He expects much more from America than from England. He is not afraid of Russia.

13. Italian Reaction to British Policy in Italy

A well-placed and well-informed source was interviewed by a PWB officer on Feb. 14 on the above subject. According to him British policy towards Italy is causing considerable anxiety. In the opinion of the masses it is following the wrong course, and is creating an anti-British atmosphere which is daily gaining ground. The Italian people strongly resented the now famous speech of Churchill and its references to Italy. Although the original summary of the speech which appeared in the Italian press was subsequently rectified, the correction left the people unconvinced. A few days later, the Daily Mail published an article which was far from reassuring, and which was followed by the news that Italian representatives were to be excluded from the Trade Union Conference. The Crimea Conference then took place without giving Italy the much hoped for Allied Status. Of late considerable pressure had been brought to bear on Washington, and it was hoped that Roosevelt could have succeeded in convincing Churchill and Stalin on this important point.

Italians ask "What more do the British 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 not the British, instead, give us credit for our loyal execution of the terms of the armistice when we turned over to the Allies our entire fleet, which we could have either scuttled or delivered to the Germans? Don't they appreciate the immense effort of our patriots or the eager hope of all Italians to see their reorganised army fight side by side with the Allies? Don't they feel that we Italians have already been sufficiently punished for a crime which many of us did not commit, and that we are today undergoing sufficient sufferings of every kind, without the need of their persisting in humiliating us? Don't the British realise that their policy will throw the Italian people into the arms of Communism? Russia was the first to renew diplomatic and friendly relations with Italy, and is, indirectly, making many promises for the future which the starving people, reduced to idleness and passiveness, believe and swallow whole.

The United States, instead, is looked upon as a saving anchor, in spite of fears lest they resume their policy of isolation after the war and lose interest in Italy. Various factors contribute to this spontaneous sympathy for America - the richness of America, which has profitted so many Italians in the past, the character of Americans who are kind and not vindictive, and above all the recent expressions of sympathy contained in speeches of Roosevelt and of various members of his government.

14. Reaction to Arrest of German Soldiers in the Vatican City

The Rome press has reported the recent arrest of two German soldiers within

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14. Reaction to Arrest of German Soldiers in the Vatican City

The Rome press has reported the recent arrest of two German soldiers within the Vatican City where they had sought refuge. The arrests were made by Allied authorities on a denunciation by the Vatican.

The following views have been expressed to a PWB officer:-

An Italian Army officer, who is expecting to be charged with Fascist collaboration by the Commission for Epuration, stressed the fact that whereas the Vatican had given asylum to many Allied prisoners during the German occupation, today, under Allied occupation, it felt obliged to denounce the two German soldiers and cause their arrest, not by the Italian police, but by Allied authorities. The Vatican, which should be more interested in saving souls than in playing politics, has made a great mistake which will bring discredit upon the Church.

A University Professor criticised the action of the Vatican which constitutes a violation of the right of extraterritoriality. The Vatican added to its prestige

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by receiving Allied prisoners. It should have continued the practice and treated the German soldiers similarly. The incident indicates clearly that the Vatican is leaning towards the Allies. But it leaves the Church diminished in the eyes of many.

A non-political white-collar employee was equally severe in his judgement of the Vatican. The Church should not take sides, but should remain neutral and help everyone, regardless of nationality or religion. "I thought that the death of Pius XI had marked the end of extraneous political influence. I am apparently mistaken. On this occasion the Pope has not been worthy of his high position and acted more as an ordinary mortal than as the Vicar of Christ. I do not thereby condemn the Church, but its attitude in this respect cannot be considered as"Christian".

15. Public Opinion on the Pasta Distribution - Palermo

The announcement in the local press that there would be a regular distribution every week of 550 grams of pasta to the population, created much enthusiasm and contentment in all strata of the population, especially among those persons who live on a fixed income. Many are somewhat skeptical, however, and are afraid that the promise will not be kept.

As soon as the distribution begins regularly everyone is convinced that the price of pasta in the black market will decidedly drop, and probably also the prices of other products which the people have to buy to supplement their diet. The high price of pasta - which had gone up to 180 and even 200 lire a kilogram on the black market - is shameful and it has been accessible only to persons who earn with great facility. With this important step the High Commissioner has eased the minds of many classes of workers who had come close to the decision to begin a white strike.

The simultaneous announcement of the distribution of American goods which are now available in the cooperatives has created a feeling of trust and security. This distribution will affect the black market on meat and fish, whereas now, in spite of the fact that prices are fixed fresh meat and fish is at least 350 lire a kg.

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

16. Events of the Week - Naples

As far as foreign policy is concerned public opinion and local political circles have had their attention focussed on the Yalta meeting. Italians had been trustfully and hopefully awaiting the result of the conference ever since the publication of Bonomi's memorandum to the Big Three regarding Italy's juridical position and the assistance she required from the Allies, and especially ever since several foreign agencies had stated that the Italian problem would be fully discussed at the conference.

The communique published at the close of the meeting had the effect of a

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The communique published at the close of the meeting had the effect of a cold "douche" when it was found that Italy was not even mentioned: this has increased the discouragement and scepticism which Italians have been feeling for some considerable time.

Local political circles express the opinion that the question of Italy actually was discussed, with Roosevelt and Stalin favouring an improvement in the juridical and economic conditions of Italy, while Churchill did not concur in this American-Russian attitude.

The majority of people in Naples, quite apart from their disillusion over their own question, appear to believe that although the conference reached precise and concrete conclusions in the military field, this was not the case in the political field.

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Dealing again with foreign policy, an event which has caused some commotion is Marshal Tito's request that Generals Roatta and Orlando should be handed over to him to answer charges of war crimes. The blunt request arrived in the very middle of the Roatta trial, when Italian public opinion was thoroughly aroused at the weak and sluggish manner in which political trials in Rome are being conducted against personalities of the Fascist regime. It is said that Tito's request caused some satisfaction in Left-Wing circles, while it raised considerable alarm in military sets, which see serious dangers ahead if the principle involved should be admitted.

Local political circles express the opinion that the General Staff, the Crown and forces of the extreme Right in general, will do their utmost to have Tito's request shelved. It is expected also that the Italian Cabinet will remove General Orlando from his post of Officer Commanding the Carabinieri.

In the field of home politics, there were two political events of note: the statement made by the headquarters of the Socialist and Communist Parties, and the decision by the Government to abolish the political price of bread.

With reference to the second event, which has already been mentioned in a previous report, the public appearnot to be very much interested as, for the time being, it is nothing more than a decision on p rinciple.

In regard to local conditions reference must be made to a series of articles which the Demo-Christian paper "Il Domani d'Italia" is publishing on the conditions of living and working of dockers in Naples. The articles which illustrate such conditions rather crudely, have made considerable impression because local public opinion was not aware of the actual conditions of these workers.

Another event has caused much discussion and a considerable amount of resentment among Neapolitans: the shortage of paper allowance to the Naples press. The paper should have come from Rome some days ago, because the shortage was felt and had been complained of in the press. All reserves have been exhausted, and on Thursday morning the 15th, the newspapers could not be printed. Most of the Naples newspapers did not have a sufficient quantity of paper allotted to them when the press was under Allied control to meet local demand, so the copies were bought up at once; on the other hand newspaper stalls in Naples are full of newspapers from Rome; the Left Wing paper "La Voce" has been clamouring for some time past against the inequality in the treatment of Rome and Naples, and public opinion is very irate on the subject.

When on the 15th it was found that the papers were not being published, there was a good deal of very sharp criticism of the action of the National Commission for the Press which gives sufficient supplies of paper to more than 20 newspapers in Rome, but does not allow even a workable minimum to the restricted number of Naples papers.

17. Montalbano in Western Sicily

The local press this week devoted some attention to S.E. Giuseppe Montalbano,

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17. Montalbano in Western Sicily

The local press this week devoted some attention to S.E. Giuseppe Montalbano, Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine, and one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Sicily, and a trip he made to Western Sicily to study current conditions.

On the 31st January Montalbano visited Mazara del Vallo on route from Palermo to Trapani. This is the third in importance of all the fishing ports in Italy. Problems here were especially the lack of naptha for shipping and a more just functioning by the Cogena. Montalbano visited the port which was badly damaged during the fighting in Sicily. He promised to see what could be done to secure naptha and that he would insist on the maintenance of the marine professional school which is in danger of being closed.

The Under-Secretary then went to Trapani and accompanied by the Prefect and Sindaco, first of all visited the port. This was almost totally destroyed, not by bombardments, but by the insistance of Admiral Manfredi.

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A ceremony of welcome to Montalbano by the city authorities was held at the Prefecture. In his reply to the speech of the Sindaco, Avv. La Grutta, the Under-Secretary stated that the port must be rebuilt as quickly as possible, but that the Italians must not expect everything from the Government, but must also make every possible effort themselves to carry out directly works which are of public interest.

In the afternoon at the Cine Fontana Montalbano gave a talk on "The Communist Party and National Reconstruction" which was repeated in the other towns visited. He analyzed the conditions in which Italy finds herself today as a result of the disastrous war imposed by Mussolini. He mentioned the fundamental concepts of the Communist programme which from Marx to Lenin and to Stalin has aimed at the progressive elevation of the proletariat. Communism does not deny the concept of the mother country just as it does not deny the family as an insitution, and consents to freedom of cultural belief. He ended, after having condemned Sicilian separatist action which has now failed, by saying that when the victorious war is finished the Communist ideal for the happiness of the people can be attained.

At Castelvetrano the Under-Secretary held a meeting and studied local problems with the Committee of National Liberation and with the Municipal authorities.

At Alcamo the Communist leader was told the main problem was that of delinquency and theft.

In Agrigento Province, Montalbano, with Di Benedetto, Secretary of the Palermo Federation of the Communist Party visited Sciacca, Ribera, and Menfi. This was mainly a political tour. Over 5,000 persons collected at Ribera to hear the Under-Secretary speak.

At Sciacca there were mercantile problems to be discussed, notably in connection with the harbour which is being filled up by sand and greatly needs machines to dredge it.

18. Saragat in Bari

Giuseppe Saragat, of the National Directorate of the Italian Socialist Party, visited Bari and Foggia on February 4 and 5, where he delivered some speeches. He spoke of the position of his Party, of the necessity to contribute to the war of liberation, and to democraticize the country. He was warmly cheered.

19. Regional Congress of the Sard Party of Action

On February 1, the Regional Directorate of the Sard Party of Action met at Macomer, under the Regional Director Avv. Luigi Battista Puggioni. Because of the recent call-up, they passed an order of the day that before any soldiers reported for duty, the Government should make every possible provision for their lodging, rations and clothing, and also provide moral and material assistance for their families; if this were done the Sardinian youth could devote their minds and energies to fighting in this war which is being waged for the democracy and freedom of all peoples.

They then examined the recent provisions for the island and the director hoped for full satisfaction of the needs of the region, suffering as it does from

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...sents to freedom of cultural belief. He ended, after having condemned Sicilian separatist action which has now failed, by saying that when the victorious war is finished the Communist ideal for the happiness of the people can be attained.

At Castelvetrano the Under-Secretary held a meeting and studied local problems with the Committee of National Liberation and with the Municipal authorities.

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They then examined the recent provisions for the island and the director hoped for full satisfaction of the needs of the region, suffering as it does from isolation and extreme need. Emilio Lusso, recovering from recent injuries, hopes soon to be able to devote all his energies to furthering the moral and material good of Sardinia. 151

The Congress discussed the imediate publication of the weekly "Il Solco" under the direction of the Regional Directorate, with an editorial committee of Avv. Satgiu, Avv. Buas, Dott. Cottoni and Ing. Solo, the first named as editor-in-chief.

The Director gave an account of his visit to Carbonia immediately after the recent strike. Although apparently due to economic reasons, Puggioni felt the strike was also aroused by professional agitators. He held that henceforth the party should devote itself actively to the needs of the miners, since the Sard Party of

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Action has declared its decisive influence in that region.

In another order of the day the Party deplored the exploiting of the miners by political parties solely for the purpose of proselytising them, and praised the appointment of a Technical Commissar in the person of Ing. Bruno Sanna who has proven his worth. The Congress adjourned to meet again in Oristano on 17 and 18 March.

(B.2)

Socialist and Communist Activity in Sardinia

The Socialist and Communist representatives in the Provincial Committee of Liberation at Sassari have renewed their efforts to change the organisation of the paper "L'Isola", to a directorate and editorship controlled by the political parties. This effort coincides with a recent attempt of the Camera del Lavoro to form a co-operative among the newspaper printers, which would have very little consideration for the interests of the owners of the newspapers. The Sardinians have not approved this line of action, feeling that it is wiser to continue the present system than to see the paper controlled by communists.

(A.2)

21. Stangoni Appointed Assistant High Commissioner in Sardinia

Pier Felice Stangoni has been appointed Assistant High Commissioner of Sardinia for the administration of Fascist Property. Despite his past activities in the constituting of the Florence Section of the Democrazia del Lavoro, of which he is a National Party Director, he has not yet succeeded in establishing himself in the province. At Cagliari he called together all the city authorities and members of the provincial Committee of Liberation to discuss the provisions made by the government for Sardinia and in particular for Cagliari, and the recent call-up.

(A.1)

22. Black Market - Rome (From F.S. Section Report 14 2.45)

It is remarkable to note that on page 2 of "Il Tempo" for 11 Feb. there appears in the space devoted to official announcements of various kinds a small paragraph entitled "Listino della borsa nera" (Black market price list) which sets out prices ruled at Tor di Nona and other black market centres in Rome, for coffee, salt, beans, meat, oil, pasta, sugar, bread, butter, bacon, and bicycle inner tubes. The coffee mentioned in this lists is no doubt the Brazilian coffee recently presented to Italy as a free gift.

Incidntally, it has also been reported to this section that black market operations do not necessarily begin when Liberty ships unload in Italian ports, but that these ships are often met by small schooners off the coast and black market operations are under way on the high seas, the schooners later landing their illicit cargo in small ports up and down the coast.

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P U B L I C H E A L T H

23. The Smallpox Situation in Sicily

The High Commissioner for Sicily has made the following announcement:

"For 25 days no cases of smallpox have been reported in the Island, outside of those which were quarantined in isolation wards. Therefore the epidemic that began the third of November can, at least for the moment, be considered finished. This result has been attained through the vast number of vaccinations and revaccinations made and through other prophylactic methods adopted simultaneously.

However because of the numerous cases of smallpox that have been reported in other regions in liberated Italy, and taking into account the increased frequency and the greater facility in the coming and going of goods and persons between the Italian mainland and Sicily, the population of the island, especially in the smaller centers which have regarded the prophylactic measures taken with a certain scepticism, should not omit to be vaccinated with the enthusiasm and hygienic understanding which have characterized the same practices in the larger towns of Sicily.

This should be done so that the population of the Island, in case new outbreaks of the disease develop, can meet them with a stronger immunity because of recent vaccinations. It should be recalled that smallpox vaccinations and revaccinations are absolutely free and that all ambulances and medical sections are at the present time supplied with vaccine."

T R A N S P O R T

24. F.S.S. REPORT 14.2.45

Some time ago comment was made in these reports on the ENAC transport organization in Rome which was generally credited with favoring black market conditions by a misguided attempt to use coercive measures on food transport operators. The activities of ENAC have recently been extended by the Government to make it the controlling body for the whole of AOT, under Italian authority. A long article in IL POPOLO for 24 Jan. again pointed out the weaknesses of this system and to this may be added the following comments of a contact of this section.

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The whole of the transport fraternity in Italy is absolutely opposed to the ENAC system, which though in theory, and with a population in better material circumstances and with more sense of social discipline, may be admirable, in actual practice in Italy at present is bound to fail because its application would require as many policemen as there are transport owners and drivers.

Source suggests that the only way to ensure that the transporters cooperate is to make it in their interests to do so, and one means of achieving this has in certain provinces been found to be the follow-

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ing: The allotment of licenses and petrol and spares (when available) has been made dependent on lorry owners devoting a certain number of days per month (e.g. ten days in Salerno province) to transporting food for the government at fixed rates. Once this corvee has been done, then the haulers are free from further restrictions for the rest of the month. This system has the advantage of interesting firms in keeping their transport as efficient as possible s that they can make as many "paying runs" during their free days as possible.

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PRESS & PROPAGANDA

21. List of Rome Dailies (See footnote, p.25)

	Circulation
IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO – Quotidiano di informazioni	90,000
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE – Organ of the Liberal Party	65,000
RICOSTRUZIONE – Daily of the Labour Democrat Party	36,000
UNITA' – Organ of the Communist Party	75,000
IL POPOLO – Christian Democrats +	65,000
ITALIA LIBERA – Party of Action	40.000
VOCE REPUBBLICANA – Republican Party	44,000
AVANTI – Socialist Party	90,000
ITALIA NUOVA – Democrat Party	36,000
TEMPO – Independent +	50,000
L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO – Political-Religious	--
QUOTIDIANO – Catholic Action +	37,000
IL LAVORO – Daily of the C.G.I.L.	30,000
IL MOMENTO – People's daily	10,000
IL GLOBO – Economic paper on reconstruction	5,000
L'INDIPENDENTE – Official government daily +	20,000
L EPOCA – Independent Midday paper	10,000
LIBERA STAMPA – Evening paper	10,000
LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO – Independent +	10,000
SECOLO XX – Economic-financial daily	5,000

The last six papers on the list are new dailies. For details on these see Appendix II.

+ Political affiliation, although not specifically stated, is assumed from the line adopted by these papers.

26. The Rome Press and Other Topical Questions

An interview with Dr. Guido Gonnella, Editor of "IL POPOLO"

In a discussion with a PWB officer on 7 February, Dr. Guido Gonnella, the editor of "IL POPOLO", the Rome organ of the Christian Democrats, said that he did not believe that the flooding of the Rome market with fresh newspapers would have any deleterious effect on the main dailies already established. The party organs such as "IL POPOLO", "AVANTI", "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE", and "UNITA" represented points of view held by considerable numbers of people. Persons with Communist or Christian Democratic sympathies, for instance, would always want to buy the official organs of their own parties. The flood of new

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA - Republican Party	44,000
AVANTI - Socialist Party	90,000
ITALIA NUOVA - Democrat Party	36,000
TEMPO - Independent +	50,000
L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO - Political-Religious	--
QUOTIDIANO - Catholic Action +	37,000
IL LAVORO - Daily of the C.G.I.L.	30,000
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ciple of "the survival of the fittest". When he was asked why, if many pepers were so obviously doomed to failure, persons could be found to finance them, he said that there was always a hope of survival, large sums were not required to start up a newspaper in Rome, many people were anxious to invest money even in risky enterprises rather than leave their capital to diminish with inflation, and of course newspapers were especially attractive to people who had been muzzled for 20 years. He thought it worth noting however that the newspapers which have recently appeared seem to have little fresh to say which is not said in newspapers already existing; he thought some of the newspapers probably depended for support on doubtful, or shady financial sources and of course the Salvarezza affair about which "all Rome" was talking was an example of the unscrupulous exploitation of politics for private ends which was possible in the present situation.

Gonnella emphasized in conversation, as he has done in his articles in the POPOLO the need to uphold the state as against forces making for its disruption. The latter forces were obviously, to him, apart from fascist elements, the Communists -- who, he maintained, would sooner or later show their real hand and attempt to destroy democracy -- and the Socialists. Gonnella made a distinction between Nenni and the more moderate wing of the Socialist party, viz. Saragat, Modigliani, Calosso and Silone -- in fact between Nenni and the other Socialists whose names are at all known. He singled out Nenni for specially bitter attack, calling him a "fascist type", a "demagogue", and "a danger to democracy". He repeated the now hackneyed comparison between Mussolini and Nenni and said, furthermore, that while nearly all Italian politicians had shed the old anticlericalism, as had most of the Socialists, Nenni tried to revive it.

Gonnella did not show himself unfriendly to the Monarchy, though he was not enthusiastic about it. He advocated a popular referendum on the institutional question as against the view supported by the Left parties that the issue should be settled by the "Costituente".

27. Interview with Prof. Vinciguerra on the Rome Press

Prof. Vinciguerra was interviewed by a PWB officer on 12 February 1945. He is president of the Author's Rights Society, and is a frequent contributor to various papers and to the review "Realtà Politica" in particular. He expressed the following views:

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He does not believe that more than about one-third of the copies of newspapers printed in Rome today are sold. Only about 2[illegible]% of the populations of the larger Italian cities read newspapers. On the basis of a population in Rome of one and a half million, we get a total of 300,000 readers, who, with each buying an average of 2 papers, account for 600,000 papers daily. Of the 25 Roman dailies, "IL GIORNALE", "L'AVANTI" and "L'UNITA'", each with a circulation of 80,000, represent 240,000 copies or nearly half of the above figure of six hundred thousand. In addition, we have the widely read "L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO", and the dailies of the [illegible] principal political parties.

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Based on the above figures, the Professor concludes that none of the new papers which are flooding Rome today will last for long.

The Undersecretary for the Press has been over generous in authorizing the publishing of additional dailies, but he is adopting a policy of complete freedom of the press, which will lead to the elimination of such papers as cannot survive free competition. Some of the confusion is due to the fact that the fascist laws of the press have been abolished and no new law has as yet been substituted therefor. The Professor deplored the fact that although such a law had been drafted by a committee of which he was a member, and submitted to Rossini, the department head (Capo di Gabinetto) of the Undersecretary for the Press, the latter had chosen to take no action up to the present.

Rossini was criticized for partiality and favoritism in the allotment of newsprint, in which matter he is too readily influenced by personal and business friendships. It is regrettable that so much newsprint, of which there is a great shortage, should be allotted to newspapers which are destined to be short-lived, and diverted from serious newspapers which are factors in forming public opinion.

According to the Professor, the recent outcropping of newspapers in Rome is in general due more to journalists who are seeking lucrative employment than to undisclosed politically-minded principals. The necessary capital has probably been furnished by men who have been persuaded that a newspaper is a good speculation at the present time.

The Professor's opinions of some of the newspapers are as follows:

(a) "L'INDIPENDENTE" is a semi-official paper backed by Bonomi. On its editorial staff there are a group of Labour Democrats, amongst whom are Romigliano and Molè, all of whom are sound.

(b) "L'EPOCA" was founded by Repaci, a writer of merit, who is now an independent Socialist. Repaci has no experience as a businessman, and it is somewhat surprising that he succeeded in finding the necessary capital.

(c) "IL GLOBO" has possibilities of success. It is backed by businessmen who know how to look after their interests -- e.g. the distinctly advantageous contract made with Reuters'.

(d) "IL MOMENTO" is directed by Tommaso Smith, by repute an honest and reliable man. The proprietor, Carbone, seems to be essentially a speculator.

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(e) "LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO" is directed by Gaetano Natale, formerly a man of Giolitti's, and now an obedient servant of the compromised Arminese. The paper manages to meet expenses thanks to the profits from its printing press, where several papers are printed and from its weekly "L'ITALIA ILLUSTRATA;"

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Prof. Vinciguerra's opinion, shared by the writer, Luciano Bolgore, is that the Perrone brothers, former owners of "IL MESSAGGERO", will ultimately try to gain control of "IL GIORNALE DEL MATTINO". It is printed at Perrone's press. Nando Perrone, who looks after the affairs of the Perrones, has told some of his friends that he was certain to resume managership of the paper. The Perrones were important stockholders of the Ansaldo steel works, and are considered by many anti-fascists to be heavily tainted with fascism.

Except for those papers which have large vested interests behind them, and for some of the satirical publications, e.g. "L'UOMO QUALUNQUE", which are backed by real fascists, the new papers are merely speculations which are doomed to failure.

Incidentally, the new papers have resulted in a diminished circulation of pre-existing papers to the extent of from 10% to 20%.

28. Revival of Fascist Propaganda (From F.S.S. Report 6.2.45)

A contact recently returned from a journey into the Abruzzi, commented on what he called the rebirth of fascism in the liberated provinces. "Under Mussolina," he said, "you had PNF badges and no real fascists. Now, with the way things are going, you are getting real fascists without PNF badges." He added also that he had heard but could not confirm that there were places in the provinces where PNF badges were being worn again under coat lapels. This probably is a mere rumor, but the longer the present situation continues to develop, the more plain does it become that a start has not yet been made on the long and arduous task of winning the population away from the fascist mentality so deeply rooted in its very nature.

29. Radio

GAZZETTA (entertainment weekly) publishes an article by Pio Zatiploni, which goes into the problem of Italian radio. The problem, he warns, is more complex than would appear at the outset. In a regime of monopolies, it was very easy to regulate everything inherent to radio broadcasts. In a truly democratic state, the problem is much more difficult to solve if one wants to safeguard the free development of this propaganda weapon. It is obvious that the political party which is able to dispose the greatest possibilities in the field of radio, will certainly have the best chance of asserting itself.

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Nor can the problem be solved by the State handing over the control of radio to one company with state supervision, as is now the case. Unsurmountable economic difficulties arise when faced with the problem of installing broadcasting facilities by groups which do not have heavy financial backing: It will therefore always be possible, under this system, for a capitalistic group to dominate radio broadcasts. Nor will the problem be solved by granting each political party the same radio time... it is very easy to favor one

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party merely by the choice of the day and the hour of the broadcasts. The author of this article would like the dailies representing the parties of the masses, UNITA, AVANTI, IL POPOLO, to take an active interest in this subject. The author believes that only one solution is possible: a number of broadcasting stations. The 43 stations of the former EIAR would be more than sufficient to maintain three broadcasting companies, one government and two private ones. As to the question of how would these three companies get their funds, the author of the article answers that this problem could be solved in the following way: The government broadcasting company would broadcast only news bulletins and would be financed by government funds. Of the two private ones, one would live with the compulsory taxes paid by the owners of radio sets and the third would be free to accept advertising.

Zatiploni reminds his readers that there is the danger that Italian broadcasting be monopolized by foreign groups if the problem of an exclusively Italian radio in Italy is not solved in time.

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Footnote to para.

Suspension of Rome Dailies. On 21.2.45 it was announced that by order of National Press Commission, six daily newspapers in Rome had suspended publication until March 31 owing to shortage of newsprint. On the following day, however, it was announced that Premier Bonomi had lifted the ban after a conference with the six editors of the newspapers.

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RECONSTRUCTION PLANS IN NAPLES

(This is the first of a series of reports on Reconstruction, specially requested by P.I.D., on individual towns in Italy.)

ALLIED HELP

All the persons interviewed agreed in asking for closer contacts and closer cooperation with the local Allied authorities on the subject of reconstruction.

They all seemed enterprising enough in their plans but were particularly anxious as to what role the Allies intend to assign to Italy and specifically to South Italy and the port of Naples in the vital give-and-take of future European economy. They added that they were eager to advise on local conditions and possibilities for industry and expansion, but that they were essentially dependent on the Allies' good will and cooperation. "What will happen to Italy," asked one, "as an Allied zone of influence?" They all complained of Allied requisitioning and the way it was, in certain cases, impeding local efforts of industrial recovery and reconstruction. But all spoke hopefully and confidently of Allied comprehension and assistance in the future, after military exigencies had ceased to exist.

GOVERNMENT HELP

As is already known, the Italian government has earmarked two milliard lire for industrial reconstruction in the Naples area. Of these, 500 million are allotted to electric enterprises, 500 million to railway enterprises and the rest is allotted to 5 national concerns (the Bank of Naples, the Bank of Sicily and others), for further distribution to local industries.

The government has also decreed that the payment for war damage, the funds for which had formerly been blocked by the Allies, should now be recommenced. The decree instructs the provincial finance offices (Intendenza di Finanza) as to the rules of payment. The purpose of the law is to encourage private enterprise in rebuilding. In fact, the decree takes into consideration only property (real estate) that has not been heavily damaged but which can be rendered inhabitable at little expense. These properties must then be put at the disposal of the authorities, who will house bombed-out families in them.

The law provides for the setting up of an association of banks intended to issue mortgage loans to the proprietors of the above, so [illegible] to start repairs immediately.

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They all seemed enterprising enough in their plans but were particularly anxious as to what role the Allies intend to assign to Italy and specifically to South Italy and the port of Naples in the vital give-and-take of future European economy. They added that they were eager to advise on local conditions and possibilities for industry and expansion, but that they were essentially dependent on the Allies' good will and cooperation. "What will happen to Italy," asked one, "as an Allied zone of influence?" They all complained of Allied requisitioning and the way it was, in certain cases, impeding local efforts of industrial recovery and reconstruction. But all spoke hopefully and confidently of Allied comprehension and assistance in the future, after military exigencies had ceased to exist.

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As soon as the work is finished, the State guarantees to pay the proprietor a given percentage of the value of the damage repaired -- as much as 100% for sums not above 50,000 lire and up to 50% for sums between 50-150,000 lire. The percentage for bigger sums has not yet been specified. In addition, the percentage will be increased, if the owner will have been able to complete the repairs by the end of the coming June, in order to encourage diligence on the part of private initiative.

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The decree also provides for a committee in each commune to carry out the above regulations. Representatives of the mayor, of the owners and of the homeless will sit on the Committee which will see directly to payments up to 50,000 lire and for bigger sums will act in agreement with the Civil Engineers (Genio Civile, provincial organ of the Ministry of Public Works).

According to reports, this new decree has been favorably commented on by expert Neapolitan circles in that it helps both owners and bombed-out at the same time. The proprietors themselves however do not approve of it.

In an interview with a P W officer, Avv. Carbone, a local proprietor, pleaded for the proprietors, who, he said, were in such sore straits. He objected to the mortgage hanging over the property, and to that part of the law which put the repaired property at the disposal of the authorities. This would not encourage the proprietors to invest also their own money for repairs.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE INITIATIVE

While on the one hand the recent Labour Congress has planned to set up its own regional reconstruction committees and, in fact, asks of the government that the people in general and the forces of Labour in particular be made to share directly in reconstruction, on the other hand also local and private initiative is beginning to put forward plans and collect resources.

The meeting of the Consultative Committee of the IRI (Institute for Industrial Reconstruction) took the first initiative for planning reconstruction. The aforesaid meeting appears to have been marked in the general sense by a cooperative spirit all round and specifically by the fact that the Labour representatives took part in the proceedings on equal terms and made an interesting contribution to the discussion.

The Institute for the economic development of South Italy, sponsored by the Bank of Naples, is following suit. It is about to offer prizes of 50,000, 30,000 and 20,000 lire for a plan of industrial reconstruction for the various regions of Southern Italy. By offering adequate employment, this plan, says the prospectus, must have the aim to improve the moral and material conditions of technicians and workers. It must make a selective study of present industries which are or potentially could be of economic interest to the region; it must suggest transformations and new installations of industry

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This contest is to be proposed in agreement with the Liberal Association of Engineers and Architects (AF.I.A.I.). It is of special interest when it is remembered that the South of Italy has particular interests of its own, which it wants to safeguard, and so the Bank of Naples, long exploited, as its members say, by the central fascist government and the great industrialists of the north, is now perhaps trying to lay the basis of a more independent industrial development in the south.

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The cooperation between capital and labour, necessary for effective plans of reconstruction, would be facilitated and improved, it seems, by expert research. A research body was, in fact, proposed by the IRI meeting and a unified research centre has also been proposed. (There are also research centres at Bari and Cosenza, with which close contact is necessary).

The various persons interviewed on the subject of reconstruction are as follows: Ing. Isabella, "assessore" for public works of the Naples Commune; Avv. Carbone, secretary of the Liberal Association of Proprietors, which has 1000 members; Ing. Dragotti, president of the Liberal Association of Engineers and Architects, which has 700 members; Ing. Cosenza, leading member of the Centro Studi per l'Edilizia, (Research Centre for Construction Projects); Ing. Rivelli, president of the Naples Union of Industrialists; Prof. Gambardella, head of the industrial research section of the Government Labour office in Naples; Ing. Porzio, member of the Regional Committee for Industrial Reconstruction; Silvio Gava, leading Dem.-Christian journalist of Naples.

The problem of reconstruction can be divided into two separate though interdependent parts: Industry and Reconstruction.

A. INDUSTRY

The causes of the backward industrial development of the South (15% of national production) as compared to the North, was explained by several to be the Bourbon government of the past, the climate and the monopolizing policy of the North. Gava and Cosenza and others remarked that the excessive teeming Neapolitan population, afflicted by the habit of an unmethodical day-to-day existence (only 35% were active before the war) was not suited to work in the mass production of industry. The Neapolitans were individually very clever and ingenious, some were very skilled technicians or artisans, but for the size of the population in Naples, there was a very small proportion of industrial workers. Gambardella and Cosenza particularly stressed the need to train and organize the Neapolitans by more professional schools and planned industries, and so put them to work. Ing. Prezio remarked that the worker of the South was content with less than that of the North. The resulting lower cost of production would be of advantage to the South. He was of the opinion that big plans and transformations in industry should not be made.

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All agreed that there must be some control by the State over general economic development and industry which must be guided into the most profitable channels. The main types of industry which, according to the various persons interviewed, should be most developed are:

1) Industries derived from agriculture: Mills and Pasta factories were already equipped for a large production. Cosenza observed that the agriculture of South Italy is not devoted to the mass production of cattle and corn, but is able because of its great fertility in limited regions such as Campania and Puglia (not Calabria, which is poor and parched) to produce a more prized produce: fruit, wines, olives and vegetables. The export of these, fresh or tinned, would

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bring a good return in corn. The canning industry was particularly indicated, though Porzio pointed out the shortage of suger. The fish delicacies of the South Italian coasts would also fetch high prices abroad.

2) Building Industry: Though Rivelli was of the opinion that food and clothing should come before housing, and therefore rebuilding could be left till later, (he suggested that the bombed-out families could be housed in temporary wooden constructions), the others, particularly Isabella, Bragetti and Cosenza, were eager that rebuilding should be developed now. Besides, Naples is particularly suited for this industry. (see Construction below)

3) Heavy and Port Industries: Ing. Rivelli emphasized the fact that Naples was very much a port of call and had a very small hinterland to support it, unlike Genoa which had the Po Valley and Switzerland behind it. The others, expecially Porzio, referred to the Ilva steel and iron works, the Ansald and Alfa-Romeo motor works and others. The railway repair shops (e.g. Madonna dell'Arco and at Castellammare), and the shipyards at Castellammare and Naples (the Naval Mechanica) the personnel of which have given such proof of their skill and resourcefulness, were particularly mentioned as necessary to help relieve the serious transport situation. Porzio said that the Benevento-Naples railway might have been bringing plenty of food supplies from the rich Benevento region, had it not been for eight kilometres of track in need of repair. He suggested that the shipyards should build small ships of 1000 tons. It would take years to restore railway and road transport to full efficiency, so that sea transport would have to be used for purely Italian transport. The American transatlantic merchant ships of 10,000 tons were too large for the small Italian harbors. They would have to unload at Naples onto smaller local ships. Porzio also commented on the fact that two transport experts, Ing. Vanzi, commissioner of the Vesuviana railway, and Comm. Sarnella of the "COGENA" Shipping Corporation, were leading members of the regional committee for Industrial Reconstruction.

Regarding the port, Porzio said that all the fine port installations had been destroyed, and that when and if the Allies took away their provisional equipment with them, the port would be in a helpless state.

The chemical industries of Montecatini were likewise considered important also for agricultural fertilizers.

4) Manufacturing Industries: Cosenza was more in favor of de-

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4) Manufacturing Industries: Cosenza was more in favor of developing a highly technical machine industry, such as electrical machinery, even watches. Rivelli was in favor of manufactured goods.

5) The Clothing Industry, especially as regards cotton (the great "Cotoniere Meridionali" concern) and canvas, was mentioned by most.

6) The expansion of the artisan trades: such as leather goods, toys, ornaments, was considered necessary by Bragetti and Cosenza to help give work to the great plebeian mass of the population.

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7) Lastly, the Tourist and Hotel Industry was considered by several to deserve great development and improvement.

In conclusion, Cosenza, who is of left wing tendencies, advised that attention should be given to small and detailed problems, not merely general problems. There were smaller but most urgent questions which needed a more practical approach and more rapid solution.

B. CONSTRUCTION

The housing situation in Naples has more than once been studied, but is more than ever unsatisfactory today after the considerable destruction by war. Under the chairmanship of the "assessore" for public works, Ing. Isabella, a committee of experts will meet at the beginning of March to consider individual efforts and to discuss the new town plan of Naples.

Apart from the immediate problem of housing the homeless, the long term project of the new town plan is dependent, according to Dragotti, on the Allied plans for Naples and Southern Italy. If, as is most likely, Naples is to be a great commercial port, better docks along the waterfront, large warehouses and modern installations and a great outer harbor must all be built. A part of the harbor must be set aside for big hotels to receive the tourist traffic, with all modern comforts.

The city itself must be divided into zones. The centre of the city would be the business and banking centre. In the outskirts of the city or in the neighborhood of the factories and residential areas the workers' homes would be grouped, either in the style of skyscraper flats or of a garden city zone. The industrial zone near the station, now destroyed by the war, would be entirely rebuilt. The railway station, which cuts the industrial zone in two, would be pushed two kilometres further out of town and a navigable canal would be built from the harbor right to the heart of the industrial zone (under Poggioreale). This would enable direct unloading at the factories. Both Dragotti and Cosenza said they had been most impressed by the London town plan described in the magazine "IL TESE" and were eager to see Allied and other foreign publications, from which they have been cut off so long.

Ing. Isabella was especially expert and keen on the subject of the shocking living conditions -- the notorious basements ('bassi') of naples. In 50,000 of the 'bassi', 200,000 people were living. Of the total 520,000 rooms in Naples, 80,000 had been destroyed and

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Italians under the "beneficent" fascist regime were living, according to the official census, in caves, shacks, garrets and basements. The trouble is, Isabella said, that the population must also be trained to live in better conditions. Most of the lower stratum of the population would, for reasons of their work, or lack of it, prefer a basement in the center of the town to a modern flat in a suburban district.

Isabella was of the opinion (unlike Nivelli) that temporary wooden constructions for the homeless should be built as little as possible, as it later became difficult to make the inmates leave them. He was definitely in favor of carrying out the urgent but limited repairs sufficient to make many houses habitable. Sometimes, for instance, it was merely a question of rebuilding the stairs.

Isabella and Cosenza both emphasized the social importance of houses for the people, which fascism had so much disregarded, especially because hygienic living conditions had been shown to improve so much the physical (and moral) health of the poorer classes. Both agreed that workers must, in return for their labour, be assured a decent home according to their needs, not their incomes. More and more should eventually become owners of their homes. Isabella was for putting at their disposal houses that could be rented and then bought; Cosenza proposed giving the worker his home as a direct compensation for his work. While Cosenza (Communist) maintained that in these critical times the rich should be made to make room for the homeless and crowded poor, Isabella (Liberal) referred to Russia where, he said, they had tried and abandoned the idea, and he disapproved of it because of social and other difficulties. Both agreed that housing for the people must be declared a work of national interest, like ...ds, aqueducts, etc. The State or Communal buildings -- such as the Municipio and other offices)) are in the charge of Civil Engineers, but the Statal corporation for peoples' homes should, Isabella proposed, be organized regionally and be assisted by local authorities. He specified that the existing Institute for Peoples' Homes in Naples now has 15,000 rooms. The Neapolitan "Società per il Risanamento di Napoli" (Society for the Clearance of Naples) has according to Avv. Carbone, about 90 blocks of buildings in Naples. There were also a few other big proprietors like the D'Angelo family, who own a large part of the buildings along the Corso Umberto, but otherwise the rest of the property is held by small proprietors. Indeed, many buildings were owned by several people (condominio) who, Isabella maintained, could not carry out the necessary repairs. The Genio Civile must take over these urgent repairs. The situation in which the small proprietors of Naples now find themselves, was described to a PWB officer by

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While Isabella insisted that for the time being the fixed rents should remain in force, because the proprietors would not, anyway, be able to promote reconstruction plans of their own, Avv. Carbone complained of the fixed rents which, he maintained, were still at the 1914 level. He complained of the Black market in subletting over which there was no control. The tenant would pay only a few hundred

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lire in rent for the flat but would charge and get thousands of lire for one room let. Carbone admitted however that black market speculators were buying up property as the surest investment for their ill-gotten gains. Another proprietor, a baron, also present, said that he had had to sell one of his three houses ("palazzi") to a shoemaker opposite, in order to be able to repair his other two. He complained that the repair firms contracted by the Civil Engineers were stealing materials -- bricks and iron -- from one damaged house and using them in another. Carbone then gave the following examples of proprietors' expenses:

(1) A proprietor of the 5th category who gets about 2000 lire from the rent, has to pay 1200 in tax and 700 lire to the janitor.

(2) A proprietor of the 1st category, with an income of 270,000 lire a year from the rents, had the following expenses (2 months ago)

Tax and supertax	L. 76,611
Extraordinary real estate tax	8,064
Ordinary tax on property (this tax has since increased 5%)	11,544
Water and Electric light	20,000
Additional Tax on the income (this tax has also increased since)	24,090
Various fire insurances	652
Janitor	18,578
Upkeep and Administration expenses	54,000
Extras	3,620
TOTAL	L. 217,159

Gross Income: L. 270,000
Less expenses: 217,159
L. 52,841

Naples is fairly fortunate, Isabella pointed out, with regard to the building industry, as it has good building materials in the vicinity, but the greatest obstacle is that the prices are completely governed by the factor of transport; it is very scarce and very cost-

First of all, there are the great Ricciardi glass works at Vietri, which have been requisitioned by the Allies but have not been damaged by the war. The special sand necessary has to be shipped

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First of all, there are the great Ricciardi glass works at Vietri, which have been requisitioned by the Allies but have not been damaged by the war. The special sand necessary has to be shipped from Sicily and anthracite has also to be imported, but Ing. Perzic pointed out that 6,500 tons of anthracite would be enough to produce 1,100,000 square metres of glass. This is the only factory of glass panes in the region. Isabella added that he hoped to put a commercial type of cell phane in the windows of the various Naples schools.

There are two main cement factories, the Ilva Factory at Bagnoli and the factory at Salerno. These are working for the Allies and could produce only 30% of normal needs, according to Cosenza. Production must be stepped up.

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Though the flat terraced roofs of Naples imply a small demand for tiles, the tile industry at Salerno and Benevento should, according to Porzio, be developed, and so should the Salerno factories for building implements, and the Formia and Scauri brick factories.

Paint is not locally produced. Deal from the Calabrian Sila forests (now being cut down, it is said, by the Allies) and local chestnut are used for woodwork. Isabella also hoped to utilize the great quantity of beams used in the Naples shelters. Layers of cement mixed with crushed volcanic "Lapillus", which is much used in local building, serve as partitions and for other purposes. Porzio also asked that the "Eternit" factory at Bagnoli be derequisitioned, as it makes waterproof laminated sheets of cement mixed with asbestos (amiantc). These are particularly useful for war damage repairs, for roofs in particular. Sieved volcanic ash, called "Pozzolane", is also used as a binding material mixed with lime or cement, for preparing mortar.

The main building stone used is Tufo, a kind of sandstone. Bricks are used much less. In fact according to Isabella, bricks in Naples, which have to be transported from Salerno, cost 20 lire each. According to Carbone, a cubic metre of call costs 1500 lire, not 650 lire, the official sum offered by the authorities.

It is generally known that a considerable part of the iron, girders, etc. of the bombed buildings of Naples have been stolen by scrap iron merchants and the metal is now sold at 40 lire a kilo.

The difficulties of building can thus be imagined. Nevertheless it is hoped that the recent government measures mentioned above will stimulate much needed building repairs and reconstruction. Likewise, the hope is expressed that the Allies will give all possible encouragement and assistance.

(A-2)

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

The New daily papers in Rome

1). Il Globo Daily -

Dr. Carlo Vaccaro, the editor of Il Globo, was interviewed by a PWB officer on Feb 7th. The paper first appeared on Feb 1st 45, and is one of three daily financial papers which to date have been authorised by the Italian Government to appear in Rome.

During the interview, Vaccaro made the following statements:

The origin and background of Il Globo date back to shortly after the entry of the Allies into Rome when a group of economic experts and journalists founded the news agency "Servizio Informazioni" ("S.I.") for the purpose of providing Italian news to foreign newspapermen. Among the founders were Dr. Vaccaro, his brother-in-law Dr. Mario Zagari (member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party) and Dr. Mario Bersellini, former editor of the Milan economic daily "Il Sole". These men are (allegedly) honourably known and their political records are clear. Among them, Dr. Bersellini is the only one having a wide experience in financial and economic matters.

The principal financial backer of "S.I." was Dr. Luigi Barzini Jr.; his father is a well known journalist and an ardent Fascist from the earliest days, who is at present director of the Stefani agency in occupied Italy. Barzini Jr. for several years was a correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera", but he never shared his father's political opinions and after having left the "Corriere" was imprisoned (*) Another financial backer of "S.I." was Dr. D'Urso of Naples, son of the former owner of "Il Mattino" in that city. In the the autumn of 1944 the S.I. group vainly sought the authorization of PWB to start a Rome edition of the Milan paper "Il Sole". The members of the group then decided to found in Rome an independent economic daily, "Il Globo", with an understanding amongst themselves that upon the liberation of Milan, Bersellini would be free to revive "Il Sole" on condition, however, that the latter would not compete with the Roman paper.

As a preliminary step, the S.I. group formed at 54, Via San Basilio a "Centro di Studi Economici". It was under the cover of that organization that the group obtained from the Italian Government the authorization to publish both "Il Globo" and a weekly paper, "La Rassegna", which comple-

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"Il Globo" is a limited liability company, with Vaccaro and Barzini Jr. its principal owners, and Bersellini acting merely in an advisory capacity. The paper has many supporters in Liberated Italy who send contributions in the form of unpaid articles or cash.

(*) INSERT - --by the fascists for several years. He is a very wealthy man.

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2). L'Indipendente.

A well-placed and fairly reliable source, interviewed on Feb 6th by a PWB officer, made the following statements:

"L'Indipendente" is indirectly controlled by Pio Perrone. It is at present printed at the "Giornale d'Italia', but will soon be transferred to the Messaggero's press. The press is sponsored by the Under-Secretary of the Interior, Enrico Molè (Democracy of Labour) as the result of an understanding between himself and the Perrones. The board offeditors consists of a financially ambitious Jew, Bucardio Momigliano (Democracy of Labour), Lay and another member of the Democracy of Labour Party. The paper can be viewed as a mouthpiece of that party.

Momigliano resigned his position as editor-in-chief of the Democracy of Labour's organ "Ricostruzione" in order to join the editing staff of "L'Indipendente".

The paper is well written and so far is successful? It sold 60,000 copies on the day of its first appearance, and according to Momigliano has now reached a circulation of 80,000.

The following information was obtained from another source, well-informed but, as usual possibly biased:-

In November 1944 the Ufficio Stampa announced that a new daily paper, "Il Nuovo Messaggero", would appear in replacement of the suppressed "Il Messaggero". The new paper was to have been under the direction of Molè. The reaction of the left parties was so violent that Molè abandoned the idea of "Il Nuovo Messaggero". All hope that he may still have maintained of directing a revived "Il Messaggero" vanished when the heir to the latter, "Il Corriere di Roma" became "Il Giornale del Mattino". By this time Molè had become Under-Secretary of the Interior and it is thanks to him that "L'Indipendente" was authorized by the government as an unofficial organ of Bonomi. The only interview given by Bonomi to the press in recent times was granted to "L'Indipendente". In addition to Momigliani and Lay, there are on the board of editors Sprovieri and Paresce. Lay is a close friend of Meuccio Ruini, the official head of the Democracy of Labour Party.

"L'Indipendente" has a publicity agreement with the advertisement agency S.I.P. which, as previously stated, is controlled by the Perrone brothers.

Source believes that by means of this publicity agreement the Perrones can exercize considerable influence on the paper's editorial board.

Carlo Momigliano who is theowner of the advertizing agency "Società di Pubblicità Italiana", not to be confused with its competitors, the "Società Internazionale di Pubblicità" (S.I.P.), was interviewed on Feb 12th. Although his first cousin, Bucardio Momigliano, is the editor of "L'Indipendente"

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Source states that the paper was very successful when it first appeared. Since then, however, its circulation has fallen off, and to-day source does not believe it exceeds

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Source states that the paper was very successful when it first appeared. Since then, however, its circulation has fallen off, and to-day source does not believe it exceeds 20,000, as against its authorized circulation of 40,000.

3). L'Epoca.

From a well-informed but possibly prejudiced source, a P"B officer obtained the following:-

This daily which appears at noon, was founded and is directed by the well-known novelist Repaci with an initial capital of 4 million lire.

Repaci formerly directed "Il Tempo" in collaboration with Angiolillo. He drifted away from the latter because he is a Socialist and wished to run a paper of Socialist colour.

"L'Epoca" has a remarkable staff of well-known writers and journalists, representing the ablest members of those professions who are untained with Fascism. The music section is headed by Vigolo, the theatrical section by Piovene, while Gutuso and Moravia respectively run the art and cinema sections. The newspaper is well-written and will probably be successful.

Repaci is said by another source to have left "Il Tempo" because he was drifting to the left. It was only after having been refused positions on the staff of "L'Avanti" and also of "L'Unità" that he decided to found "L'Epoca". It is said that he obtained the paper's original capital from some rich Sicilians. This source's opinion is that the paper will not succeed because good writers and good critics seldom make good newspapermen.

During the first days, its editors boasted of a circulation of 30,000 as against an authorized circulation of 10,000.

It is under a publicity contract with the Società Publicità Italiana agency.

4). "La Tribuna del Popolo".

According to two sources, this paper is owned by Armenise but is operated under a government administrator ("Commissario") named Dr. Martino, who is a Labour Democrat. Its director is Gaetano Natale, who is merely a puppet of Dr. Martino

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Natale was parliamentary reporter for "La Tribuna" in pre-Fascist days. He then joined "La STampa" when the latter was Giolitti's paper. He was dismissed when "La Stampa" was taken over by the Fascists in 1926, and was later employed by Agnelli as the Fiat press officer in Rome.

Armenise, the owner of the paper, in Fascist days owned "La Tribuna", "Il Giornale d'Italia' and the Banca Nazionale

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dell'Agricoltura, all three of which are to-day under an administrator ("Commissario").

Administrator De Martino finances the paper with funds furnished by the Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura.

The paper is printed by the printing press of "La Tribuna". According to one source, the founding of "La Tribuna del Popolo" is clearly a preliminary step towards reviving the former "La Tribuna".

On June 10.44 Armenise contracted to sell "La Tribuna" to Lingarelli, but the agreement was not recognised by the "Commissario". As a result Lingarelli has instituted legal proceedings which are now pending before the courts in Rome.

The chief editor of the paper is Torraca, former editor-in-chief of "Il Popolo di Roma".

A member of a newspaper advertising firm believes the paper will be a financial failure.

5). "Il Momento".

The paper is owned, edited and printed by Carbone, who has a printing press of his own. Carbone is a close friend of Tomaso Monicelli, the father of the editor of Cartachiaro, which is also printed by Carbone. Carbone and Monicelli are allegedly not Fascists but chauvinist nationalists.

The director of the paper is Tomaso Smith, said by two reliable sources to be an honest and respected man, and an anti-Fascist. He was editor of "Il Messaggero" during Badoglio's first government. Reports conflict as to his ability as a newspaperman.

A well-informed but possibly biased source in the newspaper advertising business, interviewed by a PWB officer on 12 Feb 45, made the following statements:

Carbone is one of the most mysterious and most discussed men in Rome. Before the entry of the Allies into Rome, he was known merely as a prosperous and shrewd macaroni manufacturer with no newspaper experience whatever. After the liberation of Rome he suddenly bought the "Il Popolo di Roma" printing press for 18 million lire, of which only a small fraction was paid in cash. The purchase price, according to source, is very considerably less than its real value. According to source, Carbone is not too reliable, from a financial point of view.

So far the paper has been fairly successful, although its circulation has probably not attained the authorized figure of 40,000.

The paper is under an advertising agreement with the Breschi publicity company.

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So far the paper has been fairly successful, although its circulation has probably not attained the authorized figure of 40,000.

The paper is under an advertising agreement with the Broschi publicity company.

6). "Il Lavoro".

Printeddby the printing press of "Il Lavoro Fascista", it is edited by three labour leaders: Lizzadri, Di Vittorio and Grandi. It is controlled and probably owned by the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL) and is the official organ of the labour syndicates. It may attain a large circulation, with many workmen influenced to buy or subscribe to the paper by Labour organizations. The paper has signed a publicity contract with the S.N.E.P.I. agency.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX III. No. 56

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

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES N° 2

Week ending 17th February 1945

WAGES AND LIVING COSTS

Late last year, the Rome Province Labor Department published a memorandum containing data on the cost of food - the main item of the cost of living. In June 1940 the cost of food per day per person was L. 5.40; in June 1944 it reached its maximum of L. 113.35; in December, 1944 it was L. 84.25. For a family of 5, monthly food expenditures thus were L. 604.75 in June, 1940 and L. 9,426.35 in December, 1944; January, 1945 costs were higher again.

A comparison of these expenditures with wages gives the following pictures (according to the same source) :

July, 1944 family food expenditures for Rome were L. 10.174,84; wages were L. 2.048.60, or only 20% of the cost of food alone. In Naples food was L. 5.390.25, and wages L. 2.402.40, or 45% . From June 1940 to July 1944 Rome wages rose 337%, while food costs rose 1.559%.

This situation is still getting worse. The recent Labor Congress at Naples demanded increased wages and the adoption of a "sliding scale" to keep wages and salaries in line with rising living costs. At a conference held on February 9th at Rome, 600 labor representatives of local industries made the same demands.

The Confederazione degli Industriali (Association of Industrialists) on the other hand, opposes further wage increases and favors instead lower living costs through increased production. To accomplish this, greater freedom in the movement of goods and raw materials is considered essential.

These opposing views form the basis for heated discussions in the press. The left-wing papers ("Avanti" and "Unità") and the organ of the Labor Movement ("Il Lavoro") threaten strikes if the demands of labor are not met.

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Among the Centre papers "L'Italia Libera" believes that higher wages are necessary. It favors, moreover, strong measures to enforce the collection and distribution of basic foods, chiefly flour products and olive oil, so as to prevent their diversion into the black market. It suggests the establishment of appropriate committees or consumer organizations in the larger communities which would have means of transportation at their disposal. They would search for food in the producing areas and supply the consumer direct on a cost basis. Some such system is said to have been attempted after World War I.

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"Il Popolo" agrees with the workers' demands, without, however, using the strong language of the left-wing press. "La Punta" (Sunday Youth Supplement of "Il Popolo") appraises the situation realistically as follows: Population of liberated Italy, 16 million; food is available for only 8 million. If wages are raised, 8 million will still starve, except that prices will be higher. Imports are said to be the only practical solution.

"Ricostruzione" thinks that wage increases would be just another step towards-inflation. Because of the scarcity of goods, higher wages are at this moment especially undesirable. However, living costs could be reduced by improving the compulsory collection of foods (ammassi) and their distribution. The paper approves the proposal made by the C.G.I.L. (Confederation of Labor) for the establishment of committees in agricultural communities to aid in the ammasso.

The right-wing press ("Italia Nuova", "Risorgimento Liberale") support the imposition of strong disciplinary measures to enforce food production, collection and distribution. Higher wages, they write, would bring only illusory benefits. The Liberal Party is reported to have taken an official stand along this line.

Among the Independent newspapers "La Tribuna del Popolo" says that higher wages are necessary, provided living costs can be held at present levels. "Il Momento" likewise demands an end to further price increases.

The Government is reported to be actively studying this situation at the moment, and important decisions are expected to be forthcoming. By means of protest strikes lasting generally only a few hours, the workers of many Roman factories (including the important Manzolini, Azienda Elettrica di Tivoli, Mira Lanza, Fatme, etc.) have pressed for an immediate solution of this difficult problem.

FOOD SUPPLY

Bread and pasta are the only foods regularly distributed. The bread ration is uniformly 200 g daily per person. The pasta

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FOOD SUPPLY

Bread and pasta are the only foods regularly distributed. The bread ration is uniformly 200 g daily per person. The pasta ration is 600 g per month in the provinces north of Naples-Campobasso. In the south it is 2.400 g monthly. The northern ration represents 622 calories daily; in the south it is 831.

Since it was liberated, Rome received (when available) additional rations of oil, sugar, legumes, meat and soup, which increased the average daily calories to 723. The absolute minimum subsistence requirement is set at 1.600 calories; scientific studies establish a minimum of about 2.000.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX III. N° 56

To improve the food situation, the Under-Secretary of Food was in December 1944 nominated High Food Commissioner with three Vice-Commissioners, representing different parties. As such he was no longer under the Minister of Agriculture, but became directly responsible to the President of the Council of Ministers. He has now published his program, consisting of the establishment of regional offices, and certain improvements in controls.

This program is broadly criticized in the press. The proposed organization is considered too bureaucratic ("Italia Nuova" Febr.8). The program presents nothing new ("Momento" Febr. 10). It comes as late as 8 months after liberation ("Consumatore" Jan.29). A family still has to buy more than 80% of its food in the black market. ("Globo" Febr. 14)

The left-wing papers consider the black market shameful; for to-day, through the acquiescence of the Government, it is no longer "black", but the only market on which most of the essential food-supplies must be bought. They ask that more foods be put at the disposal of consumer cooperatives, and a real effort be made to combat the black market.

Some of the independents ("Momento" Febr. 7) and "L'Epoca" Febr.16) and the right-wing papers, on the other hand, do not think that police can end the black market; it will only push prices higher. Bigger rations alone, they say, will be effective.

In opposition to the proposed Government program "Voce Repubblicana" (republican), "Ricostruzione" (labor democrat), "Tribuna del Popolo" and "Tempo" (independent) call for the end of the present policy of preventing the free flow of goods from one province to another and demand stronger controls with regard to wheat and oil.

"Italia Nuova" and "Risorgimento Liberale" also demand that all luxury consumption be stopped (including luxury restaurants, production of sweets, etc.) and that the prices fixed for certain non-rationed foods be strictly observed.

"Italia Nuova" (Febr.13) also asks for the immediate establishment of fixed-price restaurants and the "Tribuna del Popolo" (Febr.10) suggests that the wealth of the fascist-plutocrats be used to feed the poor in large dining halls.

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The press notes that the Government's fight against the black market by means of the police has thus far shown few results.

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX III. N° 56

RECONSTRUCTION

The activities of the Allied Force local Resources Board in dor quisitioning factories occupied by the Military is favorably discuss d in the press. "Globo" (independent economic n wspaper) comm nts in particular on the intervention of AC to promote the reactivation of the Pirelli Rubber plant at Tivoli which, except for raw materials, is said to be ready to resume the production of 5.000 tires a month.

Likewise, the activities of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction (C.I.R.), headed by Minister Ruini, are favorably reviewed. C.I.R. is cooperating with AC in drawing up the specifications of the industrial and agricultural machinery, means of transportation, food stuffs and raw materials needed to give "first aid" to Italy's economy during 1945.

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CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY No. 55

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 15 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 55

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PART I - SUMMARY

1) During the week the press has reflected the interest of the mass of politically minded Italians in the Crimea Conference. Naturally the Italian newspapers speculated more particularly on the part Italy would occupy in the conversations between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.

It was revealed that Bonomi had addressed a message at the beginning of February to the British, American and Russian Governments in which he asked for a reduction of the financial and economic burdens resulting from the armistice as well as a greater degree of supplies. The second point of the message dealt with the status of Italian prisoners of war. While most papers realized that the problem of Germany would form the main subject of the discussions, they felt that the Polish, Italian and Balkan problems would also be carefully examined. A belief is expressed in most papers that the discussions will deal with the possibility of reviewing the United Nations policy towards Italy. It is thought that Mr. Hopkins' declarations will have favorable results for Italy. For example, the "GIORNALE DEL MATTINO" writes "The whole of Italy is anxious to take a more active part in the war against Germany and would enthusiastically welcome the announcement that the Armistice will become a provisional peace and co-belligerency will become an alliance. The recent visit of Stettinius and Hopkins to Italy has in part revived this hope since in Italian circles President Roosevelt is considered the most well-disposed of the three in regard to Italy."

Bonomi in an interview with a representative of the International News Service said that Italy aimed at a modification of the Armistice clauses and a more active participation in the war. He added that although the Armistice conditions did not prejudice the future of Italy or decide in any way as to the fate of Italian territory, they did hamper or at least limit the war effort of Italy on which depended the country's re-birth. He made a plea for more active Italian pa-

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From many reports it is clear that the Italians would like some concrete recognition of their efforts to assist the Allies in the liberation of Italy. They argue that the fleet, the airforce and the army have cooperated fully. Insofar as it has been possible with the

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limited material available to reconstruct or repair roads, bridges, factories, houses or machinery they maintain that they have done so, and yet, although nearly eighteen months have passed since the Armistice, and Italy has been fighting during this period on the side of the Allies, and the Partisan movement has assumed large proportions in the north of Italy, Italy's status is still ambiguous. These Italians point out that Italy is still technically not at peace with the Allies and there is no guarantee as to her future territorial integrity nor is there any knowledge of what is to be the fate of the Italian colonies. As pointed out in previous summaries, more and more evidence is accumulating to suggest that Italians who think along these lines are placing their hopes in the friendly intervention of America. There is a suspicion of Great Britain and a belief that England is pursuing a vindictive policy towards Italy. In particular Italians would welcome the publication of the armistice clauses as has been done in the cases of Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania. There is regret among many democratic Italians that Great Britain did not seize the opportunity at the time of the armistice to exploit the really deep friendliness entertained by a large section of the population towards the British, which was largely due to their resistance in 1940. These democratic Italians argue that Britain could still give the lead to democratic Europe by outlining a concrete international policy in which Italy would play a part. Much criticism of England, Italians feel, originates from an ignorance of conditions outside Italy, particularly of conditions in England. They suggest that more should be done by the British to describe the reforms introduced into the organization of the armed forces during the war, the improved labour conditions, the educational system and the fiscal system.

2) From further reports which have been received it is evident that the Congress of the Italian Labour Confederation, which took place in Naples between 28 January and 1 February, was an unqualified success. The newspapers belonging to the three parties (Democ-Christians, Socialists and Communists) represented in the Confederation of Labour, give unstinted praise to the conference. The other newspapers report the proceedings in less detail and are sometimes hostile to the Congress. "ITALIA NUOVA" (Anarchist) writes, "Approval and applause are given in response to a command, by means of the traditional method of cheering, for the additional reason that 'authentic

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3) The trial of General Roatta, Jacomoni and Suvich is proceeding. In particular this trial has served to expose the methods of the S.I.M. Many Italians regret that the organization of the Italian Intelligence Service should be exposed and ridiculed in this way, as they argue that every country has an intelligence service and in each country such a service pursues more or less the same methods. On the other hand there are others who believe that the S.I.M., owing to its close association with the OVRA, was one of the organizations mainly responsible for the propagation of fascism and that unless the Italian Intelligence Service is either destroyed or re-organized, there will always be the danger of a return to fascism, and a further danger of Italy being driven into another war.

4) On February 11, Sunday, to commemorate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic on the 9 February, 1849, there was a celebration on the Gianiculum, where a crowd of 20,000 persons assembled. The statue of Giuseppe Garibaldi was decorated with the tricolor and red flags, and speakers from different parties addressed the crowd. Giuseppe Romita, a member of the Socialist party and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, declared that the Italian people must draw inspiration from the 1849 Republic in order to create a stable republic founded on a socialist legislation. Later Federico Comandini of the Party of Action and Randolfo Pacciardi of the Republican Party, spoke. Pacciardi said that he was convinced that the old anti-clericalism in Italy was a spent force and would not be revived unless the church opposed the basic aspirations of the people. After having violently attacked the monarchy, he said that he was convinced that the future Italian Republic would be able to solve the social problem in all fields. Alluding to epuration he asserted that, in contrast to what was happening in France, this problem had not been settled in Italy. He concluded by saying that Italy would arise again when the guns announced from the Gianiculum the proclamation of the Italian Republic;

5) During the week Antonio Calvi addressed a meeting of Liberals at the Salone Margherita in Rome. A member of the executive committee of the Liberal Party, and a former Vice-President of the Party, he represents the left wing, progressive and republican tendency within the Liberal Party. He himself declared that there were two distinct

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Pietro Nenni also addressed a meeting of tram workers at which he maintained that unbridled liberalism was largely responsible for the present rise in prices and lack of distribution of food and the consequent difficulties of the working classes. He also criticized

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the attempt to abolish the political price of bread. The "RISORGI-MENT. LIBERALE" replied to Nenni's criticism by pointing out that for the distribution of commodities like oil and grain a system of pools still worked, and this was the negation of liberalism. The newspaper maintained that the deficiencies of the pool system depended on the lack of discipline of individuals and the difficulty for the moment in exercizing an efficient control, and not on the application of Liberal principles.

6) The Cabinet met on 7 February and decided that the political price of bread should be abolished and that from the 1st March bread should be sold at 14 or 15 lire a kilo and pasta at 18 lire a kilo. At the same time the Cabinet unanimously agreed that the poorer classes should be compensated for this increase in price. The Cabinet entrusted the competent ministers with the task of drawing up concrete decrees for improving the fiscal and economic measures so that those who could more readily bear taxes should do so.

7) As mentioned in last week's summary, Umberto Salvarezza, the Secretary of the Proletarian Unity Party, was arrested and it is expected that he will be tried on charges of complicity with fascists.

8) It is reported from Palermo that a clandestine fascist paper entitled "A N.I" appeared recently in that city.

9) From a poll taken among 40 different persons in Rome, it is clear that the more educated classes are favorably disposed towards the granting of the vote to women, whereas the uneducated are more sceptical. Is it not the lack of education that makes one sceptical?

10) An appendix is attached to this issue tracing the development and organization of the principal political parties in Liberated Italy; in addition to the six parties composing the Committee of National Liberation, the organization of many of the minor parties is also described.

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NO. 55

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 15 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 55

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I — POLITICAL PARTIES IN ITALY (Extra copies of this Appendix are available on request)

APPENDIX II — Review of Economic Article No. 1

Explanation of Reliability Ratings:

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. Press Reactions to the Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin Conference

The press has continued to concentrate attention on the meeting of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. The tone of all these editorials is one of great optimism on the outcome of the Conference even though it is understood that there are divergencies of view on European problems, such as the Polish, Greek, Italian, French and Yugoslav. The papers hope that these problems will be resolved from the European point of view and not as so many national problems because in this way the foundations of future wars are laid. "The latest meeting," writes the EPOCA (Independent),"should dispel the shadow of suspicion and lack of faith which is spread by projects based on politics and compromise. The idea of world direction composed by the great victorious powers at Dumbarton Oaks should be abandoned. There is in fact a contradiction in the limitation of sovreignty to different states and in their being directed by the great powers. Upon the relations between England, the United States and Russia depends the peace of the world."

Before the news was put out that the meeting was actually taking place there had been much speculation upon the problems to be discussed. The GIORNALE DEL MATTINO (Independent) prophesied six months of military occupation before Germany would be turned over to the Allied Civil Authorities. The latter would then take control of Germany's merchant marine and commercial air lines and of her vital war industries (metalurgical, chemical, synthetic gasoline, rubber, etc. etc.). L'ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) saw as yet, on the eve of the end of the war, no concerted or definite Allied programme for Germany, other than "unconditional surrender". AVANTI (Socialist) writes that the German problem was a European problem which could only be solved by European unity. It was no more possible for Germany to be incorporated in various political economic systems than it was for other

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The text of the official communiqué on the meeting simultaneously put out by London, Washington and Moscow, was widely commented on. UNITA (Communist) underlined the complete identity of views of Great Britain, Russia and the United States, affirming that they constitute the guarantee of victory. "The people expect," writes UNITA, "that fascism will be defeated not only in the military field but that her institutions and organizations will be destroyed. The people expect that the Black Sea Conference will establish a situation in which no form of fascism will ever arise again, either open or masked. This expectation seems to have been satisfied."

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA on 9 February affirms that the text of the communiqué clearly shows that eventual political divergencies will not be in the military field. "The communiqué says in fact that the big inter-allied states are exchanging their respective information and will stabilize a common strategy for the final assault." On all the other European problems Randolfo Padciardi believes that it is better not to prognosticate for the time being, but to await the final outcome of the conference.

2. Trial of Roatta, Suvich, Jacomoni, etc.

On 1 February the court called General Mario Roatta to the stand. The General, former head of the Italian Intelligence Service (S.I.M.) seated himself in the chair facing the President Maroni. Throughout the hearing he was calm and self-possessed. He denied all charges preferred against him. Accused of having himself extended the field of operations of S.I.M., he said that whatever expansion had occurred, was the result of orders received from superiors. He explained the organization and the working of the various sections of S.I.M., discussed the sources from which foreign intelligence was obtained and described the service established for photography and radio interference. According to Roatta, the policy of S.I.M. in the early thirties was very anti-German and became especially so after the murder of Dollfuss when the relations with the Hungarian Secret Service were very close. The head of the Austrian Secret Service was a Gestapo agent who, after the Anschluss, revealed some of the secrets of the Italian Intelligence to Berlin. Roatta next discussed the contacts he had made with the French Deuxieme Bureau, and the first contacts in 1936 with the German Secret Service; he did not, he said, reveal Italian codes to the Germans, and if this was done, it must have been done after he had left the direction of S.I.M. Roatta proclaimed his anti-German feelings and his sympathy for France, where he used to

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On 2 February, Manlio Petragnani, the ex-captain of Carabinieri, and Vincenzo Bertolino, former member of the Italian General Staff, were called to the stand.

Petragnani told of his early connections with S.I.M. and his activities in Spain and in Marseilles where he lived under the cover of a correspondent for "IL MESSAGGERO". In 1937, the exposure of

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one of his agents in France caused his return to Italy where he remained until 1942, when he went to Lausanne to open a new center of activities. He denied that he had worked in Marseilles under the cover name of "Francdsco."

Bertolino spoke of his activities in Spain and of his meetings with Roatta. He said that he had been employed exclusively in gathering military information, that he received his orders from Angioi and that he had made 2 trips with Emanuele, one to Hungary and the other to Austria. He stated that Petragnani had been introduced to him as "Francesco".

On 3 February Major Domenico Formica testified regarding his connections with S.I.M. as secretary to Emanuele and said that he had never had anything to do with sabotage or "liquidations". He was followed by Major Efisio Ligas who stated that he had joined S.I.M. in 1938, that is subsequent to the commission of the crimes with which the trial is concerned. He claimed to have had only administrative duties. A written defense from Zenone Benini, one of the absent defendants, was then read in court. Court then adjourned until Monday. The first witnesses for the trials of Suvich, Jacomoni, Benini, etc; testified on 5 and 6 February.

3. The Roatta-Suvich Trial - Public Reactions

Except for high Army officers and diplomats, or those who were familiar with the events at the time they took place, the Roatta-Suvich trail is followed more through curiosity than through any real interest in the case. People are curious to see the "inside" of fascist political policy at home and abroad.

A former officer of the Italian army said on 3 February 1945, that it was good psychology to throw ridicule on men accused of being fascists, because it lessens the possibility of a movement of sympathy for prominent men representative of the former regime. If a sinister light were to be thrown on these men, the people might conclude that they were dangerous and therefore energetic. And energy is what the people find the Bonomi government so sadly lacks. But, at the same time, it is regretable that this ridicule will spread and involve the whole Italian people in the eyes of the peoples of other countries, to the detriment of Italian dignity. The S.I.M. has generally come to be looked upon as a secret service run by comic puppets. The officer said that he was glad that the death penalty is not foreseen for Roatta, because he is a valorous and capable

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4. The Salvarezza and "Il Gobbo" Affair

From various reliable sources, a PWB Officer obtained the following information:

On Sunday morning, the 4th of February, Umberto Salvarezza, the head of the Unione Proletaria, was arrested by Carabinieri headed by Lt. Cavaccini under orders from the High Commission for Fascist Crimes.

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He was found in the kitchen of a modest apartment in an isolated building on the Via Donna Olympia where he had taken refuge for a day. The warrant chargdd Salvarezza with theft, fraud, etc., but made no mention of the real reasons for which he was arrested.

Later, on the same day, his secretary Giorgio Arcadipane ("the Egyptian") (also of the Unione Proletaria) was arrested when he came to visit his chief at the above address. In the afternoon, Carlo Concari, Salvarezza's son-in-law, was also arrested when he attempted to visit him in his prison. Concari was accompanied by his wife and Salvarezza's mistress. The two women were released after questioning. The three men are now in separate cells at the Regina Coeli Prison.

Lt. Cavaccini is said to have seized the "famous" papers and documents which Salvarezza claims contain incriminating evidence against political personalities, and which he always carried on his person. Cavaccini also found papers with the address of Finocchiaro-Aprile of the Sicilian Separatist Movement, in Arcadipani's pocket. The documents are now sequestrated by the police and are said to contain revelations involving important personalities in extreme Right, military and fascist circles.

A curious aspect of this affair is that no mention has yet been made in the Press of any efforts to arrest a certain "Polacco", who was the advisor and assistant of Salvarezza in the Unione Proletaria.

The father of "Il Gobbo" was assaulted by an unknown person at 19:00 o'clock on Sunday, 4 February, and was left lying in a pool of blood; he is now in a hospital. He is said to have stated that he had important revelations to make regarding "Il Gobbo" and the affiliations of his gang.

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B GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

5. Pietro Nenni Addresses Members of ATAG (Tramways Workers)

Pietro Nenni spoke for fifty minutes to an audience of about four thousand members of ATAG assembled in a factory building at the "Officine Centrali", via Prenestina on the 6th February. A speaker's platform adorned with Socialist and Italian flags, was flanked by large placards with the texts: "Bread for soldiers and workers, death to the traitors of yesterday and today", and "W Sosialist and Communist Unity".

Giovanni Canin introduced the speaker as the "intrepid and safe guide of the Socialist Party,"(applause.) Nenni proceeded to express his satisfaction with the results of the Confederation of Labour conference at Naples which he considered a manifestation of the power and dignity of the workers. He then spoke of liberalism (as typified by the Government) which starves the people and allows wages to lag behind soaring living costs. He criticized the half-way measures and injustice of the Government's efforts to control the price of bread. With regard to political problems, there are three basic solutions possible in Italy: first, a truly democratic republic; second, agrarian reform; third, socialization of all big business. He demanded the complete liquidation of Fascism (great applause) and pleaded for closer union between Communists and Socialists (in spite of present differences in policy) and stressed the need for all workers, manual and intellectual, to unite. He then spoke of "anti-Bolshevik" propaganda fostered under Fascism in Italy, of how Fascism had led Italy to ruin and degradation and how Communism had led Russia to the gates of Berlin (enthusiastic applause)

In closing, Nenni spoke of the war, of the Russian advance, of the Anglo-American and French offensives and of German retreats. He hoped that the Committee of National Liberation would soon publish a definite programme calling for a democratic republic.

At the conclusion of his address, Nenni was warmly applauded.

6. Liberal Party Meeting at Salone Margherita, Feb. 4. 1945.

The Speaker, Dr. Antonio Calvi addressed an audience which filled the main floor and part of the balcony. The people were well dressed and belonged for the most part to the intellectual classes. Many young men and women were present.

Dr. Calvi spoke of the divergent tendencies within the Liberal Party, which is still controlled by the small group of conservatives, in spite of the majority in the party. The latter he referred to as the "Radical Liberals", who according to him, are tending to draw away from the "Conservative Liberals", who are not always sure of themselves. The Radical Liberals have much clearer and more definite ideas on the institutional question, and on social and other problems than the conservative members of the Party.

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Dr. Calvi said that a democratic republic is an essential condition precedent to the inevitable rebuilding of the entire political economic and social structure of the nation. The Radical Liberals advocate nationalization of the industrial trusts, agrarian reform, social assistance, and social insurance. National production would be divided into two branches - one, controlled by the State, which in addition would function as a planning organisation, and the other left to private management and initiative. Italy is faced with three possible solutions:
(a) the "traditional Liberal State" (advocated by the Conservative Liberals),
(b) the modern democratic State, (advocated by himself and the radical Liberals),
(c) the Collectivist State, Marxist and authoritarian, controlled by a single political party.

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Dr. Calvi spoke of the principal Italian parties and of the similarity in the beliefs and objectives of the Action, Democracy of Labour and Republican Parties to those of the Radical Liberals. He classified the Christian Democrats as Conservative Liberals, and the Socialists and Communists as collectivists. In conclusion Dr. Calvi said that the Radical Liberals should take their place in Italian politics as a great Liberal and democratic party, non-clerical, republican, non collectivist but not purely individualist, in the creation of the new democratic Italian State.

The audience warmly applauded the speaker during and at the conclusion of his address which met with general approval.

7. Meeting Organised by the Comitato Nazionale Giovanile per la Guerra di Liberazione, on Sunday 4 February 1945

The meeting was the first to take place under the auspices of the organisation which was only recently formed. It took place at the Quirino Theatre. The audience of some 400 was composed of about 70% young men, 20% older men and 10% young women. The Guardia di Finanza provided a band which from time to time played patriotic airs.

The first speaker, an invalid veteran, Mario Quagliotti, said that the change from belligerancy on the side of Germany to co-belligerancy against Germany has not been easy, even though Italy did not wish to go to war in 1940. Italy has never betrayed, nor has she ever gone to war except for ideological motives. Italy will become an English colony, if Italians do not participate with all their force in the war. With regard to the call to arms, registering (60% - 70%) in Southern Italy was satisfactory, while in Rome nearly 100% had answered the call.

Signorina Michetta, a member of the Committee, spoke next. She said that the young women of Rome were striving to obtain official recognition of the organisation which proposed to aid in every way the soldiers who answered the call in order to fight, as their partisan comrades are doing in the North. Both speakers severely criticised those who hesitated and asked questions before answering the call. Although the speakers were occasionally applauded, the length of the speeches bored the audience, and provoked sarcastic remarks, particularly when the women's auxiliary formation was discussed.

The last speaker was the Minister, Antonio Pesenti, whose address was not received more enthusiastically than those of his predecessors. The purpose of the organisation did not interest the audience which on the whole felt that nothing specific would ever by accomplished by it.

8. Meeting of the Women's Section of the Socialist Party at the Cinema Planetario, 4 Feb. 1945

The speaker was Micholina Riviera, a cultured woman of about 55. She addressed

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8. Meeting of the Women's Section of the Socialist Party at the Cinema Planetario, 4 Feb. 1945

The speaker was Micholina Riviera, a cultured woman of about 55. She addressed an audience of about 150 persons for 45 minutes. She first spoke of the social chaos brought about by the war which was fought against the will of the Italian people, and of the many sacrifices borne by the women who have lost their husbands and sons. She emphasized the need for social re-education and for the re-birth of national life. Women are no longer to be educated in the gentle arts, but are to be professionals, workers, clerks, teachers, labour organisers, etc. etc. Women must co-operate with and supplement men in every branch of activity. Many Italian women took part in resistance movements and their heroism entitles them to the recognition and admiration of the whole world.

Signora Riviera pointed out that it is in the power of Italian women to contribute to a just and lasting peace. They must enter political life and acquaint themselves to "opere assistenziali" (social welfare). Twenty five million Italian women, she said, want to help avoid the mistakes that have been made in the past. Little by little women should be used in responsible official posts in all govern-

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ment administrations and services.

The speaker expressed great faith in the Italian national army which will fight for the total liberation of the country. She hopes that Italian territory will be left intact, but Italy must expect to lose some of her colonies. "We shall pay our debts", she said, "but Italy must be allowed to live for itself and for the peace of the world". She hoped that the terms of the armistice will never be published, but that Italy will be given the chance to work and so obtain a modification of its conditions. The Allies should discuss the peace treaty with Italy with an Italian delegation composed of workers, for it is the workers who will have to pay.

Maria Giudici, the well known Socialist, spoke next. She said that there can never be peace in the world as long as the few exploit the many. The problem will not be solved by giving women places in the government. Capitalistic society alone bears the responsibility for the war. It is not a question of men and women - it is a question of class struggle and there will be other wars unless labour unites in a crusade against those who do not work. Real peace will come only when there are no longer rich and poor, exploited and exploiters. The place of women is not so much in the government, as among the masses. "Those who do not work should not eat".

The first speaker received moderate applause, while the second met with wild enthusiasm. Women in the audience outnumbered men two to one.

9. List of the Parties in Sicily

The Political Squad of the Questura in Palermo has given us the following list of all the political parties now in existence in Sicily. Those marked with an * have the most members, according to this office.

Partito Democratico Cristiano*
Democrazia del Lavoro
Partito Comunista*
Partito Socialista*
Partito Repubblicano
Partito Liberale
Partito Agrario
Partito Riformista Laborista
Partito Siciliano del Lavoro*
Movimento Separatista*
Lega Italica
Partito d'Azione
Partito Siciliano della Ricostruzione
Comitato Antifascista Italiano*
Partito dell'Unione
Partito Democratico Italiano

The Unione dei Siciliani and the Ordine di Non Iscritti al Disciolto Partito Fascista are two important [illegible]

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Partito [illegible] Unione
Partito Democratico Italiano

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The Unione dei Siciliani and the Ordine di Non Iscritti al Disciolto Partito Fascista are two important groups which should be included. The latter has a membership of about 1,000.

The Partito Democratico Italiano has just been organized and will be investigated. The Partito Sidliano del Lavoro and the Partito Siciliano della Ricostruzione are both separatist groups.

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P U B L I C S E C U R I T Y

10. Interview with the Questore of Palermo, Cesare Sessa

A PWB official had an interview with the Questore of Palermo, Avv. Cesare Sessa, a leader in the Communist Party, on 31 January. He expressed the following views:

Delinquency has developed in Sicily, principally because of the lack in the police department of transport, of sufficient arms, and of enough personnel. The Province of Palermo is one of the quietest provinces in Sicily.

The bandits in Sicily are furnished with automatic arms such as machine guns, hand grenades, revolvers, and rifles, and are better armed than the police who in the face of such a situation cannot handle it adequately. At the present time the carabinieri are occupied in collecting arms and munitions in the various provinces and they have had good results from this undertaking. If once such a goal could be attained and arms and munitions taken away from private citizens, banditry would necessarily diminish. At the present time bandits are so well supplied with arms that they act in comparative tranquillity in stopping automobiles and trains.

The robberies which occur in the city could be eliminated for the most part if it were not for the darkness. The lack of light decidedly helps thieves who even if they are discovered and followed can hide themselves easily. It is then in the general interest of everyone and the authorities should take some action in the situation in order that the city again has the lighting it possessed before the war. If this occurs there would undoubtedly be fewer thefts and robberies for these now occur principally by night and in dark places.

Today the various commissions of the city have very small staffs. Once every commission had three agents, but today only one. In other words, the force at our disposal is only a third of what it once was, while actually we need twice as many agents as we had before. The small personnel which we have available is in part formed of auxiliary agents, and of old agents for much of our personnel has been removed by "epuration". This situation has been called to the attention of the higher authorities and we hope that conditions may soon improve.

As far as the political situation in Sicily is concerned, separatism has gained a foothold because it is supported by all the latifondisti, who in their turn are protected by the so-called "Maffiosi" who originate from the bands of the Maffia. The Separatist party profits from the present conditions in which the Sicilian people find themselves in order to gain a stronger foothold in Sicily, but I am convinced that they will not be able to reach their goals because the masses and the sane part of the population are against an idea like separatism.

Everything which happens in Sicily, whether in the political field or in connection with theft, banditry, etc. is affected by the economic factor, and it is the food situation which in a major part has forced individuals to steal. The

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Everything which happens in Sicily, whether in the political field or in connection with theft, banditry, etc. is affected by the economic factor, and it is the food situation which in a major part has forced individuals to steal. The remedy for this situation is to make it possible for the people to be able to buy sufficient pane and pastaat low prices, so that they will not feel driven to carry on acitivities which are against their real wishes. A great part of the population has profitted, particularly in its ugliest aspects, from the freedom granted them. Misery and a lost war have been important factors that have thrown out of balance a strata of the population which consequently has been, to a certain extent, forced to steal.

To conclude, I repeat that it will be possible to eliminate banditry in Sicily if the Questura and the police forces in general are furnished with a large enough supply of modern arms, of fast cars, and of sufficient personnel. Also if it is possible to resume street lighting more widely in the city thefts and robberies would decidedly decrease.

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11. Train Held Up By Bandits

On the 27 January a train on a side track from Canastra to Palma Montechiaro in Agrigento Province was stopped by about 30 bandits who had put rocks on the track. The bandits were armed with grenades and machine guns. The passengers were forced out of the train and were robbed of about 300 thousand lire. The fireman on the train was wounded in the leg and was taken to the hospital in Licata. Investigations are now being made by the authorities.

L A B O U R

12. The Roman Press on the CGIL Congress

Generally speaking the left wing papers devoted much space to news about the Congress while center and right papers only reported the barest facts.

The monarchist paper "ITALIA NUOVA" minimized the importance of the congress and spoke of the "perplexed feeling" of the representatives of the "neo-democratic" congress. It said that very few of the delegates had been authentically elected and that the congress lacked spontaneity.

The Party of Action's paper "ITALIA LIBERA" complained "that a good part of the opposition is outside the congress," referring to the fact that the Party of Action is not represented on the directorate of CGIL. It adds that "bureaucracy of the confederation tends to become more and more centralized at the expense of the autonomy and spontaneity of the labour movement... Although the three central parties have agreed on labour unity, Italian labour is still waiting to be shown how it can be freed from political influence.

In spite of the fact that the CGIL is supposed to be non-political, it is obvious that the parties of the left consider the success of the Congress something of a party victory, while those of the right either ignore it or minimize its achievement.

12A. A Comment on Employment Offices and the Allied Labour Office

On 7 February, a PWB officer interviewed an active member of the CGIL who is closely connected with the directorate of that organization. The latter said that in Italy employment offices must be free

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13. Participation of Labour in the Management of the Terni Società

On 6 February 1945 Dr. Bruno Grimaldi, of the Terni Società, was interviewed by a PWB officer with regard to the recent agreement between the CGIL, the Terni Società and the IRI (Institute of Industrial Reconstruction). According to Dr. Grimaldi, the agreement provides that an advisory committee of five members elected by the various categories of personnel of the company will attend all of the company's board of directors' meetings. The committee is to be composed of one delegate representing the department heads, one representing the white-collar employees, and three representing the workmen. It will be empowered to examine all technical and administrative questions connected with the operation of the company. Although the committee's functions are purely advisory, its vote will be recorded in the minutes of the board meetings.

This agreement was necessary because the majority of the stockholders and directors of the company are in Genoa. The agreement is provisional pending the liberation of North Italy, and it is expected that a more carefully worked out agreement will be made along the same lines after the end of the war. Dr. Grimaldi said that the lack of a technical staff led the company to make the agreement with the CGIL.

The agreement has generally been well commented upon. However, several economists of the "Orbis" agency, and the liberal "L'OPINIONE" are critical of the innovation which the agreement represents.

The results of the agreement are twofold: 1) It gives the employer the benefit of the technical and administrative advice of the employees; 2) It raises the status of the employees.

It is a way of choosing and developing industrial leaders, analogous to that which has in certain cases been adopted in England and America. It is most important that such a system be adopted in Italy where privileges and monopoly have ruled the economy of the country for more than twenty years. "Terni agreements" should little by little modify the management of the factories which have been operated in the past by the fascist state.

The Terni agreement is an indication of a growing awareness of the social and economic evolution which our society is undergoing, and it is a good sign that IRI as well as private firms are seeking

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The Terni agreement is an indication of a growing awareness of the social and economic evolution which our society is undergoing, and it is a good sign that IRI as well as private firms are seeking and finding new solutions to the industrial problems of today.

Dr. Grimaldi said that about 8500 workers are working part time and are waiting for the Allies to supply raw materials to enable the company's plants to resume full operation. About 10% of the plants and fixtures of the company in Terni have been destroyed.

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14. Postponement of Strike in Palermo

The general strike called for 5 February 1945 in Palermo of city and state employees had not developed on that date. The Head of the Chamber of Commerce informed PWB that due to the High Commissioner's announcement on 3 February that a pasta distribution of 550 grams a week would be given regularly beginning the first of February, the employees decided to wait for the present to see how this provision works out and how it affects prices on the black market.

E D U C A T I O N

15. Interview with Provveditore agli Studi, Palermo

A PWB Officer had an interview on 25 January with the Overseer of Studies for Palermo Province, Prof. Ferdinando Albeggiani, on education problems. Professore Albeggiani expressed his views as follows:

Elementary Schools

The situation is very serious for several reasons. There is now a lessening in the number of pupils in the elementary schools caused by misery; by the difficulty of transportation; by insufficient space in the schools; by the problem of finding books, notebooks, and various scholastic materials; by high prices; and by the lack of a school meal which ordinarily would have attracted many children.

Moreover, many parents send their boys out to work so that they may bring money home. Many are busy with the black market, especially in the sale of cigarettes.

At the present time in the city of Palermo there are 32,500 pupils in the elementary schools and 703 teachers.

Various schools were destroyed because of the bombings. At Palermo there are 37 elementary schools functioning at present. In the 74 different towns of the province there are scholastic groups for the elementary teaching of children. The average attendance in the elementary schools of the city before the war was 40,000 children, so the present attendance is far below this figure.

Teachers in the elementary schools find themselves in great difficulties caused by their miserable salary which is in the neighborhood of 2800 lire a month. They also run into many inconveniences because of the difficulty of transportation. There are few train-

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E D U C A T I O N

15. Interview with Provveditore agli Studi, Palermo

A P.W.B. Officer had an interview on 25 January with the Overseer of Studies for Palermo Province, Prof. Ferdinando Albeggiani, on education problems. Professore Albeggiani expressed his views as follows:

Elementary Schools

The situation is very serious for several reasons. There is now a lessening in the number of pupils in the elementary schools caused by misery; by the difficulty of transportation; by insufficient space in the schools; by the problem of finding books, notebooks, and various scholastic materials; by high prices; and by the lack of a school meal which ordinarily would have attracted many children.

Moreover, many parents send their boys out to work so that they may bring money home. Many are busy with the black market, especially in the sale of cigarettes.

At the present time in the city of Palermo there are 32,500 pupils in the elementary schools and 703 teachers.

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Teachers in the elementary schools find themselves in great difficulties caused by their miserable salary which is in the neighborhood of 2800 lire a month. They also run into many inconveniences because of the difficulty of transportation. There are few trains and those available are extremely crowded. There are many teachers who live in Palermo and must cover some tens of kilometers to reach the schools in the towns where they teach.

The lack of the school meal has been a great disillusionment. In spite of the low price that the Allies had set for the soup - that is 30 lire a kilogram - the local authorities at the Municipio have not been able to accept such a price because of the lack of funds. It is necessary to help the children with the school meal because assuring a hot meal to poor children would greatly attract a number

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of children to school. Prof. Albeggiani is trying to make possible these meals with the use of school funds and through donations of money on the part of private and public groups of persons.

"I am carrying on negotiations with the Allied Commission in order to secure paper so that some notebooks can be made. These notebooks will be given to the head of each school so that they may be distributed among the pupils. At present a wretched notebook of a few pages costs 20 lire and not all the children are in a position to be able to buy them.

"The severe cold of this winter has kept many children from School. In almost all the schools window glass is lacking and the children must stay for hours in rooms with low temperatures. I have tried to supply cardboard or glass donated by the children themselves to cover the windows, but we have not been able to achieve even a minimum of comfort to safeguard the children from cold."

There are 3800 teachers in all in the province of Palermo.

Secondary Schools

The situation is better in the secondary schools than in the elementary schools. However glass is lacking in almost all the classrooms and the cold prevents regular teaching.

There are books, thanks to the paper distributed by the Allies but more are needed and also more notebooks and other scholastic material. Because of the need of more buildings double sessions are held in all the schools; therefore one can calculate that 50% of the institutes are not usable or have been requisitioned by the Italian military authorities.

The teaching personnel is better than in the elementary schools, whether because it is better paid or because it is a question of good directors in the schools and good teachers in general.

At Palermo there are at present 7 lyceums, 4 schools for future teachers, 5 technical schools, 9 schools for beginning professions, 1 industrial and 2 commercial schools; in other words there are 7 courses available in the secondary schools. In some localities in the province there are sections separate from the schools in Palermo.

The teaching body is about 500, while the pupils in Palermo amount to about 20,000. In the province the pupils amount to about [illegible]. Four secondary schools cannot be used because they were de-

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"Pro Scuola"

"To meet the seriousness of the elementary school situation, I am reforming the 'Pro Scuola' which existed before fascism; that is, arranging a patronage of the schools with the support of private groups and with the bestowal of sums of money from the city which for this purpose will have to re-establish the fund which existed before fascism.

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"The possibility of free sanitary help for poor children will be studied; and the 'Pro Scuola' committee will be interested in general in helping needy pupils and furnishing them with books, notebooks, food, moral and material support.

"For this purpose it will be necessary to re-educate the teachers so that they may follow this new way. I have confidence in the support of the Allies and their help in the furnishing of paper and other things.

Demonstration on the 24th by High School Students

"Previously in the High Schools each class period lasted three-quarters of an hour; I gave orders that the teaching periods should last a complete hour. In many schools the pupils have adopted it. In one the pupils protested saying that because of the present food situation and the cold, they could not remain in school so long a time. I had acted to help these pupils by offering them more study hours, but they did not comprehend the situation. They do not want to avail themselves of this advantage; so much the worse for them.

General Remarks

"At present there is an inflation in educational titles. Everyone wants to have a title, and it will be necessary to put a check on this situation. This can be done by making difficult examinations necessary.

"In general education is developing under a new climate of liberty and to keep its course down a democratic road the pupils must be re-educated to this new atmosphere of freedom so that they may understand and use it in a just measure."

PUBLIC OPINION

16. Women's Suffrage

Some 40 persons, both men and women, were questioned on the recent decree extending the franchise to women. The result indicates that the majority of men and women in the higher intellectual brackets are enthusiastic about the decree, whereas the majority of those in the lower brackets disapprove of it. The following are some of the opinions expressed:

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WOMEN

A translator employed by PWB, age 29: "Italy is not yet ready for this. It should have been preceded by the political education of the people. Only a very small number of women know anything about politics. It will be easy for politicians to take advantage of their ignorance."

A librarian, age 36: "Italian women have never been interested in politics and could do without the vote. In my opinion women should not mingle in politics.

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A journalist, age 40: "If women will really take an interest in politics they might do as well if not better than men. Men have not been notably successful in the art of government, at least in Italy. The right to vote must be combined with civic education which will give women a sense of responsibility."

A journalist, age 50: "Generally speaking I am opposed to women's suffrage. In these difficult times however I feel that women must assume their share of responsibility side by side with the men in contributing to the political reconstruction of the country."

A housewife, age 34: "It is a very good thing. Henceforth in the life of the community women will have their say and men will soon acknowledge that women have very practical ideas. Hitherto women have lacked confidence in themselves, but now they will realize how much they can do, and they will do a great deal."

A director of social activities, age 60: "This is one of the greatest mistakes of the many made in Italy. Less than 10 women in a 1000 will know what to do with the vote because they know nothing about politics. Women should learn how to run their homes and should teach their children to be honest and decent."

A Red Cross worker, age 30: "We have not been educated along these lines. Women will not know how to use their vote. Women's suffrage may be a wise measure in other countries, but not in Italy."

MEN

A consul, age 58: "I am in favor of it. Men are accustomed to think in abstract terms and have not been too successful of late. Women will lead us to a more realistic point of view. Some people think that women will be influenced by the Church or by Communism. I don't think so."

A journalist, age 55: "It's a good thing, although personally I don't think much will be changed."

An executive of the Confederation of Industries, age 54: "I am in favor of it. It is working well in all civilized countries and I don't see why it should be different in Italy. At first women will not show any great interest, especially in Central and Southern Italy. But with time it will grow. As mothers and wives they will look at political problems from a practical point of view.

An accountant, age 63: "There will be more votes in Italy, but

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GSI

An employee, age 50: "The influence of the Church will increase because women are more religious than men. The parties of the left will also benefit by the measure. Basically, however, I don't think it will change anything."

A tailor, age 40: "Women should stay at home, run the house, and look after their children and husbands. What men are doing is bad enough without making it worse by giving women the right to vote."

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A book store manager, age 40: "It's a very good thing. Women will come to learn about problems which concern them too. For the moment they lack political education which will have to be provided by the left and mass parties (the Socialists, the Communists and the Demo-Christians.)"

An editor, age 42: "This is a great victory for the Church. Women will go to confession and will vote as the priests tell them. Women are so devoid of political sense that they don't even know what the right to vote means."

A store clerk, age 35: "It is an excellent thing because it will spare Italy a communist revolution. Italian women are essentially conservative. This is a great defeat for the Communists."

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A R M E D F O R C E S

17. Returned Italian Prisoners of War

Major Antonio Beltrani of the Corps of Engineers, was interviewed by a PWB officer on February 6. He was captured at El Alamein, and was subsequently repatriated after being found unfit by the Anglo-Swiss Medical Commission. During the interview, the Major made the following statements:-

The prisoners are well treated on the hospital ships or transports which bring them back to Italy. On disembarking, they are subjected to a first interrogation and are then sent to various hospitals where conditions are deplorable (e.g. the "Acanfora" Hospital in Taranto). Army and Navy officers are interrogated a second time, the former at Lecce, the latter at Brindisi. All prisoners, whether officers, soldiers or civilians, are then released on convalescent leave.

After the first interrogation a financial offer settles questions of arrears of pay, family allotments etc. to which the officers are entitled. The latter then receive a part payment but never the full amount due. All the prisoners, and the civilians as well, formerly received gifts of clothing, money etc. This, however, has now been discontinued.

After having been questioned the soldiers and civilians are sent to localities chosen by them for their leave or convalescence. Civilians interned in Africa receive a monthly allowance which in no case exceeds 730 lire. The other civilians receive nothing, barring rather exceptional and meagre help provided by certain municipalities.

The prisoners themselves have to pay their travelling expenses to the destination chosen by them. They have no course other than to appeal to charity.

The prisoners' morale has been undermined by the treatment which has greeted them on returning home. Instead of being welcomed, they are at first looked upon as traitors.

They make comparisons between the relatively good treatment of the Allies with what they are receiving at home. As a result, they shirk their work and sing Fascist songs. While various Committees of dubious political origin are being formed almost daily, no one has attempted to create a single welfare organisation to look after all the prisoners and give them sorely needed material aid.

The majority of the prisoners are disgusted with the present government. Having seen the material and political chaos of Italy, some of them wish they were back in their prison camps. They cannot understand how some, who are today rabidly anti-German and anti-Fascist, hold high places in the Government, although they never had the courage in the past to oppose Fascism in any way.

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The Major believes that when all the prisoners of war have returned, they will unite and will become a factor in the political situation.

RECONSTRUCTION

18. Interview with Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti, Feb. 2, 1945 - Reconstruction, the Political Situation, the Press.

The Professor, who is about 60 years old, since 1919 was professor at the school of engineering of Turin. He is an expert on concrete construction. Non-political, although at heart an anti-Fascist, he fled to Switzerland after Turin was occupied by the Germans in September 1943. He came to Rome in November 1944 on the invitation of the Italian government, and has just been requested by Ruini, Minister of Reconstruction, to suggest plans for reconstruction.

The Professor criticized Ruini's present reconstruction project which is too

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vast and too detailed to be practical. It consists of nothing more than a memorandum which fills a large volume and lists all the bridges, roads, plants machinery, etc., which have been destroyed or damaged in the war. To this is added a request for Allied aid. The memorandum fails to establish priorities and does not take into consideration the limitations of the Allies' power to help.

Reconstruction is a problem for Engineers and technicians, and not for politicians. Any plan of reconstruction must be based on Italy's vital needs and on what she herself can produce, and on what she can obtain from the Allies and from neutral countries.

While in Switzerland the professor studied the economic and industrial structure and activities of that country. During the past four years Swiss Industry has been working overtime for the German war effort. Today it has on hand large stocks of raw materials, tools, machinery etc., which will be left on her hands when Germany collapses. The Swiss are therefore ready to sell their stocks to the highest bidder at the present time, and without waiting for the end of the war. Many of these materials would be invaluable to Italy today, for instance, insulating tape, of which a few tons would suffice to put into operation a certain number of industrial plants in the liberated area. Switzerland can also supply at once certain chemical elements, the lack of which has partially paralyzed the Italian chemical industry.

The Professor spoke of the Swiss government's plan to renovate the Federal railroads and their rolling stock. The plan is to be put into effect as soon as the war ends, and is part of the Swiss over-all plan for "reconversion", and is intended to absorb eventual unemployment. The Swiss have an ample supply of rolling stock, part of which could be spared and would be immediately available to Italy, as soon as the Germans are expelled from the North. He suggests that no time be lost in negotiating for the purchase of this material for which France, Belgium and Holland will eventually be competitive bidders.

With regard to Reconstruction, properly speaking, there are two essential requirements:

1. Outside help in the form of raw materials. This will not be as great as certain Italian politicians believe. With proper leadership and sufficient raw materials, Italy has enough man-power, skilled personnel and engineers to produce what she needs for her own consumption, with a balance left for exportation.

2. A definite over-all project for the country must be elaborated, and once adopted all the nations' energies must unite to carry it out. Personal political ambitions and the greed speculators, contractors, etc., must be ruthlessly curbed.

Italy's industrial production has hitherto been based on the antiquated conception of uncontrolled individual initiative with regard to output and quality. It is essential that Italian industrial production be standardized. Otherwise reconstruction will be retarded and made more difficult. As entire cities will have to be immediately rebuilt, not provisionally but permanently, Italy will have to turn to "industrialized architecture". New houses must be built with

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With regard to political problems, the professor said that in the North we shall find people who differ from those of Central and Southern Italy. They will want to rebuild their houses and work so that they may live, and unless work is found for them a bloody revolution is inevitable. In the liberated regions a revolution has, so far, been avoided by giving the people freedom of the press and freedom of speech. This has been enough here, but it will not be enough in the north. The Italian people have fallen to such a low level that it does not make much difference whether it is Italians, British, Russians or Americans who find them work. The question of Trieste and Fiume is not an issue for the Italian people, although politicians for reasons of their own are trying to make it one. If the people are given a definite plan of reconstruction which will produce work

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for them with a reasonable standard of life and reasonable security, they will forget irredentism, minority problems, colonies etc.

According to the Professor, Italy does not need colonies and can feed her 45 millions if she has a chance to work and can stabilize her growing population by emigration. Italy could be developed into a great tourist center, with good roads, railroads hotels, etc., which could rival Switzerland. Italian labour could be used in assembly plants for American machinery set up in Italy, which because of its geographical position would thereby become a distribution centre for America. Transportation costs would be offset by the lower cost of Italian labour.

Professor Colonetti is shocked by the fact that there are 23 daily newspapers in Rome. The capital is filled with politicians, each of whom apparently is bent on having his own newspaper. Although the situation is regrettable, it would be worse if the Allies were to suppress some of them and thereby interfere with the regained liberty of the people. The present Roman press is evidence of the lack of political maturity of the people south of the Po valley.

The Professor believes that the Allies should allow corresponding freedom of the press when they occupy Turin, Milan and Genoa. Such freedom will not be abused in the North as it has been here.

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

19. Impressions of the Quarticciolo Quarter

The Quarticciolo district, the home of the "Gobbo" gang, is about eight kilometers southeast of Rome on the via Prenestina. It is a recent housing development consisting of numerous low-rental apartment buildings. Many buildings are still unfinished. Those that are in use accomodate a population of about 30,000, according to some of the local inhabitants.

The people are poor but very prolific. The buildings, streets, etc., have already visibly deteriorated due to lack of upkeep. Piles of rubbish and tin cans have accumulated in the streets and vacant lots, and there is no evidence of any kind of social consciousness among the people who throw refuse from their windows with little thought of their neighbours. The great number of empty Army tin cans which litter the neighborhood testify to great local black market activity; on the clotheslines quantities of Allied shirts, socks, and underwear are to be seen.

Such of the inhabitants as were interviewed showed but little interest in the "Gobbo"; they politely answered the questions put to them but seemed to treat the whole case as though it were not a very abnormal occurence.

Medical Supplies in Rome

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20. The Cost of Medical Supplies in Rome

	Price in 1942	Present Price
Benzoate of sodium (1 kg.)	L. 80.00	L. 2,000.-
Sulphate of sodium "	4.00	300.-
Throat antiseptic	5.00	35.-
Bicarbonate of Soda (1 kg.)	5.00	350.-
Acqua vegeto-minerale per litre	1.60	8.-
Camphor oil, per phial	0.50	10.-
Suppositories, each.	0.50	5.-
Cotton, per kg.	20.00	700.-
Gauze bandages, each, 5 cm. x 5 cm.	1.50	22.-
" " " 5 cm. x 10 cm.	2.25	30.-
Adhesive tape, 1 cm. x 1 cm.	1.00	15.-
Aspirino Bayer, tube of 20 tablets	6.00	120.-
Kidney medicines, per bottle	12.50	95.-
Sleeping tablets	6.00	100.-

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22. Curfew for Minors under 15 set at 20.00 hours - Rome

The Prefect of Rome announced that minors under 15 years of age were to be off the streets between 20.00 and 06.00 hours. The parents will be held responsible for children out between these hours and the Prefect announced severe penalties. Children without a home or parents will be put in a state institution and educated.

23. Italian Soldiers Help Children from the Streets - Sicily

Italian soldiers stationed in Sicily have done many things to help the numerous children who can be found on the city streets without homes. 400 children were given hot soup by the soldiers of an Alpine regiment at the barracks of the Genio, although the food was planned for the soldiers themselves. In some barracks a few of these children have been adopted and are taught a trade such as tailoring or shoe repairing. The chaplain of the regiment in many cases teaches them reading and arithmetic. These children as a rule range in age from nine to thirteen years.

One regiment of infantry has adopted 43 children. In all the regiments of the island there are probably about 200 children being taken care of regularly, and if there were room there would undoubtedly be more.

24. Citizens Group on Current Problems - Palermo

At the Provincial Office of Labour in Piazza Verdi, on Sunday 21 January, a committee held a meeting concerned with systematizing the distribution of American goods whose arrival has been announced. Such goods, however, should not be confused with the merchandise that will be distributed gratis by UNRRA.

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22. Curfew for Minors under 15 set at 20.00 hours - Rome

The Prefect of Rome announced that minors under 15 years of age were to be off the streets between 20.00 and 06.00 hours. The parents will be held responsible for children out between these hours and the Prefect announced severe penalties. Children without a home or parents will be put in a state institution and educated.

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27. Post Card Vendor - Naples

A post card vendor who had lost a leg in an air raid, was asked how much he earned a day. He said that he managed to make between 300 and 400 lire a day from the sale of the traditional little painted cards of Naples which are very popular with the Allied, and above all, American soldiers. He added that since the Americans had diminished in numbers, the sale had gone down. However, he was also registered as a war invalid at the Municipio, which gave him a couple of hundred lire a week. He said he did not want to have anything to do with the various war victims' associations existing in Naples today. Although he said he had a family to support, he appeared to be reasonably well dressed. He did not complain of malnutrition either.

(A.2)

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PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

28. Interview with Silvio Gava, 6 February, 1945, Naples

When asked what he thought of the Labour Congress, Silvio Gava, the leader writer of the Demo-Christian daily "IL DOMANI D'ITALIA", Naples, said that he had been most favorably impressed by the enthusiastic spirit of unity manifested at the Congress, but that while at the center of the labour organization there was sincere and purposeful collaboration, there were still classes and friction on the fringes of the organization in outlying parts of the country. He feared that when the end of the war brought on the moment of decisions, the Communists might revert to undemocratic and intolerant methods. In his view, the Demo-Christians and Socialists could collaborate well in defense of democracy.

Comm. Gava looked forward to the coming administrative elections. Referring to his editorial of 4 February, he said that they would be definitely political in nature. They would have a very salutary effect on the south of Italy because, by proportional representation, the best men would be sifted out from the five or six lists of candidates presented by the five or six parties. They would thus help to break the bad custom whereby in so many towns and provinces of the south, the most ambitious and clever man would set himself up as local chief and control the local government by favoritism and collusion of interests almost as if it were his feudal domain. This proportional system would thus obviate the danger of a one party majority bloc being formed. Proportional elections would help bring a certain amount of political independence to the population and a more democratic administration. Gava approved strongly of votes for women, but admitted that the wives of the Communist industrial workers in the towns would more likely go and vote than the peasant women. If the number of women's votes cast were large, therefore, the Demo-Christians would definitely gain by the women voting, but not so if the total women's vote were small. Gava said that he was going to start a campaign in the "DOMANI D'ITALIA" to try and bring round the reluctant women in the south to the idea of voting. (A-2)

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"La Gazetta", continuing its serious of revelations of fascist film industry, describes the inauguration of Cinecittà after the disastrous failure of "Scipione L'Africano". The Cinema is one of the strongest weapons, "the infallible one" had stated and encouraged production on a vaster scale. As to "Scipione", the film had to be ended by "force majeure" as the Minister of War demanded the return of the regiments which he had lent and which were to take part in the Spanish war. This was in April, 1937; Cinecittà was built, center for the fraudulent undertakings of Luigi Freddi, and for the competition of stars as untalented as they were famous, a school for robbery and dishonest enterprises.

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Whoever was tempted by the thought of large sums of easy money found open arms at Cinecittà. All the most famous thieves and sharks of that time met at the inaugural ceremony. Government premiums, and premiums of other kinds were given without the slightest thought of economy; the people paid for them. Today, January, 1945, 500 Italian children are dying of hunger and cold in the very same city which was the breeding ground of fraud and prostitution. A sad picture.....

REVIVAL OF FASCIST PROPAGANDA

30. Fascist Clandestine Newspaper in Palermo

A clandestine fascist newspaper "A NOI" was circulated in Palermo recently, dated "9-1-1945 - XXIII". All in capital letters at one side was the following:

"In the Name of God and of Italy I swear to follow the orders of Il Duce and to serve with all my strength, and if necessary with my blood, the cause of the Fascist Revolution."

One article entitled "Why We Are Fascists", included the following," We are not the defenders of a dead party which has lost the last battle...The last battle has not yet been fought...But what is now more to the point is that we do not defend a party. (Italics in the original). The National Fascist Party is dead, on this we all agree. But the original idea is not finished, the revolutionary spirit of Fascism is not dead; and it is this idea, this spirit of which we feel ourselves the heirs, we, the youth of unshakeable faith, who have made of Fascism the religion of our youth and strength."

In another article, "Dies Irae", the end of the present regime of "vecchi buffoni" of all the "pseudo parties" is forecast at an early date and "your dear liberators, preoccupied with their dismissal, will certainly have little time to spend on you! It will then be our exquisite pleasure to dedicate ourselves to this!"..."And you, judges of the epuration committees, instead of venting your spleen on some poor devil of a petty clerk...remember the words of the Evangelist, 'Judge not, lest ye be judged'."..."If our will is steel, our memory is iron and we do not forget. The day will come!"

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31. "They Will Return" (Torneranno) .124.

The following is an article on fascism which appearred in a Sicilian newspaper, "IL S LCO", Enna, Sicily, 21.1.45:

There are rumors of a strange malady, fortunately not contagious, in many towns of Sicily. It is a mental disease whose symptoms are a decided nostalgia for times past. Those afflicted with it (they are few and well known) use "voi", do not shake hands, speak of the XXIII and XXIV years (these would have been the numbers of the cur-

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rent and next year had fascism continued) and end their reunions with the words, "They will return."

Those who should return are evidently the fascists and with them Hitler's brave soldiers, so dear to the memory of the Italian people. The work of these people, who collaborate with the big chiefs of the Separatist Party, shows an acute sense of understanding of the situation; they instil the germs of resistance to duty in our young men, urge them not to answer the call-up; they incite the people to mass action to provoke disorders against the authorities. They are the same who previously made such elaborate propaganda among the farmers, so that they would not turn in their crops.

We are able to declare that against these irresponsible people who do not realize Italy's serious position and who dream of the return of the opposition, the severest and most energetic repressive measures will be taken in a very short time. They will be paid in their own coin. Concentration camps and confinement on the islands await them. There they will be free to continue to dream at their leisure of the new conquest of their country by their dear German friends.

If there were only these people in Sicily and not the sober hard-working population who endure hunger and the worst sufferings and keep silent, we should be glad to wish them the punishment they deserve, namely, the "return" which they so ardently desire.

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APPENDIX I NO. 55

15 FEBRUARY 1945

POLITICAL PARTIES IN LIBERATED ITALY

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Additional copies of this Appendix are available on request.

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APPENDIX I No. 55

POLITICAL PARTIES IN LIBERATED ITALY

Introduction

The following appendix has been prepared in the endeavor to present a comprehensive picture of the growth, organization and programmes of the principal political parties existing in Italy today. Some of the major ones have been omitted, but an additional appendix will follow describing these. It is inevitable that after twenty years of fascist oppression during which period everything possible was done by Mussolini and his henchmen to discredit the idea and practise of democracy both inside and outside of Italy, that the rebirth and growth of democracy should be accompanied by certain difficulties. When a whole generation has been educated in an atmosphere of hatred, ignorance and intolerance, it is not surprising that the youth of the country should have to learn the ways of democracy by slow experience, and in the course of this lesson should occasionally betray signs of the influence of twenty years of tyranny. While the youth was deliberately isolated from the ideas of the rest of the world, the older democratic leaders were either driven into exile, imprisoned or forced into an obscure retirement. Each year numbers of Italian democrats were tried before the Special Tribunals of the State and sentenced to imprisonment for refusing to submit to the dictates of a ruthless tyranny. Many of these Italians were intellectuals, others politicians, other labour organizers, and many were workers. Some, like Matteotti, Amendola, or Gramsci were assassinated, beaten to death or left to die slowly in prison. After twenty years of resistance, these men have emerged from their prisons, returned from their hard, lonely exile, or emerged from their enforced retirement, to find that fascism by suppressing liberty and democracy has landed Italy in the greatest disaster since her unification. Many had sacrificed twenty years of active political life in deference to the ideals of liberty and democracy. They have waged a long battle against the forces of tyranny and they have seen liberty triumphant once again in their land.

In the meantime a new generation has grown up. These young persons have never known how a democracy works. For them elections, a parliament, a free press are something which they have thirsted for during the years of oppression, and now that such things are within their reach they have to accustom themselves by experience to a heady wine which may at times intoxicate them. They have however experienced dictatorship and have drunk the cup of tryanny to the dregs. During the last years of fascism there was a distinct reaction among the younger generation in Italy.

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The clandestine war antivity of the anti-fascists increased before the war and after 1940 was organized and extended throughout Italy. Two clandestine groups had never ceased to function in Italy; one was the Communist party, and the other was the movement known as "Giustizia e Libertà" (an organization which attracted to its ranks liberals, socialists and democrats). The Communist party under the leadership of Antonio Gramsci opposed fascism actively in the Chamber of Deputies until its final supression by Mussolini. The party then retired underground and throughout Italy cells were organized. During

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the early years of fascism most of the leaders of the party were imprisoned or forced into exile. Gramsci, Scoccimarro and Terracini were imprisoned, and Togliatti, Negarville and Reale went into exile. Gramsci (the recognized leader of the party) died in prison in 1937. Scoccimarro and Terracini were not released until August, 1943. Togliatti directed the party from Moscow where he was also one of the secretaries of the Comintern. After the leaders had been eliminated, it appears, the party was forced to concentrate on building up its organization, and, apart from the occasional distribution of a clandestine newspaper or the writing on walls of anti-fascist slogans, there was little apparent sign of Communist activity in the years before Italy declared war. From time to time there were attempts to organize strikes, or sabotage the fascist war machine (both during the Ethiopian war and the Spanish Civil War) but generally a certain number of Communists were rounded up and the prisons swelled still further. After the entry of Italy into the war, and particularly after the German attack on Russia, the Communists intensified their organization which reached the point where they were able to stage the general strike in Northern Italy of Spring, 1943. This was the largest strike of its kind which occurred in any occupied or satellite country in Europe during the war. The Communists were almost entirely responsible both for the organization of this strike and the one which took place in the following year under the eyes of the Germans. It is reported that the Communist party during the clandestine period of the struggle against fascism, received both financial and moral support from Russia.

In the meantime the "Giustizia e Libertà" movement had been carrying on its opposition to fascism during the same period. Leaflets and newspapers were printed and circulated throughout Italy. Contact was maintained with the outside world, through the central headquarters which were in Paris. The escape of Emilio Lussu, Carlo Rosselli and others were planned and successfully executed by the "Giustizia e Libertà" movement. The dominating figures in exile were Alberto Tarchiani, Alberto Cianca, Emilio Lussu, Carlo Rosselli and Giuseppe Saragat.

Apart from these two groups there was no organized resistance to fascism after the suppression of the freedom of the press in 1926. The old parties finally disappeared in 1929 when the fascists held their first totalitarian elections. Liberals like Giolitti, Orlando and Soleri had continued to oppose the fascists in the Chamber of Dep-

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As fascism raced towards suicide, after 1940 the opposition to the corruption, inefficiency and brutality of the regime increased. In May, 1943, after the great and successful strike of that year, six parties emerged to form a National, anti-fascist front. The Liberals, the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Communists were all parties which had existed in pre-fascist days and they gathered round

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themselves in this clandestine period many of the former members of these parties as well as many of the more active, courageous and determined young men who had grown to loathe fascism with a deep, undying hatred. The "Giustizia e Libertà" movement had developed first into the Liberal-Socialist party and later into the Party of Action and this was one of the new parties which attracted many followers during the clandestine period, as it lived up to its name and was one of the new parties whose hostility to fascism took a more energetic and active form. Faithful to the Mazzinian tradition of republican idealism, it made its appeal to the intellectual, the idealist, and the youth of the middle classes who were disillusioned with fascism but longed for liberty and were therefore averse to the idea of plunging into another totalitarian experiment in the shape of Communism. The sixth party was the Labour Democrat Party which was formed by a few former ministers and deputies of the liberal or "socialista riformista" school. Of these the two most prominent were Ivanoe Bonomi, who had been Prime Minister in the fateful period of 1921-22, and Meiuccio Ruini. In 1943 all of these parties published clandestine newspapers, some of which had a fairly wide circulation. In particular, the ITALIA LIBERA (organ of the Party of Action) and UNITA (the Communist newspaper) were widely distributed.

Opposition became really organized for the first time in May, 1943, and unity of the anti-fascist forces was achieved to such an extent that for the first time they constituted a direct threat to fascism. Undoubtedly, they were aided by the course of the war, by the loss of the African colonies, and the shattering defeats endured by the fascist armed forces. The bombing of the northern cities did much to increase the opposition of the workers to fascism, and there is no doubt that the General Strike of the spring of 1943 did much to contribute to the fall of Mussolini. Grandi and other fascist leaders, as well as the king, were undoubtedly afraid of the open and violent hostility of the workers, and the coup d'etat of 25 July, 1943, was the result.

After the fall of Mussolini, the six parties were able to bring pressure on Badoglio for the release of anti-fascists frim prison, but there was still no freedom of the press. The government was formed entirely of technicians, for the most part civil servants who had occupied key positions in the different ministries under fascism. Martial law was proclaimed and the parties had very little more liberty than they had had under fascism. Several newspapers representing the parties were immediately suppressed, so that they continued

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During the 45 days between the fall of Mussolini and the announcement of the armistice, the parties were however able to improve their organization, as they were strengthened by the return of many eminent anti-fascists who were released from the "confino" or from imprisonment. A few also returned from exile, mostly from France.

With the announcement of the armistice on 8 September, 1943, and the escape of the royal family, Badoglio and a few members of the government to Brindisi, Italy was divided into two zones; one which was

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liberated by the Allies, and the other which was occupied by the Germans. In the German-occupied zone the parties had to continue their struggle underground, while in the Allied zone, at first in Apulia, and later in Naples, the parties were allowed to come into the open. In October, 1943, the National Anti-fascist Coalition of the six parties was transformed into the Committee of National Liberation both in liberated and German-occupied Italy. Freedom of the press was introduced into Apulia in November, 1943, and each of the six parties was allowed to have a weekly newspaper. This system was gradually extended to other areas until in May, 1944, in each large city the six parties were allowed weekly newspapers. With the liberation of Rome, these parties were allowed daily newspapers in the capital, and later, also in Naples and other cities. In the winter of 1943-44, the parties were also given facilities to speak on the radio. Thus through the press and radio the parties were able to address large groups and greatly to improve their organization.

On 28 January, 1944, the Congress of Bari was held. This was the first free congress to be held in Liberated territory, and delegates of the Committees of Liberation throughout the liberated area attended. The congress expressed the unanimous hostility of the parties to the Badoglio government and demanded the abdication of the king. A deadlock ensued and this was solved by the return of Palmiro Togliatti, the Secretary of the Communist party, from Russia in March, 1944. The six parties agreed to follow the lead given by Togliatti and decided to enter a government presided over by Badoglio. The king agreed to retire temporarily on the liberation of Rome and hand over his powers to a lieutenant-general (the Crown Prince). This first government based on the six parties was formed in April, 1944, at Salerno. With the liberation of Rome, Badoglio handed in the resignation of his cabinet and came to Rome to try to form a more broadly based cabinet. The Committee of National Liberation in Rome refused to serve under Badoglio, and Bonomi, the President of the Committee, formed a government based on the six parties. This government lasted until December, 1944, when a new government, with Bonomi still as prime minister, was formed with the support of the Liberal, Labour Democrat, Christian Democrat and Communist parties. The Socialists and the Action party refused to serve under Bonomi. This government is still in power.

In addition to these six major parties, there are a number of others. Some are the

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In addition to these six major parties, there are a number of others. Some are the expression of purely personal ambition, while others probably have a more considerable following, as they are traditional Italian parties. Among the latter is the Republican party, which before the advent of fascism had a maximum of 2 deputies. This party was revived during the clandestine period and is reported to be particularly strong in the Maremma and the Romagna. It has refused to become part of the Committee of National Liberation and has always adopted an attitude of intransigent republicanism. As the leaders refuse to compromise themselves with the monarchy, they criticise and oppose the gtogernment, and in particular those parties which have a republican programme and have nevertheless consented to accept the

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compromise of the Lieutenant-General. It is reported that this party has gathered round it many of the former republicans as well as some of those who are discontented with the government and, in particular, with the armistice terms.

The Demo-Liberal party, which was powerful, especially in the south, before fascism, and remained outside the Committee of National Liberation, and provided the main support for the Badoglio government in Apulia, was fused with the Liberal Party in August, 1944.

The Italian Democratic Party represents the conservative, monarchical forces in the country, and has a daily newspaper, ITALIA NUOVA, in Rome. Many of the smaller monarchical parties later fused with this party.

Most of the other parties, it is reported, have little real following in the country, and very often they are founded to satisfy the personal ambition of a few individuals. No free elections have been held in Italy for more than twenty years, and it is therefore difficult to assess the exact strength of any party. There is however, a group of dissident left-wing parties which are rather Trotskyist in character. Among these are the Movimento Comunista, and the Revolutionary Socialists. They may have a certain following, as it is believed that the Trotskyist movement in the north may be not altogether negligible. In addition there is the Anarchist party which has a weekly newspaper in Rome, UMANITA NOVA. This party is also a traditional one and is reported to be strong in certain areas of Italy.

The Party of the Christian Left is a development of the Catholic Communist Party, and is reported to have a following among Catholic workers. Many of its members are young intellectuals. It has however been reprimanded by the Osservatore Romano, and this may have frightened away many Catholics. The Christian Social party has fairly good relations with the Christian Democrat party, and in Central and Northern Italy is reported to have many followers. There, it seems, it would form the left wing of the Christian Democrat party. In addition to all these parties there is the Separatist movement in Sicily which is led by Finocchiaro-Aprile, a former member of parliament. As this movement is reported to be strong, a separate appendix will be written dealing with it.

An attempt has been made to trace the development of the various political parties in Italy today; but it would be hazardous to try to predict their relative strength until elections have been held.

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An attempt has been made to trace the development of the various political parties in Italy today; but it would be hazardous to try to predict their relative strength until elections have been held. Many of the parties are in a fluid state. Almost all the principal parties are still in a chrysalis stage and will be subject to considerable development and change in the near future. Almost all have a left wing and a right wing, and the fusion of elements in one party with those in another is more than likely at a later stage. It is however possible to say with some certainty that the four strongest parties in Italy will be the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Communists and the Liberals. Of these the first three are generaly considered to have a following among the masses, whereas the liberals

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(and the Party of Action) draw their supporters mainly from the middle and upper classes. Moreover the Trade Unions are organized by the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Communists. This means that the vote of the working classes will go in the main to these parties. The Liberals are however strong in certain areas of Italy and will attract to a large extent the Conservative vote. It is difficult to assess the relative strength of the other parties although it would appear certain that they have nothing like the following of the four main parties.

Finally these four parties (the Christian Democrats, the Liberals, the Socialists and the Communists) are all parties with a nation-wide following and organization. The principal political leaders of these parties are all in liberated Italy and it is probable that the members of these parties in the occupied zone will follow the instructions of the central executives of these four parties which are in Rome.

The parties continue to be reinforced by the return of distinguished Italians who generally belong to one or another of the parties. Gradually a greater degree of understanding and tolerance has developed in the relations between the principal parties. This is perhaps partly due to the fact that the various anti-fascist, although holding different political views, have come to know each other in the past twenty years in the poverty of exile or in the tragic conditions of fascist prisons. And during the last few months they have given an example of cooperation by forming a coalition government, where they have begun to know each other more intimately. It is impossible to predict the course of democracy in Italy, but if it continues along the lines it has followed during the last eighteen months, then there will be little reason for despondency.

15 February 1945

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PARTIES COMPOSING THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION (C.L.N.)

PARTITO LIBERALE ITALIANO

Headquarters: via Frattina 89, Rome.

Organisation: The Party is directed by a National Council of which the President is Senator Benodette CROCE, and the two Vice-Presidents are Prof. Enrico ALTAVILLA and Dott. Rafaele DE CARO. The Secretary General is Avv. Leone CATTANI. There is in addition a National Executive "Giunta", presided over by Count Avv. Nicolo CARANDINI. The Party has organised provincial sections, with subsections in the cities and towns. In Rome, the Party headquarters have branches which deal with publications, party discipline, propaganda, welfare, Occupied Italy etc.

Membership: The Liberal Party is not one of the so-called "mass" parties. It is not numerically strong, but its leaders believe that it exerts and will continue to exert a powerful minority influence. It draws its membership chiefly from the intellectual and professional classes, the productive groups of the middle-classes, landowners and artisans. It claims relatively few adherents in the younger age-groups and finds little support from labour organisations. It believes it will gain adherents from the Right fringes of the Christian Democratic and Action Parties and, in case of a fusion of the Socialist and Communist Parties, from the Reformed Socialists.

Regionally, the Party claims numerous supporters in Calabria and Puglia, particularly since its fusion with the Liberal Democrats who are reputedly strong in those provinces, and claims to have considerable strength in the North which is the birthplace of Italian Liberalism. The figure of 5,000 inscribed members has been mentioned, but the Party's headquarters admit that existing difficulties of communication make it virtually impossible to obtain even approximate statistics. The Party is elaborating a system of enrolment which will begin to show results within the next few weeks.

Newspapers: "Il Risorgimento Liberale", daily, Rome. Authorised circulation: 65,000. Editor: Mario PANNUNZIO.
"Il Giornale", daily, Naples. Authorised circulation: 50,000. Editor: Manlio LUPINACCI.
"Il Giornale dell'Umbria", daily, Perugia. Authorised circulation: 25,000. Editor: Bonuccio BONUCCI.

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A fourth daily, "Sicilia", will shortly appear in Catania, and a new daily "Risveglio" in Catanzaro. There are in addition a number of provincial Liberal Party weeklies whose appearance is sporadic owing to shortages of transportation

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Youth Organisations, (male): These are set up as subsections of the regular Party sections, with the exception of the student organisation, "Unione Goliardica Italiana per la Liberta", which is backed by the Party and is largely autonomous.

Women's Organisations: This depends directly from Party headquarters in Rome and is directed by Signora LUPINACCI.

Workers: The Party is actively recruiting among younger men and labour classes whom it is endeavouring to educate as to their interests and rights in their dealings with syndical organisations. It is promoting the development of co-operatives for workmen, and producers and consumers, for which purpose it has established in Rome a "Centro Cooperativo Nazionale Liberale".

CONFIDENTIAL

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History: Liberalism has long existed in Italy. Early in the 19th century, the liberal movement was embodied more by a group of political thinkers than by a political party, though from time to time many parties assumed, with varying adjectives, the term "liberal".

The founders of Italian Liberalism are D'Azeglio, Gioberti, and above all, Cavour. From 1848 - 1876 the Liberals of the Right were in power and it was they who by constitutional means brought about the unification and independence of Italy. Outstanding names in the Liberal movement of that time are Ricasoli, Lanza, Spaventa, Sella, Minghetti and De Sanctis.

The reactionary governments of Umberto I were followed after the turn of the century by a series of cabinets under Giolitti, the founder of Liberal Democracy. In that period Benedetto Croce became the ideological leader of Italian Liberalism, and Sonnino, in the political field, became head of the Party. Salandra, Liberal Premier (March, 1914) and Sonnino, his Foreign Minister, advocated neutrality in the early months of the World War I, but later negotiated the Treaty of London which preluded Italy's intervention. Politically weakened by their failures at the Peace Conference and in dread of "Red Violence" which was then threatening Italy, the Liberals accepted the collaboration of the Fascists in the 1921 elections. Still blind to the latent dangers of this movement, they repeated their mistake in the 1924 elections, and only broke with Mussolini when the Matteotti murder revealed the true nature of Fascism. Thereafter, the Liberals continued to struggle openly against Fascism until the electoral "reform" of 1929 obliterated the last traces of parliamentary opposition.

From 1929 - 1943, the Liberals ceased to be a political party, but nevertheless remained active in the intellectual and ideological field in the relentless opposition to Fascism.

The Party was reconstituted after July 25th, 1943. But already in that year, foreseeing the collapse of Fascism, Liberals had engaged in underground activities. In May 1943, they joined the National Committee of Anit-Fascist Parties, which later, in September, became the Committee of National Liberation. During the German occupation of Rome, the Party organized a number of bands, and in cooperation with other groups of liberal tendencies, published the clandestine "Il Risorgimento Liberale", which, even in those early days, advocated the expulsion of the Germans from Italy.

The Party refused to participate in the early Badoglio Governments because the latter failed to declare war on Germany. Due to its opposition to the person of the King, the Party only joined the Badoglio government after the appointment of the Lieutenant General, being represented by two ministers (Croce and Arangio Ruiz) and two under-secretaries (Merolli and Borgami). The following members of the Party held cabinet posts in the Badoglio government formed after the liberation of Rome:

Alessandro CASATI — Minister of War
Marcello SOLERI — " " the Treasury
Nicolo CARANDINI — " Without Portfolio

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The reactionary governments of Umberto I were followed after the turn of the century by a series of cabinets under Giolitti, the founder of Liberal Democracy. In that period Benedetto Croce became the ideological leader of Italian Liberalism, and Sonnino, in the political field, became head of the Party. Salandra, Liberal Premier (March, 1914) and Sonnino, his Foreign Minister, advocated neutrality in the early months of the World War I, but later negotiated the Treaty of London which preluded Italy's intervention. Politically weakened by their failures at the Peace Conference and in dread of "Red Violence" which was then threatening Italy, the Liberals accepted the collaboration of the Fascists in the 1921 elections. Still blind to the latent dangers of this movement, they repeat- their mistake in the 1924 elections, and only broke with Mussolini when the Matteotti murder revealed the true nature of Fascism. Thereafter, the Liberals continued to struggle openly against Fascism until the electoral "reform" of 1929 obliterated the last traces of parliamentary opposition.

From 1929 - 1943, the Liberals ceased to be a political party, but nevertheless remained active in the intellectual and ideological field in the relentless opposition to Fascism.

The Party was reconstituted after July 25th, 1943. But already in that year, foreseeing the collapse of Fascism, Liberals had engaged in underground activities. In May 1943, they joined the National Committee of Anit-Fascist Parties, which later, in September, became the Committee of National Liberation. During the German occupation of Rome, the Party organized a number of bands, and in cooperation with other groups of liberal tendencies, published the clandestine "Il Risorgimento Liberale", which, even in those early days, advocated the expulsion of the Germans from Italy.

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Alessandro CASATI	Minister of War
Marcello SOLERI	" " the Treasury
Nicolo CARANDINI	" Without Portfolio
Renato MORELLI	Under-Secretary of the Presidency of the Council.
Mario BERGAMI	" " of Agriculture.

The following members hold cabinet posts in the present Bonomi government:

Manlio BROSIO	Minister without Portfolio
Cesare GABRIELE	Under-Secretary of Finance
Marcello SOLERI	Minister of the Treasury
Alessandro CASATI	" of War
Vincenzo ARANGIO-RUIZ	" of Education
Giambattista RIZZO	Under-Secretary of Transport
A. Medici TORNAQUINCI	" " for Occupied Italy
Renato MORELLI	" " " Italians Abroad
Franco LIBONATI	" " of the Press

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Politics: The Liberal Party is the furthest to the Right of the Six Parties (now reduced to four) which have participated in the Bonomi Governments. It is a centre party and essentially a party of order, moderation and conciliation, distrusting all organized mass movements because of the violence which usually accompanies them, and fearing too sharp a swing to the Left which might lead to dangerous reaction such as occurred in 1919 and resulted in Fascism. The Party in general stands for freedom of thought, of expression and association, and of religion. It wants the settlement of political struggles by peaceful means, and seeks a democratic government by the majority, and the safeguarding of the rights of the individual and the minority. The dignity of the individual must be protected, and while the primary duty of the state is to further not curb, the development of individual personality, it admits that individual excesses must be curbed and a compromise between personal liberty and state absolutism must be sought and found. Its leaders believe that the authority of a government can alone be derived from the willing consent of a free people, and, in contrast to the totalitarian theory, that its stability and efficiency are not impeded by parliamentary processes.

The Party is progressive and realises that far-reaching social reforms are inevitable and necessary. These will involve a general levelling of fortunes, and retribution for the capitalists who, in spite of their often admirable individual initiative, are to be blamed for their greed and excessive conservatism.

Although traditionally monarchist, the Party demand the removal of King Victor Emmanuel III because of his complicity with Fascism and betrayal of Italy at the time of the Armsitice. Beyond that the Party is indifferent to the institutional question, the solution of which must be deferred to the Constituent Assembly after the complete liberation of Italy.

To the Liberals a democratic republic would be as acceptable as a constitutional monarchy; there are both republican and monarchist groups within the Party, the former headed by Carandini, the latter by De Caro.

While in no way anti-religious, the Liberals are opposed to any political role on the part of the Vatican, which is by its very nature anti-progressive and reactionary.

The August 1944 fusion with the allegedly monarchist Liberal Democratic Party has considerably strengthened the Liberals numerically. It has, however, accentuated the rift with the parties of the Left. The Liberals envisage the possibility of collaborating or even uniting with the Christian Democrats, although a coolness arose between the two parties when the latter joined the Socialists and Communists in excluding the Liberals from the directorate of the Italian General Confederation of Labour.

Although a redistribution of land is necessary, the liberals favour State control of the great estates as against splitting them up among the poor and helpless peasants who could not exploit their holdings efficiently. Agriculture should be industrialised along the lines adopted in Russia.

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The Liberals demand epuration, which however, must be limited to the Fascist leaders and accomplices, and officials holding key positions in the administrations. The innumerable involuntary and helpless victims of a system over which they had no control must be spared, and it must be borne in mind that it will be difficult to find replacements if too many trained officials are dismissed.

Due to the fluidity of present conditions the Party has not elaborated a specific programme, but the following are in general its objectives:

1. Immediate preparation and execution of a plan for the reparation of war damage. Stimulation of national production (while avoiding dangerous revolutionary experiments), and reconversion of industry to a peace footing. Financing of national reconstruction by the conscription to a large extent of the national patrimony, and by foreign loans implemented by free trade.

2. A new constitution establishing and guaranteeing the peoples fundamental liberties under genuinely democratic institutions.

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3. Reform of the bureaucracy, increasing the efficiency of the administrations and affording to civil servants and magistrates independence and adequate standards of living.

4. Limitation of the discretionary powers of the administrations and curbing of abusive practises by officials, by a revision of penal and public security laws.

5. Regional and communal autonomy, with locally elected officials.

6. Reform of the school system. Autonomy of the universities. Extension of the period of obligatory free education; creation of new professional schools; adequate facilities for the education of the poorest classes.

7. Adherence to future international organisations for the preservation of peace.

8. Gradual abolition of protective tariffs and of restrictions on emigration and on exports and imports. Suppression of all restrictions on new enterprise, and of all existing private privileges. Control and, wherever necessary, nationalisation of private monopolies and of such great industries as have become of public utility.

State protection and control of the open market and of free competition.

Large-scale planning of productive public works to absorb unemployment.

Social insurance, in part assumed by the State, in order to provide adequate living conditions for the workers.

9. Stimulation of agricultural production, particularly with a view to exportation.

Policy of adequate agricultural credits to further the formation of a new class of small and medium agricultural tenants and owners.

10. Labour laws to protect the rights and improve the standards of living of industrial and agricultural workers.

11. Liberty of syndicalism, and suppression of obligatory membership and dues. Right for syndicated workers to elect their own representatives; Right to strike.

Participation of labour in management, to insure equitable profit-sharing and democratic election of the management.

Improvement of living conditions of all workers, especially those living in remote communities. Improvement of rural housing and hygiene.

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7. Adherence to future international organisations for the preservation of peace.

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Participation of labour in management, to insure equitable profit-sharing and democratic election of the management.

Improvement of living conditions of all workers, especially those living in remote communities. Improvement of rural housing and hygiene.

Reform and local autonomy of welfare institutions.

12. Establishment of a sound budget. Stabilisation of the currency. Favoured treatment for the small investor and charitable institutions.

13. Simplification of taxation. Increase of inheritance taxes. Maintenance of requirement that securities be registered nominatively. Rigorous enforcement of taxation and severe penalisation of tax evaders.

14. Reform of the banking system to encourage small savings and provide credits for the small borrower, peasants, shopkeepers, artisans and co-operative associations.

15. Adoption of laws guaranteeing freedom of the press and safeguarding it from the occult influences of private interests.

The Party has no symbols or emblems other than the national flag.

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Internazionale.

The following members of the Socialist Party held cabinet posts in the 3rd Badoglio Government:

MANCINI	Minister without portfolio
DI NAPOLI	" of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
SALERNO	Under-Secretary of the Interior
ALBERGO	" " " Merchant Marine

and the following held posts in the 1st Bonomi government:-

SARAGAT	Minister without Portfolio
MANCINI	" of Public Works
CANEVARI	Under-Secretary of the Interior
COSTA	" " of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
CORSI	" " of Merchant Marine

Politics. The Socialist party is a "mass" party, and violently anti-monarchist. It is unquestionably one of the three most influential parties in Italy today. It stands midway between the Communist party and the Party of Action, with both of which it cooperates from time to time and with varying fluctuation. Like all Italian parties there are divergent trends within the party; with the conservative group headed by Saragat and Modigliani, and the extremist group by Nenni. Its underground activities have been and still are numerous, and it gives its all-out support to the C.L.N. Its refusal to participate in the present Bonomi Cabinet was largely because the latter emanated from the Luogotenente and not form the C.L.N. whose authority seemed thereby to be reduced rather than increased.

Party leaders state that its Marxist objectives are to be attained preferably by peaceful and parliamentary means; and not by violence and revolution as advocated by the Communists. However, extremist spokesmen have declared that in case of too stubborn a resistance on the part of the privileged classes, the Socialist masses, whose erstwhile pacific disposition may have been shaken by the Russian example and by the present war, may well resort to violence and set up a revolutionary authoritarian dictatorship. 117

While the basic Marxist doctrines of the Socialist and Communist Parties are almost identical, the Parties differ on one issue which is rather more conjectural than factual. The Socialists want a democratic form of Government free

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COSTA	"	"	of Labour, Industry and Commerce.
CORSI	"	"	of Merchant Marine

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While the basic Marxist doctrines of the Socialist and Communist Parties are almost identical, the Parties differ on one issue which is rather more conjectural than factual. The Socialists want a democratic form of Government free from foreign influence. They have misgivings as to what the fundamental intentions of the Communists are in this respect- whether the affirmations of anti-totalitarian and democratic ideologies and the assurances of independence from Moscow frequently made by Communist leaders are to be taken at their face value or are merely attributable to political opportunism. In spite of their misgivings, in August 1944 they made a pact with the Communists for joint political action; setting up at the same time a coordinating committee; composed of three Socialists, Nenni, Lizzadri and Villani, and three

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In 1902, the more conservative elements of the Party formed a Reformed Socialist group under Turati and Bissolati, in opposition to the extremist wing under Ferri. In 1904, the latter gained the ascendancy within the Party and organized the first general strike to occur in Italy. The struggle between the divergent elements resulted in 1911 in the resignation of the conservative elements, among which were Bonomi and Bissolati who formed the Partito Socialista Riformista, while the socialists assumed the name of Partito Socialista Italiano Ufficiale. In World War I the party was completely divided. Mussolini and a minority advocated intervention, while the majority stood out for neutrality. In the election of 1919, the Socialists emerged the strongest party in Italy, winning 156 out of a total of 535 seats: they however failed to gain control of the government because of the opposition of the Catholic masses and of the Army officers who frowned upon the party's anti-militarism. Further internal dissensions in 1921 led to the breaking up of the party into three groups: 1) the right wing, heir to the Reformed Socialists, became the Partito Socialista Unitario under Turati, 2) the left wing under Bordiga, adhered to the Third Moscow International and became the Partito Comunista Italiano, thus making the first parting of the ways between Socialism and Communism in Italy, 3) the majority under Serrati and Bombacci, although thoroughly indoctrinated with Communism, refused subservience to Moscow, and took the name of Partito Socialista Massimalista.

Under Fascism, the Socialists led the opposition in Parliament under Matteotti. Upon the latter's assassination in 1924, their deputies withdrew from the Chamber. After 1929 when the Fascists suppressed all political parties, most of the Socialist leaders were imprisoned, or driven underground or into exile. During the next 10 years, Italian Socialism became virtually extinct in the Peninsula, but was kept alive abroad by such men as Pietro Nenni and Bruno Buozzi. By 1939, various clandestine socialist movements, with publications in Turin, Milan etc., began to form. It was from these movements, both in Italy and abroad, that the present Partito Socialista Italiano di Unità Proletaria emerged in July 1943. Nevertheless, the present party may be said to be political heir of the majority group of 1921, the Partito Socialista Massimalista.

The basic similarity of the political doctrines of the Socialists and Communists, led both parties in August 1944, to

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The basic similarity of the political doctrines of the Socialists and Communists, led both parties in August 1944, to form a pact for joint political action of the working masses against the forces of reaction. In the international field, the Italian Socialists, as far back as 1934, had come to an understanding with the Russian Communists, which however came to an end with the Hitler-Stalin pact of August 1939. After the German attack on Russia in 1941, relations between the two were resumed. At the present time, the Italian Socialists are thinking in terms of International Socialism, and are proposing an International Socialist Conference to which representatives of all organized labour movements in the world are to be invited and which is to function contemporaneously with and along side of the Peace Conference. They seem to have in mind a Socialist Internazionale, or perhaps cooperation with a future Fourth ..

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Newspapers: "Avanti", daily, Rome. Authorized circulation: 90,000. Published by Pietro NENNI, editor-in-chief, and SARAGAT.

"La Voce", Naples, daily.	
"Il Lavoratore", Potenza.	weekly;
"Il Lavoro", Salerno	"
"La Parola Socialista", Cosenza	"
"Il Tribuno Salentino", Lecce	"
"La Voce Socialista", Palermo	"
"La Luce", Reggio Calabria	"
"Il Risveglio", Pescia	"
"L'Avanti", Bari	"
"La Giovane Umbria", Spoleto	
"La Rivoluzione Socialista".(Youth Movement organ, Editor: M. Matteotti).	"
"La Donna Socialista". (Women's Organization publication. Director: L. Usellini)	"

"Pettirosso". Humorous publication, Rome.

The Party has applied for authorization to publish a daily in Florence.

Youth Movement: The Movement (from 18-25 years of age) is run by a committee under Matteo Matteotti and Leo Soleri. The Federazione Giovanile Socialista numbers some 1600 inscribed members. The organization is strictly bound to the Party and serves as a training ground for future members. Sports are organized and lectures given on political history, economics, Marxism etc.. The Party claims to establish Youth groups along side all of its sections and sub-sections. 116

Feminine Movement: Federazione Femminile Socialista, which, like the Youth Movement has provincial branches.

Workers' Movement: This is headed by Lizzadri, who is also Socialist member of the three-man directorate of the Italian General Confederation of Labour. The Party is extremely active in recruiting among the workers who are considered to be relatively malleable.

History: The present Socialist Party is the outgrouth of the old Italian Socialist party which dates from the days of Bakunin

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PARTITO SOCIALISTA ITALIANO DI UNITA PROLETARIA

Headquarters: Via Gregoriana 41, Rome. They will shortly be transferred to the Palazzo della Previdenza Sociale, in the Corso Umberto.

Office bearers:

Dott. Ecc. Pietro NENNI — Head of the Party with title of Secretary.
PERTINI(in the North) — Vice-Secretary
Ing. Luigi CACCIATORE — " "

In addition there is a "political office" of the following 7 members:
Pietro NENNI
Giuseppe SARAGAT
Oreste LIZZADRI
Luigi CACCIATORE
Giuseppe ROMITA
PERETTI
ZAGARI

Organization: Provincial Federation, with sections and sub-sections in the cities have been set up. Thelast number about 40 in Rome and 20 in Florence. Attached to the Party's head-quarters in Rome are 14 advisory committees charged with research and analysis in the fields of labour, press, culture, law, administration, social insurance, agriculture, reconstruction and socialism, economics, etc. etc.. The Party operates a Centro di Studi Sociali for the study of socialist doctrines at Via Collina 9. The rights and duties of inscribed members have not yet been specified, but in general members have the right of free speech in all party meeting and congresses, but are required to attend all meetings of the section or sub-section to which they belong. All political or syndical initiative must be approved by a hierachical superior.

Membership: The Party claims a total inscribed membership in the whole of liberated Italy of approximately 120,000. This figure, owing to difficulties of communication and the incom-pleteness of the party's organization should be accepted with great caution. The figure of 70,000 adherents south of the Garigliano has been given, and the Party has allegedly received 12,000 applications in Rome, of which only 7000 have

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3. A national assembly, with members elected by regional organizations of the large interests, (employee and employer-groups, liberal professions, artisans, consumers etc.)

4. An independent and non-political judiciary, with a supreme court to protect the latter and the spirit of the law from the encroachments of government authorities and political parties.

5. Decentralization of state administrations, with large autonomy given to the Regions and Communes in administrative and financial matters.

6. Independence of Church and State, with maintainance of the Lateran Treaties and Concordat.

7. Freedom of religion.

8. Free primary and secondary education. Freedom of private and secondary education. Freedom of private education. Autonomy of the Universities.

9. Respect of private property, but state control of "big business, which in some cases is to be expropriated by legal means with adequate indemnity in each case.

10. Protection of the consumer against capitalistic cartels.

11. Redistribution of land by breaking up large holdings. These to become available for purchase by the peasants with the aid of government credits.

12. Expansion ofSocial insurance, with simplification and decentralization.

13. Obligatory and autonomous syndicalism: collective contracts and obligatory arbitration.

14. Workers' participation in the management and in the capital of enterprise. 115

15. Abolition of unessential private monopolies which will mass under state control-curbing of financial imperialism.

16. Recruiting and equipment of an Italian army to fight side by side with the Allies.

17. Severe but essentially just epuration.

18. General international disarmament.

19. A new League of Nations with a police force at its disposal.

The Party has an anthem.

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and the following in the two Badoglio governments:-

Giulio DI RODINO	Minister without Portfolio
Salvadore ALDISIO	" of the Interior
Raffaele JERVOLINO	" " Education
Giulio SANSONETTI	Under-Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

Politics: The Christian Democratic Party is essentially a party of order, with "evolution" rather than "revolution" as its watchword. The relative moderation of its programme attracts many who fear Communism and the revolutionary tendencies of the Socialists. Its policy favours the Vatican which in turn is said by some to be actively and materially, although unofficially, supporting the Party. Some of its members allegedly are at the same time members of the "Azione Cattolica". The Party leaders have repeatedly declared that cooperation with the Socialists and Communists in the political field cannot be contemplated unless the latter formally renounce their anti-clerical and anti-religious prejudices. The Party is active in propaganda among the peasants whom it is endeavouring to win away from Communist influence.

Both Right and Left tendencies are to be found in its rank and file, with the older men monarchists and the younger republicans. The party therefore is not as united politically as some of the other principal parties. Its leaders have consistently refused to take a stand on the institutional question, which they believe can only be decided after the total liberation of Italy. They fear that a Republic, prematurely set up, would lead to Jacobinism and religious intolerance, and accordingly, at least for the present, they are curbing the Republican trends of its younger elements.

A keen observer has ventured the opinion that the struggle which looms up between the Communists and the Christian Democrats in Northern Italy when that region will have been liberated will swing in favour of the former during the early days of liberation on account of the influence of the Partisans, but that subsequently, due to the influence of the clergy, the latter will gain ascendency.

The Party leaders look to London and Washington rather than to Moscow for the aid essential to the salvation and rehabilitation of Italy. They have on occasion expressed friendly sentiments for the principal Catholic Allied countries, France and Poland.

Programme: The Party's programme has a religious basis: the

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Programme: The Party's programme has a religious basis: the moral and material forces of Christial charity. It looks upon the family as the keystone of the social structure of the State. The family must therefore be protected against State oppression (one of the characteristics of Communism) and aided in every way, e.g. Education, taxation, property ownership, standard of living etc..

The Party advocates:

1. Woman suffrage
2. A Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation.

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CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I. NO. 55

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

Newspapers: "Il Popolo", daily, Rome; offices: 231 Corso Umberto, Rome; Authorized circulation: 65,000. Editor: Guido GONELLA. At one time he was a contributor of the "Osservatore Romano". He is said to be close to the Vatican which gave him asylum in 1940. He is a brilliant and sagacious writer and his paper has set a high standard of journalism.

"Il Domani d'Italia" daily, Naples.

Youth Movements: The Party is busily recruiting members by its "Gruppi Giovanili Nazionali" among the younger age groups. The Party has organized corresponding "Grup i Femminili Nazionali".

Workers' Movement: The Party cooperates with the Socialists and Communists on the question of labour syndicalism.

History: The Party is the outgrowth of and political heir to Don Sturzo's Partito Popolare which in 1919 polled 1½ million votes and won 103 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; as against 156 for the Socialists. As a result it was the second strongest political party in Italy at that time. Under Fascism, the Party continued to exist in a subdued way, more as a movement than as an underground combatant organization. Early in 1943 it became more active. It collaborated in the publication of the clandestine "Ricostruzione" and in the distribution of pamphlets ("Il Segno", "La Punta", "Il Punto"). The Party was regularly constituted after July 25th, 1943, later organizing underground activities and publishing its clandestine paper "Il Popolo". During the period of German occupation, it founded and operated partisan bands, more especially in Tuscany, and "Squadre di Azione Cittadina" in Florence. The Party is one of the original "Six Parties" (now reduced to four) of the Bonomi governments. Together with the Socialists and Communists, it is one of the so-called "nass parties". 114

The following members of the Party hold Cabinet posts today:-

Giuseppe SPATARO	Under-Secretary of the Presidency of the Council.
Giulio DI RODINO	Vice-President of the Council
Alcide DE GASPERI	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Umberto TUPINI	Minister of Justice
Salvatore SCOCA	Under-Secretary of the Treasury
Gennaro CASSIANI	" " " Public Works
Bernardo MATARELLA	" " " Education

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Party has organized corresponding "Gruppi Femminili Nazionali".

Workers' Movement: The Party cooperates with the Socialists and Communists on the question of labour syndicalism.

History: The Party is the outgrowth of and political heir to Don Sturzo's Partito Popolare which in 1919 polled 1½ million votes and won 103 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; as against 156 for the Socialists. As a result it was the second strongest political party in Italy at that time. Under Fascism, the Party continued to exist in a subdued way, more as a movement than as an underground combatant organization. Early in 1943 it became more active. It collaborated in the publication of the clandestine "Ricostruzione" and in the distribution of pamphlets ("Il Segno", "La Punta", "Il Punto"). The Party was regularly constituted after July 25th, 1943, later organizing underground activities and publishing its clandestine paper "Il Popolo". During the period of German occupation, it founded and operated partisan bands, more especially in Tuscany, and "Squadre di Azione Cittadina" in Florence. The Party is one of the original "Six Parties" (now reduced to four) of the Bonomi governments. Together with the Socialists and Communists, it is one of the so-called "mass parties". 114

The following members of the Party hold Cabinet posts today:-

Giuseppe SPATARO	Under-Secretary of the Presidency of the Council.
Giulio DI RODINO	Vice-President of the Council
Alcide DE GASPERI	Minister of Foreign Affairs
Umberto TUPINI	Minister of Justice
Salvatore SCOCA	Under-Secretary of the Treasury
Gennaro CASSIANI	" " " Public Works
Bernardo MATARELLA	" " " Education
Giovanni GRONCHI	Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour.
Antonio SEGNI	Under-Secretary of Agriculture

The following members of the Party held posts in the first Bonomi government:-

TUPINI	Minister of Justice
GRONCHI	" " Industry, Commerce and Labour
SPATARO	Under-Secretary of Press and Information
MATARELLA	" " " Public Instruction
JERVOLINO	" " " Communications (Posts and Railways)

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PARTITO DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA

Headquarters: Piazza del Gesù 46, Rome.

Office bearers: Ecc. Dott. Alcide DE GASPERI (Political Secretary)
Avv. Mario SCELBA (Vice-Secretary)

Other prominent members of the National Council or Direzione Centrale are:
Avv. Giuseppe SPATARO
Avv. Gennaro CASSIARI
Prof. Guido GONELLA
Avv. Giuseppe FUSCHINI
Avv. Giulio DI RODINO
Rag. Pier Carlo RESTAGNO

Other leading personalities are:
Umberto TUPINI
Giovanni GRONCHI
Salvatore ALDISIO
Bernardo MATTARELLA
Angelo Raffaele JERVOLINO
Prof. AGNELLO (Siracusa)
Prof. SEGNI (Sardegna)
On. BUONOCORE (Caserta)
On. PISCITELLI (")

Organization: The Statutes of the Party, adopted at the Party congress held in Naples 29th July 1944, call for a national council of 27 members, representing the various regions and the syndical, professional and cultural groups of the Party, and provide for a provincial directorate for each province, and a "segretaric comunale" for each commune. At present there are trustees ("fiduciari") in each province; Candidates for party offices are elected. The Party has offices in the principal cities of liberated Italy, and local elections are held for the Regional Committees, each of which send three delegates to the central Executive Committee. Theorganization of the Party is necessarily still in its early stages. It seems to have proceeded satisfactorily in Rome where it has large offices with reception rooms for visitors

Membership: The Party claims some 78,000 inscribed members, of whom 60,000 are in Sicily and 18,000 are in Rome. Exact figures are not at present available at the Party's head-

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Avv. Giuseppe FUSCHINI
Avv. Giulio DI RODINO
Rag. Pier Carlo RESTAGNO

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Umberto TUPINI
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Salvatore ALDISIO
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Membership: The Party claims some 78,000 inscribed members, of whom 60,000 are in Sicily and 18,000 are in Rome. Exact figures are not at present available at the Party's headquarters for the other regions of liberated Italy. Some hundreds of thousands of applications for membership have allegedly been received in Lazio. These are being carefully examined in order to guard against the infiltration into the Party of dubious Fascist elements. Adherents are to be found chiefly among the lower middleclasses, peasants, small landowners and State employees. Some, compromised under Fascism, have joined the Party out of fear of persecution by the Left parties and in the belief that they would fare better were the Christian Democrats to come to power. The Party claims great strength in Northern Italy.

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and the following in the first Bonomi government:

Alberto CIANCA	-	Minister without Portfolio
Stefano SIGLIENTI	-	Minister of Finance
Guido DE RUGGIERO	-	Minister of Education
Giuseppe BRUNO	-	Under-Sec. of Public Works
Sergio PENOALTEA	-	Under-Sec. to the Presidency
Luigi RAMIREZ	-	Under-Sec. of the Navy

Programme :

1. A Republic, and the elimination of the Monarchy.
2. A democratic and republican constitution guaranteeing freedom of speech, press, association and worship.
3. Equality before the law of race and creed.
4. Political sovereignty of the people by means of a constitution based on universal suffrage.
5. Administrations to be merely responsible agencies, deprived of all political power.
6. Basic reorganization of the state, with articulated regional autonomy within the framework of the consitituion;
7. Reform of bureaucracy and police, with restriction of their discretionary powers; technical training for public servants, of whom certain classes are subject to election.
8. Reorganization of army cadres, with commissions made available to the lower classes.
9. Elimination of class spirit of the judiciary; certain magistrates to be subject to election; independance of the judiciary to curb the power of the executive and administrations.
10. Immediate nationalization of big business and industry; education of the workers in business management; free enterprise of small and medium business, whether private or cooperative, to permit development of individual initiative.
11. All business, whether socialized, cooperative or private, to provide social assistance for their employees; workers in free enterprise to be under the control of internal commissions which will enforce syndical agreements, keep workers informed of the economic condition of the business and enable them to participate in its management.
12. Agrarian reform, with modernization of agricultural technique; expropriation in favour of peasants of uncultivated holdings of large land-owners; state improvement of backward areas; widespread formation of agricultural cooperations;
13. Expropriation without indemnity of reactionary Fascist plutocracy.
14. Sliding-scale taxation, [illegible]

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freedom of speech, press, association and worship.

3. Equality before the law of race and creed.

4. Political sovereignty of the people by means of a constitution based on universal suffrage.

5. Administrations to be merely responsible agencies, deprived of all political power.

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12. Agrarian reform, with modernization of agricultural technique; expropriation in favour of peasants of uncultivated holdings of large land-owners; state improvement of backward areas; widespread formation of agricultural cooperations;

13. Expropriation without indemnity of reactionary Fascist plutocracy.

14. Sliding-scale taxation, while safeguarding the productivity of small and medium business.

15. International free trade; more rational distribution of raw materials and manufactured products; free circulation of labour.

16. Looks to the Church for spiritual aid in the work of reconstruction, but demands its non-intervention in politics.

The above 16 points were published in L'ITALIA LIBERA in July 1944.

In the international field the party endorses the principles of the Atlantic Charter and desires a close and specific European federation.

The party's emblem is a red flag with an upward-pointed sword and the words "Giustizia e Libertà."

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Workers' Movement : Directors: B. Pierleoni and D. Gentile. Members of the Italian General Confederation of Labour are free to join the organization.

History : The party is a new party, born of present-day world conditions, proposing new solutions to the problems arising from the collapse of out-moded Italian parliamentary democracy and from the negative experiment of totalitarianism. It traces its origin to i) the Sardinian Partito d'Azione of 1918 under Emilio Lussu, a left movement which advocated regional autonomy. This movement was broken up by the Fascists and its adherents driven into exile; ii) the "Italia Libera" movement (a left movement with post-Fascist doctrines) which after 1922 rallied young and leftist elements, such as Rossetti and Randolfo Pacciardi, and a certain number of dissident Fascists. Its influence was considerable among Italian emigrants in the Americas and France. At the same time Carlo Rosselli was following a parallel course with his "Giustizia e Libertà" movement in France. Although his group was dispersed after the murder of the Rosselli brothers, its ideas and experience profited the founders of the present party. By July 1943, the party was already active undergound and soon after, its clandestine paper L'ITALIA LIBERA appeared. The party organized cells and bands which operated in liaison with the military giunta of the C.L.N. In August 1944, a party congress was held at which the left tendenceis within the party became apparent and the basic doctrine of the party was defined as "autonomistic, liberal and anti-totalitarian socialism."

The party participated, as one of the Six Parties, in the third Badoglio and in the first Bonomi governments. Its leaders refused to join the second Bonomi government in December 1944, partly out of loyalty to Sforza whome they considered Bonomi had sacrificed to British pressure, but chiefly because they demanded more rigorous epuration and the recognition of greater powers in the C.L.N. On the two latter issues the party sided with the Socialists and Communists. In spite of this and of the party's left tendencies, it has been dubbed a "bourgeois party" by the Socialists and Communists, who in the past excluded the party from the directorate of the Italian General Confederation of Labour. The recent government crisis has served to unite to some extent and for the time being, the La Malfa and Lussu groups within the party, but its hybrid socialist-reformist aims and its violent anti-morarchist and epuration campaigns have cooled the ardour of some adherents with

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The following members of the party held cabinet posts in the third Badoglio government:

Alberto TARCHIANI	-	Minister of Public Works
Adolfo OMODEO	-	Minister of Education
Filippo CAPACCIOLO	-	Under-Sec. of the Interior

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PARTITO D'AZIONE

Headquarters: Via Sistina 72, Roma

Office bearers:

On. Dott.	Emilio LUSSU
On. Dott.	Alberto CIANCA
Dott.	Ugo LA MALFA
Avv.	Federico COMANDINI
Dott.	Francesco FANCELLO
Prof. Avv.	Guido CALOGERO
Dott. Ecc.	Alberto TARCHIANI
Prof.	Guido DE RUGGIERO
Dott.	Riccardo BAUER
Prof.	Carlo MUSCETTA
Avv.	Oronzo REALE
Dott.	Manlio ROSSI DORIA

Emilio Lussu is the recognized chief of the party, with the above-named leaders forming what might be termed an executive committee. In addition there is an advisory committee of over 40 members, composed almost exclusively of intellectuals and members of the liberal professions. Of these, 75% are residents of Rome. The party has no secretary.

Membership : The party is not a mass party and claims its strongest support from the middle and above all the intellectual classes, also adherents among students and in the working and peasant classes. It is a centre party, with progressive and market left tendencies, which seeks to join the masses in the utter destruction of Fascism and help them in their assault against the forces of reaction. The party has been slow in organizing and lacks internal homogeneity, probably because of the intellectual individualism of its leaders and prominent members. It aims at summoning at a future date, a national party congress which will elect members of the directing committees. In the meanwhile regional and provincial federations, with sections and subsections in the towns and communes have, allegedly, been formed. The party claims 16,000 inscribed members for Rome alone. It has no data as to the number of its adherents in the rest of liberated Italy.

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Newspapers : L'ITALIA LIBERA, daily, Rome. Authorized circulation: 37,000. Alleged actual circulation: 40,000. Editor-in-chief: Carlo MUSCETTA. It is believed that the management has recently been taken over by Alberto CIANCA.

L'AZIONE, bi-weekly, Naples. Circulation: 18,000, under A. Armino. (now authorized as a daily.)

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Prof. Carlo MUSCETTA
Avv. Cronzo REALE
Dott. Manlio ROSSI DORIA

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L'AZIONE, bi-weekly, Naples. Circulation: 18,000, under A. Armino. (now authorized as a daily.)

L'ITALIA DEL POPOLO, weekly, Bari. Circulation: 13,000. Editor: F. D'ERASMO.

GIUSTIZIA E LIBERTA', weekly, Rome. Youth movement organ. Director: Giuseppe PATRONO.

In addition the party distributes pamphlets and brochures for its propaganda.

Youth Movement : This consists of a "Federazione Giovanile del Partito d'Azione" under G. Patrono and G. Gabrielli. Headquarters: Via Parma 3, Rome.

Feminine Movement : Headquarters: Via Gregoriana 54. Leader: Bastianina Musu.

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Some of the planks of its political platform are:

1) A radical and far-reaching reform of the constitution, so that all powers will emanate from the people to whom their essential liberties are to be restored.

2) Organization of a strong and vigorous democratic government, with a supreme court to protect the new constitution (Party leaders do not conceal their admiration of the American and Swiss constitutions.)

3) Simplification of the bureaucracy.

4) An independent magistrature, safeguarded against political pressure.

5) Abolition of monopolies, and state supervision of private enterprise.

6) Participation and cooperation of the workers in management with, ultimately, association which will gradually replace private enterprise in the larger industries.

7) Moral and educational reconstruction, with emphasis on teaching the masses their civic and constitutional duties.

8) Greater regional autonomy.

9) Agrarian reform.

10) Freedom of syndical organizations from political influences.

11) Although the Party formerly outspokenly advocated a republic, its leaders today -- presumably on account of an internal rift -- wish the question deferred. They are allegedly endeavoring to find a formula which will reconcile and harmonize internal divergent trends.

12) Active participation in the war and adherence by Italy to future European or World Peace organizations.

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when the then ultra-revolutionary Mussolini expelled the right-wing socialists from the party: 3) a group of younger men, who having experimented fascist "corporationalism" and found it wanting, turned to freer political ideals, while still advocating a controlled economy favoring the less privileged classes at the expense of the plutocratic groups.

Among the parties and movements which merged in 1944 to become the present day party, were "Il Partito del Lavoro", which is strong in Southern Italy, "Il Partito Progressista" and "Il Partito Democratico Sociale", which has many adherents in Sicily. All these parties were active during the underground period, with clandestine publications, and in organizing bands which operated in the winter of 1943-44 in the area between Rome and the front.

The Party participated in the last Badoglio government and in the two Bonomi cabinets as follows:

3rd Badoglio Government

CERABONA	Minister of Communications
CILENTI	Under-secretary of Public Works
LOMBARDO	Under-Secretary of Justice

1st Bonomi Government

RUINI	Minister without Portfolio
CERABONA	Minister of Communications
BASSANO	Undersecretary of Justice
SCIALOJA	Undersecretary for Air
MANES	Undersecretary of the Treasury

Present Bonomi Government

RUINI	Minister of Public Works
CEVOLOTTO	Minister of Communications
CERABONA	Minister of Transportation
SCIALOJA	Minister of Air
(Resigned, later, and is replaced by Luigi GASPEROTTO)	
BASSANO	Undersecretary of Navy
MOLE	Undersecretary of Interior
PARESCE, Eugenio	Undersecretary of Labor, Industry and Commerce.
VERONI, Dante	Undersecretary of Justice.

111

POLITICS: The Party is a party of the center with right but progressive tendencies. It is not a "mass party" and does not claim great numerical strength. It allegedly draws its members principally

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1943-44 in the area between Rome and the front.

The Party participated in the last Badoglio government and in the two Bonomi cabinets as follows:

3rd Badoglio Government

CERABONA	Minister of Communications
CILENTI	Under-secretary of Public Works
LOMBARDO	Under-Secretary of Justice

1st Bonomi Government

RUINI	Minister without Portfolio
CERABONA	Minister of Communications
BASSANO	Undersecretary of Justice
SCIALOJA	Undersecretary for Air
MANES	Undersecretary of the Treasury

Present Bonomi Government

RUINI	Minister of Public Works
CIVOLOTTO	Minister of Communications
CERABONA	Minister of Transportation
SCIALOJA	Minister of Air
(Resigned, later, and is replaced by Luigi GASPEROTTO)	
BASSANO	Undersecretary of Navy
MOLE	Undersecretary of Interior
PARESCE, Eugenio	Undersecretary of Labor, Industry and Commerce.
VERONI, Dante	Undersecretary of Justice.

111

POLITICS: The Party is a party of the center with right but progressive tendencies. It is not a "mass party" and does not claim great numerical strength. It allegedly draws its members principally from the professional and intellectual classes.

PROGRAMME: The Party stands for the elimination of all traces of fascism and of totalitarianism of any form. Its doctrines are progressive, liberal and democratic-socialist. It wants to be the vanguard of a new and broader labour party on the British model. It seeks the rapid evolution by legal means of capitalistic economy into an economy of labour. It advocates cooperative and associated production, free from the shackles of bureaucratic despotism.

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II. PARTITO DEMOCRATICO DEL LAVORO

HEADQUARTERS: Piazza Augusto Imperatore 32, Rome

Officebearers: The spiritual head of the Party is Ivanoe BONOMI; his present functions as Premier, however, prevent him from being an inscribed member.

Official head of the Party is Avv. Dott. Prof. Meuccio RUINI (Minister of Public Works.)

Secretary " " " " Avv. Mario CEVOLOTTO (Minister of Communications)

Vice Secretaries Avv. Achille LORDI
Prof. Giuseppe PATRUNO

Chairman, Rome Committee Dott. Alfo BOZZI

ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP: The Party is directed by a Central Committee which was self-constituted during the underground period. A National Congress of the Party will subsequently elect a new Central Committee. Special sub-committees function in Rome, charged with various duties such as press, propaganda, recruiting, administration, etc. The work of the Central Committee and of the sub-committees is coordinated by the Party Secretary. There are in addition a certain number of provincial and communal committees in the liberated areas. The Party has allegedly 5000 inscribed members and claims some 200,000 adherents in liberated Italy, with numerous applications not yet passed upon. The Party appeals more particularly to the middle-age groups, to the middle-classes, to public and private employers, artisans and small tradespeople.

PARTY MOVEMENTS: The Youth organization of the Party, under Roberto JAPPOCI, as also the syndical movement directed by the Party show tendencies which are considerably to the left of those of the Party's leaders. The Syndical movement is active in propaganda among the working classes. The Party has no women's organization.

NEWSPAPERS: "RICOSTRUZIONE", daily, Rome. Authorized circulation, 36,000. Editor: Fucardio DOMIGLIANO. Publishing offices: Via del Tritone 61, Rome. "IL PUNGOLO", daily, Naples; director: G. PATRUNO.

The following are the Party weeklies:

"IL LAVORO D'ITALIA", Naples. Editors: A. CERABONA and S.CIAMPA.
"LA DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO", Lecce. Editor: P. MASSARI
"LA DEMOCRAZIA", Reggio Calabria. Editor: P. SICILIANO
"L'AZIONE", Potenza. Youth Movement publication: circulation 5000.
"RICOSTRUZIONE", Foggia. Editor: GARGETO.
"LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO", Palermo

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Chairman, Rome Committee — Prof. Giuseppe PATRUNO
Dott. Alfo BOZZI

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PARTY MOVEMENTS: The Youth Organization of the Party, under Roberto JAPPOCI, as also the syndical movement directed by the Party show tendencies which are considerably to the left of those of the Party's leaders. The Syndical movement is active in propaganda among the working classes. The Party has no women's organization.

NEWSPAPERS: "RICOSTRUZIONE", daily, Rome. Authorized circulation, 36,[illegible]. Editor: Eucardio DOMIGLIANO. Publishing offices: Via del Tritone 61, Rome. "IL PUNGOLO", daily, Naples; director: G. PATRUNO.

The following are the Party weeklies:

"IL LAVORO D'ITALIA", Naples. Editors: A. CERABONA and S.CIAMPA.
"LA DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO", Lecce. Editor: P. MASSARI
"LA DEMOCRAZIA", Reggio Calabria. Editor: P. SICILIANO
"L'AZIONE", Potenza. Youth Movement publication: circulation 5[illegible].
"RICOSTRUZIONE", Foggia. Editor: GAROFATO.
"LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO", Palermo
"LA DEMOCRAZIA", Perugia.

HISTORY: In August, 1944, the Democratic Labour Party emerged as a fusion party of several former parliamentary political groups, all of which were of social-democratic tendencies. The most important of these was the Democracy of Labour which itself was the outgrowth of the Italian democratic "left." The movement traces its origin to 3 currents: 1) The democratic radicalism of Bertani, Cavallotti and Sacchi; 2) Reformed Socialism (Bonomi-Bissolati) which arose in 1911

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and three Communists; Togliatti, Di Vittorio and Pellegrini.

During the recent government crisis, the Socialists, after considerable hesitation; finally decided against following the Communists in participating in the Government, and together with the Party of Action and under the latter's influence, passed to the opposition. This has been hailed by some, although denied by both the Socialists and Communists, as indicating a weakening of the pact. The two parties, however, seem firmly united in thelabour and syndical field. Both are active in, and in fact dominate, the Italian General Confederation of Labour, on whose directorate of three each have a member, (the Socialist member is Lizzadri).

Although Socialist leaders dubbed the Action Party a "bourgeois" party with only half-hearted Socialistic convictions, the programmes of the two parties are very similar. The Socialists do not conceal their hope to absorb at least a part of the Actionists whom they esteem for their fighting qualities and whose intellectuals would represent for them a considerable accession of strength. Some Socialists think that once the anti-Fascist struggle is over, the Action Party's principal raison d'etre will cease to exist, and that its proletarian following will go over to the Christian Democrats while many of its intellectual members will join the Socialists. The two parties are at present collaborating closely in the field of labour.

Socialist leaders are anxious to bring about a fusion of the three "mass parties", so that their party would hold a central position between the Communists and Christian Democrats. This has partly been achieved by the pact with the Communists, but although the Christian Democrats are cooperating to some extent with the Socialists in the syndical field, a political alliance with them seems improbable. While the parties have many political, social and economic aims in common, the Socialists demand of the Demo-Christians a formal pronouncement in favour of a republic and their repudiation of the monarchy. while the latter are opposed to the marxism of the Socialists. The parties moreover distrust each other on the question of the Church, with the Socialists accusing the Demo-Christians of being under the political influence of the Vatican, and the latter distrusting the Socialists' anti-clericalism. The Socialists are now claiming that their violent anti-

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In addition to the question of the CLN, the Socialists withheld their support from the present Bonomi Cabinet because they consider the premier weak and ineffectual, and bitterly criticize his delaying action in the matter of epuration.

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Programme: The Party's programme is based on Marxism, of which the principles are to be extended to meet the economic and social needs of present-day Italy. Italy's sole asset is its capacity for work, and it will be the workers who will be called upon to reconstruct the country's means of production. Hence they may justly demand that the same, once restored, be exploited by and for the benefit of public interests, and not returned to private speculation. The Party openly advocated a class struggle by the proletariat (without excluding the middle class) as a mean to its ends.

The principal planks of the Socialist platform are as follows:

1) Destruction of Fascism and democratization of the economic and political life of the country.
2) Inflexible epuration, striking officials in key positions, prefects and police and army chiefs. Punishment and confiscation of property of Fascist leaders and profiteers.
3) Socialization of industry and big business; united and autonomous syndicalism, workers' participation by means of committees, in the management of industry and big business.
4) Workers' participation in the planning and direction of reconstruction, the financial burden of which is to be borne by the propertied classes which were responsible for Fascism and the war.
5) Improvement of living conditions for the working classes, with adjustment of wages and pensions to the cost of living.
6) Work for, and aid to the unemployed.
7) Reform of the administrations.
8) Agrarian reform.
9) Equal political and social rights for women.

The Party emblem is a red flag.

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PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO

HEADQUARTERS: Via Nazionale 243, Rome.

OFFICEBEARERS:

Head of the Party with title of Secretary General:
Dott. Ecc. Palmiro TOGLIATTI
Vice-Secretary Mauro SCOCCIMARRO
Members, Central Committee,(in addition to the above)

Celeste NEGARVILLE
Eugenio REALE
Velio SPANO
Giuseppe DI VITTORIO
NOVELLA Agostino
MASSOLA Alessandro
SILVATI Alessandro
NULLO Mara
Ruggiero GRIECO
MONTAGNANA Rita
PELLEGRINI Giacomo

MEMBERSHIP: The Party claims 300,000 adherents in Liberated and 60,000 in Occupied Italy. It also claims great potential strength in the North, where it is better organized than any other party. In Liberated Italy, during 1944, the Party made considerable gains, attributable to efficient leadership and its recent doctrinal and political moderation which has allayed many fears. The Party represents a large section of the working masses which constitute the great majority of its membership. It has also found many adherents from among the new student generation, from those who have lost faith in the democratic parties, and are attracted by a Party which they feel will be successful, and others who find it easier to change from fascist to Communist disciplined authority; or again from intellectuals who think Russia a paradise for such as they, and some peasants who, overcoming their Catholic prejudices, hope for benefit by Communist agrarian reform.

The Party possesses leaders who are highly trained specialists in organization, and propaganda, such as Togliatti, for many years an exile in Moscow; Negarville, who aided in preparing the strikes in Northern Italy in 1943 and now heads the Party's Youth Movement; Reale and Spano, and Di Vittorio, a specialist on syndical organization.

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ORGANIZATION: Rigid party discipline is demanded of all members who are required to pay their dues, to attend all meetings of their units, to accept without question the Party's political programme, and to perform all duties assigned to them. Before admission the records of all applicants are closely examined as to political convictions, reliability, leadership, energy, etc.

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Eugenio REALE
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NEWSPAPERS: "L'UNITA", daily, Rome. Authorized circulation: 90,000. Editor in Chief: Velio SPANO. "LA VOCE", daily, Naples, combined organ of the Socialists and Communists. Authorized circulation, 70,000. "LA VOCE COMUNISTA", daily, Palermo. Authorized circulation, 30,000. There are a number of other Communist papers in the rest of Liberated Italy, for the most part weeklies and including "CIVILTA PROLETARIA", Bari.

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YOUTH MOVEMENT: "Movimento Giovanile Comunista", headed by Celeste Negarville, one of the Party's ablest organizers. Membership is open to youths from 14 to 21 years of age. A "Federazione Giovanile Comunista" functions under each Party Provincial Federation.

WORKERS' MOVEMENT: The Party's expert in the Labour field and syndical organization and activities is Giuseppe Di Vittorio. He is the Communist member of the three-man directorate of the Italian Confederation of Labour.

HISTORY: The history of Communism in Italy is identical with that of Socialism until 1921, when the Socialist Party broke up into 3 groups, the right wing becoming the Partito Socilista Unitario, the center or majority group becoming the Partito Socialista Massimalista, while the left wing, under Antonio Gramsci, became the present Partito Comunista Italiano. Under fascism and until 1929, the Communists fought the regime in Parliament, but they were uncompromising in their refusal to cooperate with any of the other anti-fascist parties. In 1929, the Party along with the others was suppressed and its leaders were driven underground, imprisoned, or they left the country. Togliatti and Negarville went to Moscow, while Gramsci, although a deputy, was kept in prison from 1928 to his death in 1937. During fascism the Party was generously financed by Moscow, aid being furnished both in Italy and to Italian emigrés. Party leaders and agents were active, particularly in the North, in maintaining and creating cells, in propaganda, proselytizing and sabotage, while Italian exiles organized battalions which fought in Spain on the side of the Republicans. Early in 1943 a few Communist organizers had returned clandestinely to Italy, and in March of that year they successfully organized the series of strikes in occupied Italy. By its vitality and efficiency the Party has taken the lead in partisan and other subversive activities.

Since the Armistice and particularly since the end of March, 1944, when Togliatti returned from Moscow, the Communists have adopted a policy of cooperation with other parties with which they are ideologically at variance.

The following members of the Party have held posts in the various Cabinets:

3rd Badoglio Cabinet

Palmiro TOGLIATTI Minister without Portfolio

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Antonio PESENTI	Undersecretary of Finance

1st Bonomi Cabinet:

Palmiro TOGLIATTI	Minister without Portfolio
Fausto GULLO	Minister of Agriculture
Antonio PESENTI	Undersecretary of Finance
Mario PALERMO	Undersecretary of War
MANCINELLI	Undersecretary of Industry & Commerce.

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Present Bonomi Cabinet

Palmiro TOGLIATTI	Vice President of the Council
Mario SCOCCIMARRO	Minister for Occupied Italy
Fausto GULLO	Minister of Agriculture
Antonio PESENTI	Minister of Finance
Mario PALERMO	Undersecretary of War
Giuseppe MONTALBANO	Undersecretary for Merchant Marine
Umberto FIORE	Undersecretary of Industry & Commerce
Eugenio REALE	Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

POLITICS: The Communist Party, although faithful to the doctrines of Marxism -- dictatorship of the industrial proletariat with the abolition of private property -- has so far refrained from elaborating any specific programme, and has adopted an attitude of moderation and conciliation. Although definitely republican, the Party is participating in a government emanating from the Monarchy, and by its insistence on the patriotic note of liberating Italy from the Germans, and its desire for an alliance with the Christian Democrats, shows a reasonable attitude towards the Church and the Army. In keeping with its policy of conciliation and unity in the war effort, in August, 1944, the Communists made a political pact with the Socialists and have come to an understanding with the Christian Democrats in the syndical field. In July, 1944, syndical unity was achieved for the first time in Italy when the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists formed the General Confederation of Labour.

PROGRAMME: The Party's programme, in so far as it has been publicly announced, is roughly as follows:

1) A democratic republic, set up by means of a constituent assembly, with the institutional question left temporarily in abeyance.

2) Liquidation of fascism, and drastic epuration of all businesses and persons who furthered fascism or profited thereby.

3) Union of all patriotic, democratic and anti-fascist forces, and especially of the three "mass parties" for the intensification of the war effort and the renovation of Italy. 108

4) Greatest possible military participation in the war.

5) Betterment of living conditions of the masses, unemployment relief, control of the black market.

6) Socialization of industry and big business. Respect of small property owners.

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Palmiro TOGLIATTI	Vice President of the Council
Mario SCOCCIMARRO	Minister for Occupied Italy
Fausto GULLO	Minister of Agriculture
Antonio PESENTI	Minister of Finance
Mario PALERMO	Undersecretary of War
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PARTIES OUTSIDE THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

AND OTHER GROUPS

PARTITO DEMOCRATICO ITALIANO

Headquarters: Piazza Montecitorio 121, Rome.

Officials:
- Acting Secretary: Dr. Enzo SELVAGGI
- Head of Economic Section: Giorgio CLAROTTI
- Member of Executive: Marchese Roberto LUCIFERO
- " " " Avv. TEDESCHI DELL'ANNUNZIATA
- Head of Rome Committee: Col. MARGINI

Dr. Selvaggi is an energetic Calabrian of 30. He left Italy at the age of twelve, studied in S. America, at Princetown, in Switzerland and at Aberdeen. He returned to Italy for his military service, and stayed on. It is worth noting that Selvaggi is at the head of the Party, editor of its two newspapers and formulator of its doctrines. He gives the impression of being a very able and intelligent but also very ambitious man.

Membership: The Party claims to have 237 Sections in Liberated Italy with a membership of about 142,000. It draws its strength from middle-class salaried workers and professional people. There is a high percentage of young people.

Newspapers: "L'Italia Nuova", daily Rome. Authorised circulation 36,000 (this is probably exceeded by purchases of paper on the black market). Director and leader-writer: Dr. Enzo SELVAGGI. "La Voce dei Giovani", bi-weekly, Rome, Director: Dr. Enzo SELVAGGI.

Youth Movement: In Rome the "Sezione Giovanile" is strictly political in character. Its meetings are addressed by the official Party speakers. It has a centre for political and economic studies, runs language classes and a film group. The members number about 600, of whom 30% are women. It boasts a "clandestine" past, having discovered and denounced to the Allies the Fascist D'Annunzio group. President: Avv. ZERILLI. Secretary: Arturo ALLIETTI. Newspaper: "La Voce dei Giovani" (see above).

Workers' Movement: The Party claims to sponsor free labour unions, with headquarters temporarily in Naples. These are not, however, believed to be of any great importance.

History: The Party was formed in Rome on 6 June 1944 by the fusion of the Centre of Italian Democracy, the Union Party and the Social Democratic Party, groups which had existed from the early years of the War to carry on propaganda aimed at the creation of a democratic conscience amongst the Italian people. After the Armistice they acted against the Germans not only with Propaganda, but with their own armed bands. After the liberation of Rome, three other groups joined the

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Member of Executive: Marchese Roberto LUCIFERO
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Head of Rome Committee: Col. MARGINI

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Programme:

1. International relations founded on the Atlantic Charter.
2. Dependence of Civil Order on the family.
3. The enjoyment of liberty, including freedom of individual enterprise for every citizen.
4. More equitable distribution of wealth and property, including breaking up the big estates.
5. Increased social and economic security for all classes.
6. Educational opportunity for all.
7. Continuation of the Monarchy, but not necessarily support of Victor Emmanuel III. Institutional question to be settled by referendum.

The general aim is to establish in Italy a democracy on the lines of the Anglo-American democracies, with a "two-chamber legislative body, separation of the executive from the judiciary and non-political trade unions.

In spite of this progressive programme and the Democratic Party's claim to be a party of the Centre rather than of the Right, in actual fact it represents the extreme Right of the range of larger parties, being the only one which is outspokenly Monarchist.

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PARTITO REPUBBLICANO ITALIANO

Headquarters: Via Dei Profetti 46, Rome.

Officials: On. Avv. Giovanni CONTI (Secretary)
Avv. Randolfo PACCIARDI
On. Avv. Gino MACRELLI
Avv. Ottorino PETRONI
Ing. Giorgio DI RICCO
Dott. Franco FRANCHINI
Dott. Giovanni AMADORI
Giovanni PASQUALINI
Giorgio BRACCIALARGHE
Nicola SIGISMONDI
Oliviero ZUCCARINI

Avv. Pacciardi was born at Grossetto in 1889. While still very young he published a pamphlet on Mazzini. He fought during World War I. and was recommended for the Gold Medal for Bravery. He studied law in Rome under Giovanni CONTI (see above) and in 1923 formed the association "L'Italia Libera". In 1927 he left Italy to escape from Fascist persecution, going first to Switzerland and then to Spain, where he fought in the Republican Army, reaching the rank of Colonel and commanding the Italian "Garibaldi" Brigade. In 1938 he was in Paris where he founded the anti-Fascist Movement "Giovane Italia" and directed, along with

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Membership: The Party is pretty well organised in Rome, which is divided into fifteen sections with a total membership of 3,500 as early as August. In all liberated Italy "from Sardinia to Bologna" it claims a membership of 30,000 - 50,000. It has never been strong in the South, its greatest hold being

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in Tuscany, Umbria, the Marches and Romagna. In occupied Italy it is traditionally strong in Veneto, but not in the large cities.

Newspapers: "La Voce Repubblicana", daily, Rome. Authorised circulation: 44,000 (this may be increased by purchases of Black Market newsprint) Director: Giovanni CONTI. Leader-writer: Randolfo PACCIARDI. "L'Alba Repubblicana", bi-monthly, Rome, Youth Movement organ. "La Repubblica", weekly, Naples, 10,000. "L'Amico del Popolo", weekly, Catanzaro: 4,000.

Youth Movement: Directive Council: Mario GUGLIELMOTTI, Libero MASTROCCHI, Alberto RONCHEY, Gianfranco MANTEGAZZA, Bruno GARIBALDI, Idomenio BARBADORO, Filiberto BARDELLONI. There are fifteen youth centres in Rome; they had an aggregate membership of 2,400 in August. Newspaper: "L'Alba Repubblicana" (see above).

Feminine Movement: Directive Council: Mercedes GUARNERI, Giovanna BERGESE, Franca FABBRI, Lidia MASTROGIOVANNI, Lia ABBATINA. In August the fifteen women's centres in Rome had an aggregate membership of 840.

Workers' Movement: The Party sponsors free unions under the general direction of Oliviero ZUCCARINI and Giovanni PASQUALINI. It is not thought that these are of any very great importance.

History: The Party counts Mazzini and Garibaldi among its former members, and its programme is unchangdd from that originally laid down by Mazzini: National independence and unity; republic; emancipation of labour; and moral redemption of man. Its popularity declined in the year immediately preceding World War I, and in pre-Fascist years it was represented by only fifteen deputies. After the downfall of Fascism the Party worked clandestinely against collaborators and Nazis in all occupied territory, contact being maintained by radio and messengers. It sustained several casualties. It has not participated in any Government since the Armistice, consistently attacking the Monarchy and all parties which have served under the latter. It has excellent relations with the Partisan Movement.

Programme:

1. The Republic, proclaimed by the free will of the people expressed by a Constituent Assembly of delegates elected by universal suffrage. The Head of the State a President elected for a term of five or six years.

2. Sovereignty of the people, which would elect its representatives to Communal Councils, Regional Assemblies and Parliament.

3. No office to be filled without popular election.

4. Equality of all citizens. All equally eligible for election as Councillor, Deputy, Minister or President.

5. The family is the foundation of society. The Commune is the most important of all political and social organisms; the Region is also important. State control should be reduced to a minimum. Communes, Regions and State to be administered by the people either directly

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Feminine Movemt: Directive Council: Mercedes GUARNERI, Giovanna BORGESE, Franca FABBRI, Lidia MASTROGIOVANNI, Lia ABBATINI. In August the fifteen women's centres in Rome had an aggregate membership of 840.

Workers' Movement: The Party sponsors free unions under the general direction of Oliviero ZUCCARINI and Giovanni PASQUALINI. It is not thought that these are of any very great importance.

History: The Party counts Mazzini and Garibaldi among its former members, and its programme is unchangdd from that originally laid down by Mazzini: National independence and unity; republic; emancipation of labour; and moral redemption of man. Its popularity declined in the year immediately preceding World War I, and in pre-Fascist years it was represented by only fifteen deputies. After the downfall of Fascism the Party worked clandestinely against collaborators and Nazis in all occupied territory, contact being maintained by radio and messengers. It sustained several casualties. It has not participated in any Government since the Armistice, consistently attacking the Monarchy and all parties which have served under the latter. It has excellent relations with the Partisan Movement.

Programme:

1. The Republic, proclaimed by the free will of the people expressed by a Constituent Assembly of delegates elected by universal suffrage. The Head of the State a President elected for a term of five or six years.

2. Sovereignity of the people, which would elect its representatives to Communal Councils, Regional Assemblies and Parliament.

3. No office to be filled without popular election.

4. Equality of all citizens. All equally eligible for election as Councillor, Deputy, Minister or President.

5. The family is the foundation of society. The Commune is the most important of all political and social organisms; the Region is also important. State control should be reduced to a minimum. Communes, Regions and State to be administered by the people either directly or through their elected representatives.

6. Liberty of thought, speech, press and religion.

7. Importance of education, both as instruction and education for citizenship.

8. Economically, to each the fruit of his own labour. In Mazzini's words: "He who does not work has no right to live." Capital and work in the same hands, and the land to belong to the peasants.

9. No taxes on essentials or on the poor; but heavy taxes on wealth. Abolition of import and local duties ('dazi') and indirect taxes (salt, matches, entertainments etc.)

Short Term Programme: An all-party, neutral government, with equal representation for all constituent parties.

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MOVIMENTO COMUNISTA D'ITALIA

HEADQUARTERS: Via Nazionale 230

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Filiberto SBARDELLO
Francesco CRETARA
Calogero PULLARA
Ettore BARONCINI
Giovanni GLORIOSO
Attilio BELLI

Cretara is the only member left of the Committee elected on 7 July 1944. SBARDELLO was at that time understood to have been expelled from the Movement; he was one of the two leaders at the time of the liberation of Rome and was reported to be an opportunist and not over honest.

MEMBERSHIP: The only figure available is a claim to have 70,000 members, made by a member of the Committee in August, 1944. At that time there were 35 sections in Rome and 14 in the outskirts, in addition to Sections at Viterbo, Naples, Bari, Taranto, Palermo, Lecce and Catania. Further Sections have been set up as the front moved northwards. The Movement expects much stronger support in the industrial North. It has undoubtedly a certain strength in Rome, particularly in San Lorenzo, the least orderly district of the city.

NEWSPAPERS: "BANDIERA ROSSA" was printed fairly regularly in Rome during the clandestine period, but has not appeared since. The Movement's only organ now is an internal bulletin.

HISTORY: The movement was founded in Fascist days by Avv. DE LUCA from the remnants of a Communist group called "La Scintilla", most of whose members had been arrested. It began to flourish, in opposition to the Communist Party, at the time of the partisan bands formed after the Armistice. In November, 1943, DE LUCA's band amalgamated with that of Dr. MORETTI ("bands of Via Marguta"), and the name 'Movimento Comunista' was adopted, though not all the members were Communists. This was the period of the "Bandiera Rossa", and of the collaboration of the two sons of Matteotti. At the time of the liberation of Rome the two leaders were one PACE, who had been expelled from the Communist Party, and SBARDELLO (vide sopra); both regarded as opportunists and with a reputation for dishonesty. Dr. Moretti was regarded as a moderating influence, but on the whole the Movement was a gathering of malcontents and extremists. Both Moretti and De Luca have since left the movement, the former to become the Secretary of the Associazione Partigiani d'Italia (q.v.), and the latter to withdraw from active politics and move to Naples. The Movement has been described as "at once the carrion-bird and the conscience of the Communist Party"; attract-

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of the liberation of Rome and was reported to be an opportunist and not over honest.

MEMBERSHIP: The only figure available is a claim to have 70,000 members, made by a member of the Committee in August, 1944. At that time there were 35 sections in Rome and 14 in the outskirts, in addition to Sections at Viterbo, Naples, Bari, Taranto, Palermo, Lecce and Catania. Further Sections have been set up as the front moved northwards. The Movement expects much stronger support in the industrial North. It has undoubtedly a certain strength in Rome, particularly in San Lorenzo, the least orderly district of the city.

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a) An instrument of the Right masquerading as a left-wing party;

b) A convenient though officially disowned "strong-arm" instrument of the Communist Party;

But neither hyphothesis has been by any means proved.

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PROGRAMME: 1) Support for Communism, but not the Third International: Marx and Lenin are the prophets.

2) Liberty, equality, and justice for all workers.

3) No dictatorship of any kind, but the equality of the whole people in the government.

4) No collaboration with bourgeois parties or governments.

^ ^ ^ ^ ^

PARTITO CRISTIANO SOCIALE

HEADQUARTERS: Via del Tritone 201

CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

Dr.	Gerardo	BRUNI (founder)
Conte	Lucangelo	BRACCI
	Lidio	BOZZINI
Dr.	R.	BERTOLI
Dr.	Aldo	SPADA
Signora	Silvestra	SESINI
Comm.	Ernesto	APUZZO (administrator)

MEMBERSHIP: Not even approximate figures are available. The greatest strength is in Tuscany, where the Party is in some districts stronger than the Christian Democrats, and has a big following among the young intellectuals. Condiderable strength is claimed among the working masses of the North. In Rome before the split (see History below) there were 1000 members.

NEWSPAPERS: "L'AZIONE SOCIALE", weekly, Rome. Authorized circulation: 5000. Director: Gerardo BRUNI.

"LA VOCE DEGLI OPERAI", Verona. Details not known.

During the clandestine period two papers "L'AZIONE" and "L'AZIONE DEL LAVORATORI", were printed in Rome; and one "RINASCITA", in Tuscany (5 numbers at Leghorn and one at Florence.)

ORGANIZATIONS: The Party sponsors a youth movement, a women's movement and labour offices.

HISTORY: From a group founded in 1941 by Dr. BRUNI, librarian at the Vatican, there eventually emerged both the Partito Cristiano Sociale and the Partito della Sinistra Cristiana (q.v.) The group's

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PARTITO CRISTIANO SOCIALE

HEADQUARTERS: Via del Tritone 201

CENTRAL COMMITTEE: Dr. Gerardo BRUNI (founder)
Conte Lucangelo BRACCI
Lidio BAZZINI
Dr. R. BERTOLI
Dr. Aldo SPADA
Signora Silvestra SESINI
Comm. Ernesto APUZZO (administrator)

MEMBERSHIP: Not even approximate figures are available. The greatest strength is in Tuscany, where the Party is in some districts stronger than the Christian Democrats, and has a big following among the young intellectuals. Considerable strength is claimed among the working masses of the North. In Rome before the split (see History below) there were 1000 members.

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ORGANIZATIONS: The Party sponsors a youth movement, a women's movement and labour offices.

HISTORY: From a group founded in 1941 by Dr. BRUNI, librarian at the Vatican, there eventually emerged both the Partito Cristiano Sociale and the Partito della Sinistra Cristiana (q.v.) The group's self-imposed task was to reconcile labour with Catholicism; with this aim it carried on clandestine anti-fascist propaganda and later armed anti-German activities both in Rome and Tuscany. The actual party was constituted in March, 1943, at a meeting which adopted the present programme. In October, 1944, the Rome branch of the Party split. Bruni was expelled by the Executive Committee, which then went over practically en bloc to the Partito della Sinistra Cristiana. Bruni promptly reconstituted the Party. The causes of the split appear to have been Bruni's insistence on personal leadership, the abstruse nature of his political doctrines and his inability to cooperate with the parties of the Left.

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Meanwhile the movement had spread clandestinely to Tuscany, where it became one of the most successful in underground work against the Germans. The leaders here were: Dr. BILANCIERI, Don ANGELO (a priest), Conte BELOCCI (vide sopra), Sig. BAZZINI (v.s.), Sig. Spada, (v.s.), Dr. Anna Maria ENRIQUEZ AGNELOTTI (murdered by the Germans). Most of these were arrested by the Germans in May, 1944; Don Angelo is still in German hands. The principal centers in Tuscany were and are Montepulciano, Leghorn (where the Party took the place of the Christian Democrat Party on the CLN), Siena and Florence. After the liberation of Florence the Party was strongly represented on the University Faculty Committees.

PROGRAMME: 1) Decentralization. Reduction of the power of the State in favor of labour and economic associations, Communes and Regions, Family and Church.

2) Freedom of press, association, education and religion, guaranteed by a Constituent Assembly of the liberated Italian people, elected only by those in possession of a "work certificate".

3) Socialist economy. Workers' cooperatives rather than State control.

4) Federation of European states, with freedom of international trade and access to raw materials.

5) Union of Christians, Liberals, and Socialists in support of the above programme.

Since the split in the Party (see History above) the republican and revolutionary planks have been dropped from the programme. The Party has in fact moved away from the Left and closer to the Christian Democrats.

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PARTITO DELLA SINISTRA CRISTIANA

HEADQUARTERS: Via Agostino De Pretis 86 **105**

OFFICEBEARERS:

Secretary — Giuseppe MIELI, Prof., University of the Sacred Heart

Vice-Secretary — Adriano OSSICINI, Doctor of Medicine

Director "VOCE REALE" — Fedele D'AMICO

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Christian Democrat Party on the CLN), Siena and Florence. After the liberation of Florence the Party was strongly represented on the University Faculty Committees.

PROGRAMME: 1) Decentralization. Reduction of the power of the State in favor of labour and economic associations, Communes and Regions, Family and Church.

2) Freedom of press, association, education and religion, guaranteed by a Constituent Assembly of the liberated Italian people, elected only by those in possession of a "work certificate".

3) Socialist economy. Workers' cooperatives rather than State control.

4) Federation of European states, with freedom of international trade and access to raw materials.

5) Union of Christians, Liberals, and Socialists in support of the above programme.

Since the split in the Party (see History above) the republican and revolutionary planks have been dropped from the programme. The Party has in fact moved away from the Left and closer to the Christian Democrats.

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PARTITO DELL. SINISTRA CRISTIANA

105

HEADQUARTERS: Via Agostino De Pretis 86

OFFICEBEARERS:

Secretary	Giuseppe MIRA, Prof., University of the Sacred Heart
Vice-Secretary	Adriano OSSICINI, Doctor of Medicine
Director "VOCE OPERAIA"	Fedele D'AMICO
Editor, "VOCE OPERAIA"	Filippo SACCONI, Prof. Pontifical Institute.
Delegate, Agrarian Problems	Gino BARBIERI, Prof. University of the Sacred Heart.
Delegate, Propaganda	Franco RODANO, Doctor of Letters and Philosophy.

The leaders of the Party appear to be young, sincere idealists in the main, with a few older advisers.

Fedele D'AMICO is a young man of letters in his early 30's, the son of one of Italy's best dramatic critics. He is a highly cultiv-

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ated person whose primary ability is perhaps literary and artistic rather than political. With him Catholicism (not clericalism) comes first, and Communism second. He professes to feel himself in sympathy with Bidault and the members of the Left Catholic party in France, centered round "L'Aube, and to have a great admiration for Peguy. The Christian Democrats, he considers, are reactionary in practice, and he feels that the distrust of the parties of the Right towards the Communists will produce a violent revolution in Italy, which will be the responsibility of the Right.

MEMBERSHIP: The Party claims about 32,000 members in liberated Italy, plus considerable strength in occupied territory. There is a cellular organization of the Communist type.

NEWSPAPERS: "VOCE OPERAIA", weekly, Rome. Authorized circulation, 10,000. Director: Fedele D'AMICO; editor, Filippo SACCONI. Since 22 Jan. 45 this paper has been authorized to appear as a daily, with a circulation of 10,000. There is also a clandestine edition printed by the Milan and Turin branches of the Party.

"LA TERRA", monthly for peasants.

Party Bulletin, fortnightly, Rome.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION: The Youth Federation of the Party includes Girls' Sections which adhere to the Unione Ragazze d'Italia (See Unione Donne d'Italia.)

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION: The Women's Section of the Party adheres to the Unione Donne d'Italia (q.v.)

LABOUR ORGANIZATION: The Workers' Movement within the Party supports the single trade union as advocated by the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro.

HISTORY: The movement was founded under fascism with the purpose of healing by Catholicism the schism in the working classes, regarded as the root of all their troubles. It sprang from the Partito Cooperativista Sinarchico founded in 1941 by Dr. BRUNI, librarian at the Vatican (see Partito Cristiano Sociale). It was originally called the Partito Comunista Cattolico (+). It carried on clandestine propaganda, printed a paper called "PUGNO CHIUSO" and organized the first anti-fascist manifestations. In September 1944 it changed its name because the word "Communist" had atheistic associations. In November 1944 it absorbed a fair number of dissidents from the Rome branch of the Partito Cristiano Sociale (q.v.) On 2 and 3 January 1945 the "OSSERVATORE ROMANO" contained an unsigned statement referring to the Party in the

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(+) There exists in Naples a distinct group also called "Movimento Comunista Cristiano", headed by a Father Angelo D'ALESSIO, Prof. of Philosophy and Theology. It is said to have contacts with the Rome Communist and Partisan movements.

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Fedele D'Amico, in the course of a private conversation, expressed the opinion that the attack was inspired by the Christian Democrats. At the same time he could not understand on what grounds (documents) the Party had been condemned. What attitude did the Vatican intend to adopt towards the French Catholics of the Left and Bidault, French Foreign Minister? In any case it seemed that the present Vatican attitude, if adhered to, would ruin any chance his Party had of obtaining a hold over substantial bodies of Italian opinion. Its appeal was to town workers and country people, all firm Catholics but repelled by the present weak and colorless programme of the Christian Democrats.

PROGRAMME: 1) To incorporate the needs and aspirations of the workers, who find set forth in the Gospels their will to concrete democracy and justice.

2) Progressive and popular democracy to protect labour from every form of exploitation.

3) Single union of all workers.

4) Help for the small landholder by the cooperative use of mechanical farm equipment. Breaking up of big estates. Creation of farm cooperatives.

5) Support for the Government and the CLN.

6) Support and working out in practice of the broad lines of policy announced by the Church, as the latter cannot itself interfere in politics.

7) Democratization, not Communism. The Party is anti-Monarchist.

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

PARTITO SOCIALISTA RIVOLUZIONARIO ITALIANO (P.S.R.I.)

Headquarters: Port'Alba 33, Naples.

Leaders: Vincenzo DE LUCA, Secretary of the Party.
Avv. Rocco D'AMBRA. Former Secretary of the Party. Has a long history of anti-Fascist activities.
Prof. Ugo BELLANCA.
Ugo MARGIOTTA. An experienced revolutionary anarchist, one-time exile in Mexico and U.S.A. He is said to have resigned from the Party, but his resignation is not considered genuine in many Neapolitan circles.
Avv. Antonio LANDOLFI, Secretary of the Campania Section.
Giovanni D'ANTONA, Administrative Secretary of the Party.
Alfredo CIMINO. Anti-Fascist of long standing.

Membership: The Party has its largest following in Campania and the city of Naples. There are many other branches in Southern Italy and Sicily, but connection with the Party headquarters is not efficient. No membership figures are available.

Newspaper: "La Fiaccola", weekly, Naples.

History: The Party claims to have been founded in the North in 1940 and was the first to be formed in Naples after the city had been liberated. In 1943 it gathered in liberated territory a number of dissidents from among the Left-wing groups who were dissatisfied with the policy of the C.L.N. In Naples the weekly paper "Bandiera Rossa" of the paper was published without authorisation, and attained a fair circulation possibly because of its violent tone. Subsequently "Bandiera Rossa" started criticizing the Allies, who banned the paper. Later the Party was allowed to publish "La Fiaccola" in its place. When strikes and meetings were organized in Naples by the other Left Wing Parties as a protest against the Crown, the attitude of the P.S.R.I. was interpreted as being philo-monarchist, since it took no part in the demonstrations, but maintained that discussions regarding the institutional question and responsiblity of the Crown and the anti-Fascist groups in the advent of Fascism, should be postponed. This interpretation was further confirmed by the attitude of the Party, by the relations of some of its members with Allied officers and by the development of a political movement which, without traditions behind it and without leaders worthy of the name, yet managed to swell its ranks so considerably.

After Togliatti's arrival in Italy, and especially after he had declared himself in favour of postponing the institutional question until the whole of Italy was liberated, the P.S.R.I. endeavoured to get closer to the Communists. When, however, Togliatti advocated the collaboration of all political parties with the Monarchy to intensify the war effort and consolidate national unity, the Party returned to its violent opposition and also of the new democratic government. On that occasion a very violent article by Gaetano Salvemini was published in the

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resigned from the Party, but his resignation is not considered genuine in many Neapolitan circles.
Avv. Antonio LANDOLFI, Secretary of the Campania Section.
Giovanni D'ANTONA, Administrative Secretary of the Party.
Alfredo CREMINO. Anti-Fascist of long standing.

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After the liberation of Rome, the Party tried to establish its headquarters there, but failed to do so. Later on there was a move to merge the Movimento Comunista and the P.S.R.I., but nothing came of it.

Politics and Programme: The Party has always been anti-Monarchist and has upheld Sicilian separatism. In October 1943 the Party reprinted some propaganda pamphlets which were allegedly drawn up during the clandestine period, and which stated that the Party was of the Left Wing, but contrary to proletarian dictatorship.

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

The following are the main points of its programme (valid December 1944):

1. A Socialist Republic, under a President chosen by a national assembly of electors representing free workers' associations.
2. A two-Chamber legislature: Chamber of Economics and Legislative Body.
3. Minister appointed by and responsible to the Chambers. The President to coordinate and unite the Government.
4. Obligatory suffrage restricted to members of the workers' associations.
5. Complete separation of Church and State.
6. The institution of divorce with restrictive laws safe-guarding the family.
7. Abolition ofthe death penalty.
8. Recognition of all freedoms, speech press etc. emigration, abortion.
9. A single state tax.
10. Abolition of large and medium properties.

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MOVIMENTO PARTIGIANO

Headquarters: Direzione Centrale in via Sistina, 48.
Direzione Provinciale & Assistance Office, in Torre dei Conti, Via dell'Impero,

The Movement is directed by the Direzione Centrale consisting of 14 to 20 membersm and in each province by a Direzione Provinciale consisting of 3 to 5 members.

Office Bearers: Secretary: Alfredo PACCARA (has a long anti-fascist record among workmen of Terni.)
Welfare Supervisor: Rag. BRUNELLI.

Membership: 4000 enrolled members. 12,000 applications being examined. 103

The Movement has 13 branches in Rome and others throughout Italy.(e.g., Florence, Viareggio, and Sicily. It is organized into groups, Sections and Zones, and aims at establishing centers in every commune. The members claim to be unarmed and desirous of co-operating zith the Allies. 50,000 (?) if supplied with arms and food would be willing to cross over into North Italy to

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6. The institution of divorce with restrictive laws safe-guarding the family.

7. Abolition ofthe death penalty.

8. Recognition of all freedoms, speech press etc. emigration, abortion.

9. A single state tax.

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Newspapers: "Il Partigiano", weekly, Rome; Authorized circulation 10,000. Directors: Carlo ANDREONI and A. Claudio ROCCHI,

"Lotta Partigiana", weekly, Rome. Authorized circulation 30,000. Published by Partisan H.Q. (Comando Superiore Partigiano).

Organizations: There is a Woman's Branch, a Young People's Sports Association and a Labour Office.

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

History: The movement was formed by Dr. Andreoni in Rome before the Allies arrived, and came into the open in the early days of June 1944.

Programme: The movement as set out in an 8 page leaflet aims at giving moral and material support to the Partisans, and assistance in every way to demobilized partisans. It welcomes all who have taken an active part in the fight against Nazism and fascism. It claims to be a movement of the nation and to constitute the moral reserve of the nation, and it defends the ideas for which anti-fascists suffered. These are:

1) Defense of the just boundaries of Italy, which have been compromised by the monarchy through participation in an anti-national anti-democratic, anti-European war.

2) Defense of democratic ideas, which are now shown to be incompatible with the monarchical institution in Italy. A Democratic Republic was the dream of "our fallen" and is the invocation of the survivors.

3) The defense of social systems, founded on popular liberties which ensure to manual and intellectual workers the entire fruit of their labours.

4) Universal brotherhood of Partisans beyond the frontiers. They represent the popular, idealistic, revolutionary element in the present war.

"The reference to the 'just boundaries of Italy' is an indication of possible friction and subversive activity in the future, and the appeal to 'universal brotherhood' is only too reminiscent of Communism." (Extract from FSS report). The movement appears to include extremists from the Communist Party, with Anti-British sentiments. Republican and anti-Royalist feeling is high.

The Movement is in touch with the Garibaldi Brigades in North Italy by means of Couriers (e.g. Adolfi, Braccialarghe and Speranza) who pass the lines on the Bologna front. After the war the Movement intends to see that the Partisans are treated fairly in a Republic organized on a co-operative basis.

Funds are obtained by voluntary donations to the movements bank accounts, or directly to its offices or from proceeds of social evenings.

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

ASSOCIAZIONE PARTIGIANA D'ITALIA

HEADQUARTERS: Piazza Adriano 2 Casa Madre dei Mutilati.

GENERAL SECRETARY: Vincenzo Sofia MORETTI.

Dr. Moretti was active as leader of an armed band (bands of Via Marguta) during the German occupation of Rome. His band eventually joined up with others to constitute the Movimento Comunista d'Italia (q.v.) in which Moretti was considered a moderating influence. He has now left the Movimento and withdrawn from active political life (his present Association being "non-political").

The Association has no newspaper and no youth or other organizations. The Secretary refused politely to give even approximate figures for its membership.

PROGRAMME: 1. Welfare among Partisans.

2. Rallying of all Partisans in a single non-political group, in order to avoid the dispersal of the most vital and valuable force in present-day Italian life.

According to 276 FSS, this Association, officially non-political, is in fact Monarchist. It occupies offices in the building of the official Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Association, a Government service presumably under army control or influence. Moreover, Moretti's former connection with the Movimento Comunista d'Italia is not without interest, as that group has been at times sustpected of being, like the Unione Proletaria, an instrument of the right masquerading as a left-wing party.

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ASSOCIAZIONE NAZIONALE PARTIGIANI D'ITALIA

Headquarters : Scala Aracoeli 1 (Campidoglio)

National Committee : Carlo LUSRI - General Secretary
Alessandro VAIA
Michele JANNARONE
Alfredo MONACO
Arturo MONDOVI'
Felice SALVIETTO
Domenico PALADINO

Membership : No figure available. The Association claims to have adherents in all parts of liberated Italy.

Newspaper : LA VOCE PARTIGIANA. Clandestine.

Programme :

1. To unite in a single association all who have played an active part in the partisan war.
2. To promote in Italy a democratic regime and guard against any recurrence of absolutism or tyranny.
3. To continue the fight against the Nazis and Fascists in cooperation with the regular armies.
4. To publicise both at home and abroad the efforts and achievements of the Partisans in order at once to encourage them and to secure their recognition as the direct heirs of Garibaldi's armies.
5. To preserve the memory of the Partisan dead.
6. To uphold the right acquired by the Partisans to play a leading part in the reconstruction of Italy.
7. To supply moral and material relief to its members and the families of its dead.
8. To relieve unemployment by the creation of organizations for production and labour.

According to 276 F.S.S. this association, officially non-political, is in fact Monarchist.

FEDERAZIONE COMUNISTA LIBERALE

Headquarters : Piazza Fiametta.11.

Office bearers : Anselmo PREZIOSI - Secretary
Ugo DI BERNARDINO
Camillo PORECCA

Membership : In Rome there are 15 groups, mustering about 500 picked members. The Federation claims to work in free col-

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to have adherents in all parts of liberated Italy.

Newspaper : LA VOCE PARTIGIANA. Clandestine.

Programme :

1. To unite in a single association all who have played an active part in the partisan war.
2. To promote in Italy a democratic regime and guard against any recurrence of absolutism or tyranny.
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Headquarters : Piazza Fiametta,11.

Office bearers : Anselmo PREZIOSI - Secretary
Ugo DI BERNARDINO
Camillo PORECCA

Membership : In Rome there are 15 groups, mustering about 500 picked members. The Federation claims to work in "free collaboration" with the "federalist movement" in various parts of Italy.

Newspaper : UMANITA' NUOVA, weekly, Rome. Authorized circulation: 2,000. Provisional Director: Anselmo PREZIOSI.

Organizations : Young people's movements are only at the blue-print stage. Members adhere to local trade unions.

History : The Federazione has the most ancient tradition of any Left party, being in fact the Italian Anarchist Party. It also perpetuates the doctrine of the pre-Fascist Unione Sindicale Italiana, that the government should be chosen by the people

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through its labour organisation. It has very little contact with any other political party.

Programme :

1. Libertarianism or anarchy, with Communist economy.
2. Emancipation and perfectioning of peoples by the system of pure democracy.
3. Socially, a levelling-up from below to produce true social justice.
4. Revolution not evolution.
5. Opposition to the Monarchy.
6. Opposition to the parties of the C.L.N.

PARTITO AGRARIO SOCIALE

Headquarters : Via Liguria 40.

Office Bearers : Dr. Erminio RIGHI, Rome
Dr. Angelo FABRI "
Conte Ludovico CERIANO, Siena
Ing. Nicolò MANETTI-CUSA, Palermo
Dr. Salvatore DE MARTINO, Naples
Umberto CORTI, Cremona
Prof. Emanuele MORSELLI, Messina
Conte Antonio TOSTI DI VALMINUTA , Rome
Ludovico PATERNO DI SESSA, Rome
Prof. Cesare GRINOVERO, Milan -Agrarian Expert
Prof. Achille MANGO, Rome " "

Membership : No figure available.

Newspaper : The party hopes to publish a paper to be called L'AVVENIRE DEL POPOLO and directed by Dr. De Martino.

Youth Movement : Unione Agraria Giovanile. Office bearers - Dr. Costante Prosperi, Secretary; Dr. Paolo Sylos Labini, Rome; Dr. Domenico Viggiani, Naples.

History : The party was formed at the time of the liberation of Rome, and disclaims any connection with previous parties of the same name.

Programme :

1. Union of all democratic forces in Italy. International relations based on democracy and mutual respect.
2. Establishment of the Government on a firmer basis by means of the above-mentioned union to enable it to represent the Italian people and defend democracy.

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Headquarters : Via Liguria 40.

Office Bearers : Dr. Erminio BIGHI, Rome
Dr. Angelo FABRI "
Conte Ludovico CERIANO, Siena
Ing. Nicolò MANETTI-CUSA, Palermo
Dr. Salvatore DE MARTINO, Naples
Umberto CORTI, Cremona
Prof. Emanuele MORSELLI, Messina
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History : The party was formed at the time of the liberation of Rome, and disclaims any connection with previous parties of the same name.

Programme :

1. Union of all democratic forces in Italy. International relations based on democracy and mutual respect.
2. Establishment of the Government on a firmer basis by means of the above-mentioned union to enable it to represent the Italian people and defend democracy.
3. Rapid organisation of the State. The constitutional question to be settled by referendum.
4. Rapid economic reconstruction, free from political interference; this freedom to be guaranteed by the Government over the whole period of reconstruction.
5. Support for the Allied war effort, chiefly through national unity and order.

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This programme differs from that put out in June 1944 in the emphasis on political problems. The original programme, addressed to farmers, stressed rather the agrarian problems of land reclamation, irrigation, "latifondi", re-afforestation and improved living conditions for farm labourers. The party appears to belong to the right-centre.

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ALLEANZA CONTADINA ARTIGIANA E MARINARA

Headquarters : Via Due Macelli 97.

Executive Committee : On. Enrico INSERBATO
Avv. Domenico CASAMASSIMA
Comm. Lelio FAVA'
Col. Francesco Saverio ORLANDO
Ing. Renato ANDREINI
Avv. Enzo MERCURIO - General Secretary

General Committee : This consists of 16 members with a strong army-navy flavour and includes:

Sen. Gen. Fidenzio DELL'ORA
Gen. Alessandro DE GUIDI
Barone Paolo LANGHEIM
Mons. Dr. Antonio PELLIZZOLA

Membership : No figure available.

Newspaper : The group published a paper called L'ITALIA LIBERA during the clandestine period in Rome. They have applied for it to be authorised.

Organizations : The alliance sponsors cooperatives and sees in their development the solution of the country's economic and social problems.

Programme :

1. The great mass of peasants (agricoli), constituting the economic and social basis of the nation, has the right to play the leading role in directing the country's policy.
2. Regional autonomy as the only sure guarantee of national unity. Regional assemblies to be elected by universal suffrage.
3. The granting of regional autonomy to be followed by the election of a Constituent Assembly to decide on the Constitution, the Statute and the Charter of the State.

In pursuance of the above programme a Partito Autonomista Contadino has been set up within the framework of the Alliance, which still continues to control directly the other two sectors - Sailors and Artisans.

An earlier version of the programme emphasises more the economic side:

1. Curtailment of industrialism in favour of a return to an economy prevalingly agricultural.
2. Creation of cooperative societies of all kinds.
3. Decentralisation of public administration.

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

PARTITO DEL REDUCE ITALIANO

Headquarter: Via Curtatone, 6.

Secretary: Avv. Edgardo NICOLETTI.

Newspaper: None. It is hoped to publish a paper to be called: "La Patria".

Membership: No information available.

Organisation: The Party sponsors a co-operative society.

History: The Party was founded by the present Secretary in September, 1944.

Programme: 1) Union of all ex-Service Men, returned PWs, forced labourers, political refugees etc.
2) Anti-Fascism and anti-Nazism, but also anti-Nihilism. Democracy but not demagogism.
3) Sovereignty of the people. Avoidance of dictatorship either of individuals or parties.

According to 276 F.S.S. the Party is suspected of being Monarchist or reactionary. A weak pun greeted the appearance of its first posters in Rome, by which it became the "Partito del Re e del Duce".

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LEGA PER LA LIBERTA'

Headquarters: Via Tommaso Salvini 33.

Secretary: Alighiero CIATTINI.

Membership: There are no regularly enrolled members, merely "adherents".

Newspaper: The League hopes to publish a paper to be called: "Il Nuovo Patto".

Organisations: Nil.

Programme: 1) To set up a federal Republic.
2) To bring in a great Government composed of

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"La Patria".

Membership: No information available.

Organisation: The Party sponsors a co-operative society.

History: The Party was founded by the present Secretary in September, 1944.

Programme: 1) Union of all ex-Service Men, returned PWs, forced labourers, political refugees etc.
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Secretary: Alighiero CIATTINI.

Membership: There are no regularly enrolled members, merely "adherents".

Newspaper: The League hopes to publish a paper to be called: "Il Nuovo Patto".

Organisations: Nil.

Programme: 1) To set up a federal Republic.
2) To bring in a great Government-sponsored scheme of social insurance calculated to re-establish the balance upset by economic liberalism and to work in favour of the working-classes.
3) To re-introduce gradually economic liberalism.
4) Italy to join a Society of Nations based on multi-lateral undertakings and guarantees.

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CENTRO ITALIANO DI RINNOVAMENTO.

Headquarters: Corso Umberto, 333.

Membership: The Welfare and Cultural Centre groups about 50 people. These are almost all professional workers who belong to no political party.

Programme: This group is non-political. It concentrates on:-
1) Welfare and cultural activities.
2) Consumers' co-operative: 'Fratelli d'Italia'.

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COMITATO PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE NAZIONALE

Headquarters: Via Quattro Fontane, 142 and 143.

Office-bearers: Capt. Giorgio STARO SANTAROSA.
Dr. Mario RUGGERO
Dr. Giancarlo GIODANI
Capt. Achille RIBONI
Dr. Pirongelli BRUZIO - Press

Membership: About thirty groups and parties send representatives to the Committee's meeting.

Newspaper: "Lavoro" periodical, Rome. Director: Carlo PINNA FRANCESCO.

Organisations: The Committee sponsors a youth movement and a women's movement. It proposes to form workers' co-operatives.

Programme: 1) The Committee is not a political party, but aims at co-ordinating the policies and activities of groups, parties and organisations opposed to dictatorship either by individuals or parties and striving for democracy, liberty, justice and order.

2) Member parties are free to follow their own political and economic programmes; but the Committee provides them with preliminary studies prepared by experts of the problems of the hour.

3) The Committee maintains that Italian reconstruction may be attained with abolishing the Monarchy.

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PARTITO DI RICOSTRUZIONE CRISTIANA.

Headquarters: Via G. Avezzano, 51.

Office-Bearers: Directing Committee: Avv. Alberto SABATINI (head of the Party)
Cte. Paolo PIELLA
Avv. Giovanni SILVESTRELLI

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The Party has the slogan "To Christianize the state and to co-operate in a new Christian order in the world". It is monarchical and clerical.

The Party has no inscribed membership, adherents are found and maintained by means of meetings. It has no Youth, Feminine or Syndical organizations. It claims to have applied for authorization to publish a party newspaper.

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PARTITO DI UNIONE PROLETARIA

Headquarters: Via Fornova, 12.

Theseoffices 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 fro from their cars.

Office-bearers: Umberto SALVAREZZA, General Secretary
Renato BIANCHI
Lt. Carlo CONCARI
Count Pietro JONIGRA
Arnaldo MARAPODI
Vittorio ANACLETI
Anacleto BALLA

The only person on the above list who held office in the Party in August 1944 is Salvarezza, the founder and Secretary of the Union. An ex-Communist, he has a police record reaching back for twenty years, 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 quarelled 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. At about the same time Salvarezza claimed in public to be working for the British Secret Service- a claim which he was compelled to withdraw in a newspaper statement. He was recently, according to a reliable source, been seeing a good deal of Navy Comm. Montezemolo, a member of Prince Humbert's household.

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Office-bearers: Umberto SALVAREZZA, General Secretary
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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 secretely armed. It claims to be supported by all the parties and movements of a body called the "Congresso Democratico Anti-Comunista".

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Newspapers: "Unione Proletaria": editor: Umberto SALVAREZZA. Authorized by PWB 14th August, 1944, later suspended by the Under-Secretary for the Press and Propaganda. It was claimed by his opponents that Salvarezza numbered the first issued 61 to make believe that it had appeared during the German occupation and that he used it as an instrument for his black-mailing 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 "Gruppi 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. Strazza, secretary of the Collaborationist Constitutional Movement, a well-backed party of Right leanings, as well as the Partisan and the Volunteer Garibaldi movement under General Peppino Garibaldi ("the Spaniard"). The Party has never lacked funds and may even be subsidised by the Monarchy and reactionaries.

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 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-Communism and opposition to the Socialist Party. Salvarezza claims to possess incriminating evidence against Togliatti, Nenni and Reale and to be prevented from publishing it; but when invited to produce it, starts to talk in terms of thousands of dollars.

The latest sensational incident in the chequered career

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The latest sensational incident in the chequered career of the Party was the shooting by the police on 16th January of Giuseppe Albano, as he was leaving the Party offices. Albano, known as "Il Gobbo", the Hunchback of the Quarticciolo, was a seventeen-year old gang leader, with whom Salvarezza was implicated. The following day 97 persons, including several belonging to his gang were arrested. Salvarezza himself, after a press campaign lasting several days, was sought by the police, remained in hiding for more than a week, and was finally discovered on 4th February by a journalist of the Communist newspaper "Unita". He was arrested and is now in prison.

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APPENDIX I. No. 55

UNIONE DELLE DONNE ITALIANE

Headquarters: Via IV Novembre 144, Rome.

Board of Directors: Emilia SIRACUSA CABRINI
Luigia COBAU
Egle GUALDI
Rita MOGNANA TOGLIATTI
Bastianina MUSU MARTINI
Giuliana NENNI
Maria ROMITA
Marisa CIANCIARI RODANO

Note: Bastianini Muso Martini (of the Partito d'Azione) is said to be the "guiding spirit and soul" of the Unione which is apparently composed of representatives of many political parties as well as independent opinion. The secretarial offices comprise one representative of each political party plus one non political member. The Christian-Democratic Party has refused to associate itself with the Union on the grounds that it is doing its own charitable work through religious organizations.

Membership: The Unione states that it has fifteen branches (circoli) in Rome, and has branches in fifty six towns and villages in Liberated Italy and that its total membership is not known. The Unione is growing rapidly.

Newspaper: "Noi Donne" bi-monthly, Rome, has a circulation of 20,000. Directresses: Laura Bracco and Vittoria Giuntu.

Youth Movement: The Unione has an active youth movement called "Ragazze d'Italia".

Workers Movement: The Union appeals the women of all classes.

History: In 1943 the Unione was initiated, clandestinely with the formation of "Women's Defence Groups" during German occupation. Its chief present interests are assistance to children and the poor, moral and material help for soldiers and repatriated prisoners and votes for women. They allow complete freedom of religion and political beliefs in their members. Various political Parties have given contributions to the Unione

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Maria ROMITA
Marisa CINCIARI RODANO

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Programme: 1) Active participation in the political and social life of the country, and education of workers by conversations and conferences in the principles of Unions for the defence of their economic rights.

2) To continue and to increase the work of assistance to the soldiers and their families, to victims of German and Fascist terror and to victims of the war.

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APPENDIX I. No.55

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

3) Collaboration with action of epuration of the Government, to fight the Black Market and to nominate women as delegates on the Epuration Commission.

4) Social work for mothers and children of workers with free medical service and help with their problems.

5) Cultural and recreational activities by organization for women, free education for children in rural districts and villages, and to help women improve their knowledge of life and of the world and to prepare them for full participation in political elections and administration.

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AZIONE CATTOLICA ITALIANA

Headquarters: Via della Conciliazione, 3.

Office-bearers: Director General: P. GILLA CREMIGNI, M.S.C.
Deputy " " : Mons. Giuseppe MORGHINO
General Secretary: Avv. Vittorio VERONESE.

Membership: The organisation claims a membership of approximately 2,000,000. It has Regional, Diocesan and Parish Councils throughout Italy, and is recognised as "an established channelfor Church charity" (Cardinal [illegible]).

Newspaers: "Il Quotidiano", daily, Rome. Authorised circulation: 37,000. Director: Igino GIORDANI.

"Bollettino Ufficiale dell'Azione Cattolica", monthly, Rome. Authorised circulation: 2,500. Director: Mons. Giuseppe BORGHINO, for group leaders.

Thirteen other papers and magazines are published in Rome alone. (see also 'Organisations' below).

Organisations.

Men's Catholic Action Union. Newspaper "Noi Uomini", monthly; 20,000.
Women's " " " " "In Alto", fortnightly, 5,000.
Catholic Action Youth Movement, " "Gioventù Nuova", weekly; 5,000.
Catholic " Girls " , " "Squilli.
" " Students " " "Azione Fucina", fortnightly, 6,000.
Catholic Action Graduates' Section. Magazine "Studium"

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AZIONE CATTOLICA ITALIANA

Headquarters: Via della Conciliazione, 3.

Office-bearers: Director General: P. GILLA GREMIGNI, M.S.C.
Deputy " " : Mons. Giuseppe MORCHINO
General Secretary: Avv. Vittorio VERONESE.

Membership: The organisation claims a membership of approximately 2,000,000. It has Regional, Diocesan and Parish Councils throughout Italy, and is recognised as "an established channelfor Church charity" (Cardinal ESCALESI).

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Catholic Action Graduates' Section. Magazine: "Studium", monthly; 3,500.
Catholic Action Schoolmasters' Section. Magazine: "Il Maestro" quarterly; 4,000.
ACLI (Christian Workers' Association of Italy). Newspaper: "Il Giornale dei Lavoratori"; daily; not yet authorised. The ACLI unions adher to the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro in which, pending forthcoming election, the direction is shared by representatives of the Christian Democrats (q.v.), Socialists and Communists. They have considerable strength. Avv. Mario MONTINI, brother of Mons. MONTINI, is active in the Association.
AGE (Associazione Giovani Esploratori). Catholic Boy Scouts' Association.
AGI (Associazione Guide Italiane). Catholic Girl Guides' Association.

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The Catholic Scouts' Association was founded in 1916, adhered to the Boy Scouts' International Bureau and, at the time of its suppression in 1928, had several thousand troops throughout Italy. It was revived almost simultaneously in the late summer of 1943 in Sicily, under the patronage of Cardinal LAVITRANO, and in Rome, where Prof. GEDDA, President of the Central Youth Organisation of Catholic Action, was authorised by the Badoglio Government to revive the movement. It has now regional and diocesan organizations throughout liberated Italy and has published manuals and magazines, run courses for scoutmasters and resumed normal scouting activities to some extent.

Note: There is also a non-religious scouting association in liberated Italy called GEI (Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani).

History: The Movement, born in the nineteenth century, received a great impetus from the support of Pius XI. Although recognised in the Concordat of 1929, however, it was subjected to attacks by the Fascists from 1931 on. During the German occupation of Rome it suffered some actual persecution, due probably to the action of the Catholic clergy in sheltering anti-Fascists and Jews. Father GILLA and Mons. BORGHINO were both arrested by the Germans, and other arrests were carried out in the offices of the movement.

Since the liberation of Rome full-scale lay action in the religious sphere has been resumed. Good instances are ACLI, ACI, AGE and ICAS (Istituzione Cattolica di Attività Sociale) an organization headed by Avv. Vittorio VERONESE (vide sopra) which runs libraries and educational as well as charitable activities.

Programme: Militant action of the laity in support of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the accomplishment of the latter's apostolic misson, as interpreted by itself.

^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

The following parties, groups or units, also in existence in Italy, are not dealt with in this document. This further list is not final or exhaustive.

1. Lega Democratica — Rome
2. Free Democratic Front — Rome
3. National Voluntary Garibaldi Movement. — Rome

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1.	Lega Democratica	Rome	
2.	Free Democratic Front	Rome	
3.	National Voluntary Garibaldi Movement.	Rome	
4.	Free Social Party	Rome	Left Centre
5.	Italian Liberal Constitutional Party.	Rome	Right
6.	Union for Democratic Collaboration	Rome	Right
7.	Centro della Ricostruzione	Rome	
8.	Risveglio Democratico Popolare Italiano.	Naples	
9.	Partito Comunista d'Italia	Naples	Dissident
10.	Libera Unione degli Uguali	Naples	Left
11.	Partito dei Lavoratori	Bari	Left ?
12.	Partito Separatista Siciliano	Sicily	
13.	Partito Democratico Agrario	Sicily	Republican
14.	Partito Siciliano del Lavoro	Sicily	Separatist
15.	Partito Federale Comunalista	Sicily	
16.	Lega Italiana	Sicily	Regionalist
17.	Unione dei Siciliani	Sicily	

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CONFIDENTLAL APPENDIX II, No. 55

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

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES No. 1.

Week ended 10th February 1945

The following represents the first of a weekly series of appendices giving a review of economic articles appearing in the Italian press. It should be emphasised that the views put forward are the views of Italian journalists, and not of the editors of this report.

FINANCE.

Current government expenditures amount (yearly) to L.120 billion against receipts of L.13 billion, resulting in a L.107 billion deficit. Expenditures include: L.43 billion Ordinary (including recent salary increases) L.61 billion Extraordinary (war, reconstruction, etc.); ca. L.15 billion the Political Prices of Bread and Pasta (production cost L.15 and L.17 resp., sold retail at L.5 and L.7 - costing the State L.1.000 per year per consumer).

During the week these financial problems and the resulting danger of inflation were actively discussed. All newspapers and periodicals agree that every possible effort should be made to save the lira. Opinions differ, however, as to the methods for accomplishing this.

The papers with "liberal-individualist" views (Italia Nuova, Risorgimento Liberale, Voce Repubblicana) demand chiefly:

A) to increase state, provincial and communal taxes
B) to do away with the political price of bread
C) to float a large national loan

The papers supporting "reforms" (Popolo, Ricostruzione, Italia Libera) and many of the independent papers and periodicals also generally favour this program.

The "Marxist" papers (Avanti, Unita) and the organ of the labour movement, (Il Lavoro) are, however, opposed to the abolishment of the political price of bread. They demand the immediate confiscation of the property of the Fascist-plutocracy and a reorganisation of the existing system of food supply.

Finally, the press is unanimous in its belief that the burden of the financial clauses of the Armistice cannot be carried by Italy's financial system, and and demands that they be revised as soon as possible.

"Risorgimento Liberale" asks in two articles (Jan. 31 and Feb. 6) for taxes on luxury consumption, big war profits, large fortunes and high incomes.

"Popolo" (Jan 31 and Feb. 7) holds that it is necessary to reduce the costs

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"Popolo" (Jan 31 and Feb. 7) holds that it is necessary to reduce the costs of those bureaucratic institutions which no longer have a real function; and that the Provinces and Communes cover their own expenditures without resort to state subsidies or loans.

"Ricostruzione" (Feb. 3) asks for the gradual floating of loans in order to absorb the progressive return into circulation of currently hoarded "idle paper money".

"Avanti" (Jan. 31) thinks that the political price of bread should ultimately be abandoned, provided this is accompanied by a "simultaneous financial and monetary operation and concurrent with a strong appeal for savings".

"Unita" (Feb. 2and Feb. 4) demands the confiscation of Fascist-plutocratic gains.

"Lavoro" asks that by means of a sliding scale wages and salaries be adjusted to living costs.

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Among the independents "Il Globo" pays special attention to the problems of greater production, without which all financial provisions are valueless.

As regards the periodicals, Degli Espinosa asks in "Mercurio" (Jan) that all efforts be made to increase production; and M.M. pleads in the "L'Economista" (Feb.1-15) that special taxes be imposed on those who have reaped great fortunes from the war.

P.S. The Cabinet has accepted the proposal to abolish the political price for bread in its meeting on Feb. 7. As yet no data has been set for making this decision effective.

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AGRICULTURE

The press is chiefly concerned with three broad groups of agricultural problems: War Damage; foreign trade; and compulsory collections (Ammassi).

Only about 1.4% of the farm land of Liberated Italy has remained uncultivated as a result of war destruction (mines, flooding, lack of farm housing and labour etc.) But the Germans took away 72% of the pigs of the provinces of Florence and Pistoia. They took 66% of the cattle of Pistoia, 50% of that of Lucca, and 47% of that of Florence. The farmers now ask for State intervention so that they may be able to borrow rehabilitation-money at low interest (Voce Repubblicana Feb. 4).

Exports chiefly Sicilian oranges and lemons have reached 1 billion lire. Export prices of about L.4.70 for lemons and L.6.00 for oranges are, however, reported to be below costs. The economic journals ask that transportation and packing costs be reduced and that rail cars and wood be made available to the island and that the industrial use of lemons be encouraged.

Farmers are being severely criticized for failing to cooperate with the oil-ammasso (radio talk by Agricultural Under-Secretary Segni, favourably commented on in all papers.) Only 180.000 qli of the 810.000 qli quota have thus far been collected. The papers point out that this is less that one third of what was collected at this time last year, when the harvest was inferior.

The black market is generally blamed for thelack of delivery to the ammasso. Only increased rations are considered an effective means for fighting the black market. (Lomonto, Feb.7 and others).

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RECONSTRUCTION

The reconstructions tasks of Liberated Italy are expressed by the following estimates of destruction (the first to be published): 4 million rooms; 14,000 bridges; 75% of the electric power stations.

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As usual, reconstruction problems are intensively discussed in all the papers. The technical papers (Globo, Mercurio, Realta Economica etc.) and many of the "Liberal" and "reformist" newspapers demand that the Allies supply the tools necessary for the rehabilitation of production. The technical press comments favourably upon the regulations published on Jan. 25 implementing the housing-repair decree of Nov. 17, 1944. These regulations establish for the first time the principle of partial State reimbursement for war damages (the law previously provided for total reimbursement, though hardly anything was actually ever paid). Moreover, those who undertake the reconstruction of their homes will be helped financially by loans towards which the State will contribute one third of the interest and amortization charges

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TRANSPORTATION

During 1938 some 10 billion ton-km of freight was transported in what is now Liberated Italy. Of these, 6 billion was handled by the Railways; 2 billion by trucks; and 2 billion by coastwise shipping. While no data are available regarding the current volume of freight traffic, an estimate, based on what are believed to be currently available means of transportation, gives the following picture (in ton-km): Railroads 300 million; trucks 900 million; coastwise shipping 100 million, a total of 1.3 billion. This represents 13% of pre-war, and according to various estimates, less that one quarter of current needs.

It is estimated that about one third of the fixed plant of the railroads has been destroyed; two thirds of the electric locomotives; about one half of all other locomotives and rolling stock (Tribuna del Popolo Feb. 7). The re-opening of passenger transport between Rome-Mandela and Rome-Frascati, and the announcement that others will soon follow, is reported by all the papers as a first indication of railroad recovery.

On February 1st ENAC (Ente Nazionale Trasporti Cose - the Government truck control organization) began functioning. The event was widely discussed, and ENAC's bureaucratic set-up came in for much criticism. Two of Rome's most important trucking firms even went on a one-day protest strike to demonstrate their dislike of the new controls.

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CONFIDENTIAL

N° 11.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S.Army 26 MAR 1945

"D" Section

23rd March, 1945.

N° 11 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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CONFIDENTIAL N° 11.

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

"D" Section 23rd March, 1945.

N° 11 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

As in other cities liberated by the Allies, after an interval which enables other parties to take the lead in organizing their cadres, some of the monarchists in Florence have formed themselves into a group to promote, or at least to preserve, the institution of the monarchy. So far the group does not show the coherence or the organization which characterize a political party but it is carrying out a poll of public opinion to ascertain what portion of it is in favour of monarchy. This activity may have interesting consequences. It is worth noting also that the Fronte Monarchico aims at uniting within its ranks all adherents to the monarchy who may be members of the political parties, but that in the first test case - that of a Christian Democrat who was a founder of the Fronte Monarchico - the political party has called upon its member to sever his connection with the monarchist group and that he will conform to the party directive, while, of course, not sacrificing his convictions as a king's man.

The Congress of the Federation of the Communist Party for Florence province held in Florence on 10, 11 and 12 March appears from reports in the local press to have been a successful gathering. In a report on this Congress by the Communist Barbieri published in the special edition of the Nazione del Popolo of 18th March, the figure of 36,000 is mentioned as being the number of party members in the province. It may be recalled that the figure quoted in N° 2 of these reports of 18th January 1945 which was an approximate estimate obtained from non-Communist sources of the number of Communists in the city of Florence was 4,000.

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An interesting report from an Italian government official about the organizing of assistance to partisans points out that amongst Italians there is a lack of co-ordination and prevalence of personal interests in these efforts. A serious attempt is now being made, however, by representatives of the Ministry for Occupied Italy to put an end to this somewhat chaotic state of affairs.

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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 23rd March 1945

N° 11 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. The Fronte Monarchico.

According to one of its founders, Dr. Fabrizio Boggiano-Pico, the Monarchist Front was started in Florence in early February by himself and a few of his friends. A Provincial Central Committee has been established consisting of:

General Camillo d'Afflitto
Dr. Carlo Roselli
Berado Geddes - who acts as secretary to the Committee
Lt. Col. Paolo Salvadori - orderly officer to Prince Humbert
Dr. Fabrizio Boggiano-Pico
Marchesa Anna Antinori - to represent women Monarchists.

So far only this provicional Committee has been chosen and it acts for the whole of the Florence Province. It is hoped to establish a representation of all the Communes as the movement develops. At present the activities of the Monarchist Front are discreet. They have issued and distributed by hand a stencilled manifesto of their programme. This has also been issued more recently in the form of a handbill (See below). Permission has also been asked for the publication of a booklet with some such title as "Linee programmatiche del Fronte Monarchico". A few members hold meetings in private houses. Perhaps the most fruitful activity is the collection of names of adherents to the movement. The names are collected by circulating copies of the programme and asking people who agree to it to sign a receipt form stating that they agree with the programme of the movement. In this way, says Boggiano-Pico, it will be possible to hold a kind of plebiscite on the Monarchy and after the liberation of all Italy, to present the Government, at the opportune moment, with lists of adherents to the monarchy. When asked by a P.W.B. officer how many names had been collected, Boggiano-Pico would not disclose the number (it has been found normal in Florence for party leaders to withhold information about the strength of their parties). He stated, however, that he believed that it amounted to some thousands. This may be an exaggeration because a P.W.B. officer in conversation with another person closely connected with the Monarchist Front was given a figure of 200.

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Boggiano-Pico said that adherents to the movement come from all classes and he mentioned barbers, carpenters and shop-keepers as being members. In his view the upper classes would be found to be almost wholly in favour of the Monarchy and the middle-class element was producing a greatly increasing number of adherents. He said it would be necessary to carry on active propaganda in favour of the Monarchy among the parties. This could be particularly fruitful among the Liberals and the Christian Democrats. As to funds, Boggiano Pico complained that the Monarchist Front was very short of money.

Dr. Fabrizio Boggiano-Pico is a young and energetic man in his late twenties. During the period of the German occupation he was

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a member of a Christian Democrat band and is said to have been both active and fearless. He comes from an old Genovese family and has connections in industrial circles. His position in the Monarchist Front has been made very difficult by the announcement made in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of March 12th (see Report N° 10 para. 4) that the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democrat Party has decided that a person cannot be a member of the party while adhering to the Monarchist Front. Boggiano-Pico told a P.W.B. officer that he had decided in loyalty to his party to resign from the Monarchist Front, but that this could not alter his sympathies as a monarchist.

The handbill circulated by the Monarchist Front is as follows:

Monarchist Front.
(Central Committee)
PROGRAMME.

The Monarchist Front proposes:

1) To unite in a single front all those who see in a constitutional monarchy freely chosen by the Italian people according to its traditions the only institution fitted to carry out the new democratic resurrection of the country and worthy of the trust and material collaboration of all civilized nations.

2) To carry out the honest and elevated propagation of its own ideas, to strengthen the conviction of the majority that if Italy should change her highest institutions, she would be led fatally towards a new dictatorship.

3) To act within the law opposing itself, however, decisively to any act of dishonesty or violence, which might be effected to the detriment of individual liberty and of the state.

4) To co-ordinate and nourish in that part of Italy still occupied by the Germans the struggle which all the Monarchist forces of the North have been carrying on since 8th September 1943 against the infamous fascist republic.

5) To try to merge all monarchist currents in a single Italian Monarchist Front which by its programme and choice of leaders will give secure guarantees of success.

6) To receive into its ranks all citizens with a right to vote whether or not they belong to the various political parties and independently of any political prejudice.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

2. Christian Democrat Ban on members of the Monarchist Front.

A warning by the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian

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his sympathies as a monarchist.
The handbill circulated by the Monarchist Front is as follows:

Monarchist Front.
(Central Committee)
PROGRAMME.

The Monarchist Front proposes:

1) To unite in a single front all those who see in a constitutional monarchy freely chosen by the Italian people according to its traditions the only institution fitted to carry out the new democratic resurrection of the country and worthy of the trust and material collaboration of all civilized nations.

2) To carry out the honest and elevated propagation of its own ideas, to strengthen the conviction of the majority that if Italy should change her highest institutions, she would be led fatally towards a new dictatorship.

3) To act within the law opposing itself, however, decisively to any act of dishonesty or violence, which might be effected to the detriment of individual liberty and of the state.

4) To co-ordinate and nourish in that part of Italy still occupied by the Germans the struggle which all the monarchist forces of the North have been carrying on since 8th September 1943 against the infamous fascist republic.

5) To try to merge all monarchist currents in a single Italian Monarchist Front which by its programme and choice of leaders will give secure guarantees of success.

6) To receive into its ranks all citizens with a right to vote whether or not they belong to the various political parties and independently of any political prejudice.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

2. Christian Democrat Ban on members of the Monarchist Front.

A warning by the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democrat Party drawing the attention of members of the Party to the deliberation of the National Council of the Party which forbade them to adhere to other movements, was published in paragraph 4 of the last of these Reports (N° 10).

A leading Christian Democrat of Florence, Avv. Piccioni, who has recently been elected to the Central Executive Giunta of the party, explained to a P.W.B. officer the scope of the above-mentioned warning. It was occasioned by the participation in a prominent rôle of a Christian Democrat, Dr. Fabrizio Poggiano-Pico, in the newly formed Monarchist Front. Although, said Avv Piccioni, the warning appeared to discriminate against monarchists,

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the decision of the National Council, of which the warning was a sequel, was a general prohibition to members of the Christian Democrat Party against taking part in other political movements whether republican or monarchist. In fact the Christian Democrat Party had already, some time ago, refused a proposal to take part in a republican concentration or coalition of various republican parties.

3. The Third Provincial Congress of Communist Federation of Florence.

The Congress took place on 10th, 11th, and 12th of March in the Pergola Theatre in Florence. There were present 266 delegates from the city and province representing 77 sections and 36,000 members of the party according to the report inn LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO by the Communist Orazio Barbieri, a member of the Federal Committee. On the stage were seen the entire Federal Committee, three members of the directorate of the Communist Party of Italy, (Pellegrini, Silvati and Berlinguer) and the secretaries of the other Tuscan Federations. A delegation of the Socialist Party was also present.

The Congress opened with the reading of a letter from Togliatti who was unable to attend the Congress. This letter has several interesting passages. In one of them is the suggestion that only the advanced parties in the Government have the confidence of the people and explains the position of the party in the government following the scandalous flight of the war criminal Roatta as being due to a desire to prevent any breach of unity in the country at war for its own freedom. Togliatti made plain, however, that the Communist Party had requested and obtained from the Government the adoption of energetic measures to extirpate fascism and its residues from the body politic and that they made their participation in the Government conditional on the fulfillment of these measures. He asked, in his letter, that the party organizations should watch vigilantly to prevent "torbid elements" from taking advantage of popular discontent to produce situations which would be detrimental to the democratic and anti-fascist forces in Italy.

He recommended a tightening of the bonds which united Communist and Socialist Parties and in a passage of special importance and interest asked party members "to maintain in your province relations of sound collaboration with the Christian Democrat Party, not only in the syndical but in the political field". He told them to strengthen the unity of all anti-fascist parties in the C.L.N. which "remains for us the axis of the political life of the country". It is interesting to note that in the political resolution passed at the conclusion of the Congress meetings, most of the above suggestions were approved.

After Togliatti's letter Giuseppe Rossi made a report on the political activity of the Florentine Federation. There followed reports on the youth movements and the women's organi-

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Amongst other resolutions approved by the Congress there were two of special importance, the first a political one, the second on the party organization.

a) The Political Resolution.

The resolution affirmed that the political conduct of the party had been such as to meet the national exigencies and those of the party itself, that the policy of national unity followed by the Communist Party had been realised through its being in the vanguard of all the sound forces in the fight for national liberation and the extirpation of fascism. The Florentine Federation expressed its will to reinforce the policy of the party which aimed at greater participation in the war, the solutions of the problems of the labouring masses through a policy of national solidarity, epuration of the organisms of national life and their effective transformation to democratic forms. The resolution approved the political attitude of the party directorate following the Roatta incident, confirmed the necessity of an ever increasing collaboration with the Socialists and expressed a wish to maintain and consolidate good relations with the Christian Democrat Party not only in the syndical but also in the political field. Then follows an interesting passage in the resolution which calls for a greater strengthening of the party and a rapid remedy of the deficiencies and lacunae which the Congress has revealed. It calls for great vigilance on the part of the party members in watching the manoeuvres of reactionaries and concludes with sending messages of good will to the army, the partisans and the population of the north, the directorate of the party and comrade Togliatti.

b) The Organizational Resolution.

The fundamental basis of the Party remains the cell. In order to assure syndical uniformity among the cells in the same place of work a co-ordinating committee acting under the Section Committee should be formed. Sex segregation should continue to be the rule where street cells are concerned. In view of the scarcity of cadres, the responsible organs of the party are invited to select suitable persons for appointment to posts of responsibility. It is suggested that a Cadres Section should be set up in each Section. While experience does not show substantial transformation of the Party to be necessary, it is thought that the Sectional Committees should be strengthened and that there should be better liaison between Committees and cells.

4 Action Party Elections.

The Florence Section of the Action Party has just finished holding its elections. As a result, the following members

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4. Action Party Elections.

The Florence Section of the Action Party has just finished holding its elections. As a result, the following members chosen from among industrial workers, farmers, artisans, clerks and intellectuals, now constitute the Direzione Politica of the Party:-

Agoletti Enriquez Enzo, Calamandrei Piero, Campolmi Carlo, Codignola Tristano, Fallaci Edoardo, Fasolo Rita, Furno Carlo, Garbucci Corrado, Bertolino Alberto, Boniforti Luigi, Barile Paolo, Bottiselli Bruno, Felli Giuliano, Levi Carlo, Passagli Aldo, Pieraccini Piero, Ragghianti Carlo Ludovico, Riccioli Ernesto, Turziani Noretta. The first nine of the above mentioned form the Executive Committee, the others the Consultative Committee. Codignola is the Section Secretary and Ragghianti and Barile are President and Vice-President respectively.

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ECONOMIC

5. I.N.C.I.S.A. (Cement Factory) at Incisa (Firenze).

(Interview with Ing. Cesare PELLERI (President), temporary Manager and one of the Company's three owners.)

Construction of the plan was started in 1938. It was intended to manufacture high-resistance "artificial" cement, that is cement made under continual scientific control of the ingredients in order to ensure uniformity and high quality. The war interfered with the completion of the installation of the necessary special machinery, though the lime furnace and the equipment for making ordinary cement were completed. However, as for competitive reasons the company failed to become a member of the Trade Association of the Cement Industry (C.I.L.I. : Consorzio Italiano Leganti Idraulici), it was never given the necessary supply of coal to produce any cement.

The equipment aside from the incomplete installation, today consists of one furnace for making "normal cement", a large Hoffmann type furnace for making hydraulic lime and bricks. The Germans destroyed practically nothing nor did they take anything away. All removable machinery was hidden behind a wall in the air-raid shelter. The building containing the new cement making equipment, was completely closed in by filling doors and windows with brick work. The shed containing a large grinder for making ordinary cement was partly walled in and the equipment deeply covered with soil. The company's old but useful truck was saved by leaving it without wheels upside down in a far corner of the yard, making it look like a wreck.

Production of hydraulic lime, bricks and tiles was begun in September 1944. Until the end of Feb. 1945, 6,000 qls. of lime were produced; 45,000 bricks and several thousand tiles were made by hand. This work was done without the help of electricity. It meant that in the absence of ventilation twice the normal amount of lignite had to be burned to make the lime. It meant that 2 men had to be kept at work all day long, pulling lignite up a steep incline to feed the furnace. As no coal was available, no cement could be made.

AMG Industry Section became interested in the plant because of its potential productive efficiency. Through its

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AMG Industry Section became interested in the plant because of its potential productive efficiency. Through its good offices two tons of iron were supplied to repair minor bomb and artillery damage to the buildings. 72 sq. metres of glass and 80 metres of leather belting were also supplied. AMG also assigned the plant 300 tons of coal. And since Feb. 22nd 150 Kw of electricity have been supplied to be soon increased to 170 Kw.

With a consumption of 4 – 5 tons of coal, 18 tons of lignite and 170 Kw of power, the plant now produces daily: -

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300 qls. of cement
300 " of hydraulic lime
4.500 bricks.

At present the plant employs 90 workers soon to be increased to 115. Wages average 185 lire a day with an upper limit of 220 lire. Through AMG supplementary food rations are furnished the workers (130 grs. of flour, 21 grs. of dry soup a day).

With the exception of a part of the hydraulic lime all production is for the account of AMG. The necessary cash is supplied by banks at 8% interest.

6. New Bread Price.

The substitution of an "economic" price for the hitherto prevailing "political" price of bread, entailing an increase from 5 to 16 lire a kilo, has not, as far as can be ascertained, given rise to excessive comment. It may be that the population of Florence counts the increase as part of the cost of liberation, and in any case the extra charge is absorbed by the indemnity of 95 lire a month decreed in favour of all workers and each member of their families. Moreover, the rise did not come as a surprise and anyhow people were used to paying fancy prices for the extra bread needed to supplement the official ration. Thinking people were also beginning to appreciate that whereas a rise in price would not weigh unduly on the family budget, the continuation of the bread subsidy would do so on the State budget.

7. Conversion from Petrol to Methane.

A new order regarding the change-over from petrol to natural gas (methane) as a medium of propulsion for motor vehicles in the Province of Florence has been issued by AMG. Previously it was ordered that all vehicles up to 10 quintals had to be converted at the rate of fifty a month, but difficulties in the supply of apparatus necessary to run them on gas having arisen, it has now been provided that AMG will from time to time order a certain number of vehicles to be so converted. The owners of the vehicles included in any particular batch will be notified personally to change over to gas within a specified period.

Meanwhile anybody in possession, or who was in possessio

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Meanwhile anybody in possession, or who was in possession before the arrival of the Allied Forces, of apparatus for enabling motor vehicles to run on gas is required to report such possession, or alternatively to show to what use the apparatus has been put, to the Commune of Florence or to C.C.R.R. stations in country districts.

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PUBLIC OPINION

8. Alexander's Address to Italian Soldiers.

Italian officers interviewed by a P.W.B. official concur in the view that Field Marshal Alexander's words to the Italian troops have given considerable satisfaction in military circles. They are taken as an appreciation of the Italian war effort by a fighter whom Italians greatly admire. His praise of the Italian troops even when fighting on the other side, is regarded as very timely owing to the Italian soliders' uncertainty as to whether he was doing right in taking pride in past achievements and sacrifices.

The persons interviewed did not omit to seize the opportunity of pointing out that relations between Allied and Italian Forces would be vastly improved if Italy were granted the status of an Ally. Until this happened, there would still remain a doubt in the mind of the Italian soldier whether the new effort he was called upon to make was worth while. "What are we fighting for, if our sacrifice is not to improve the position of our country in the international field?", or words to that effect, is a thought often expressed by serving soldiers. There is also the much debated question of Italian P/Ws. Practically one out of every five soldiers has a relation in an Allied concentration camp and the knowledge aggravates the feeling of inferiority born of defeat in the field.

9. Mussolini's Radio Speech of 16th March.

Although the recent speech of Mussolini is regarded as the "sproloquio" of a madman who refuses to face facts, his allusion to German secret weapons has produced a certain impression bordering on apprehension. The two dictators have been harping on this string for some time now and their utterances are considered here as being the prelude to the initiation of gas and chemical warfare. The virtual absence of the Luftwaffe in German skies is taken as an indication that planes are being held in reserve, and meanwhile converted, for a general onslaught with new weapons. The words with which Hitler terminated a recent address - "God will forgive me the last twenty four hours of the war" - did not pass unnoticed in Florence.

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10. Press Meeting.

One of the questions asked of A.M.G. officials at this week's Press Meeting in Florence was whether there would be a special issue of foodstuffs for Easter. The reply was in the negative although it was added that the distribution of pasta would be ante-dated so that the population could receive it before Easter.

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In reply to complaints that sugar was being used by cafes and confectioners which might have gone to increase the allowance for children it was stated that the sugar in question must have been bought prior to the liberation of Florence as no supplies has been issued by A.M.G. to such users.

Among the many questions put to A.M.G. officials, that relating to the prices of cloth probably ranked first in importance, as with 2,500 to 6,000 lire a metre being asked for suit and dress lengths the matter is one in which most ordinary citizens have a direct interest. The reply was to the effect that the remedy lay in the hands of the consumers themselves as all they had to do was to report cases of overcharging to the authorities. The prices of cloth, it was explained, were controlled by the Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia and shopkeepers were required to indicate the prices of the various materials exposed for sale. These prices were from 700 to 900 lire a metre and were applicable not only to new production - a million metres of cloth are lying at Prato ready for distribution - but also to existing stocks.

11. V.I.

It is rumoured in Florence that flying bombs launched from the far bank of the Po fell in the countryside round Pistoia on March 17th. The rumour, which has gained wide credence in all circles, has aroused considerable apprehension, as it is feared that these unwelcome attentions will not be confined to Pistoia and that the rest of Tuscany will eventually come in for its share.

12. Independence of Radio Florence.

The Commissione Interna ("shop committee") of Radio Florence has passed a resolution expressing its apprehension in regard to the wholesale dismissals of radio workers from South Italian stations which have come under the jurisdiction of R.A.I. The resolution affirms that the Florence station is perfectly capable of operating as an independent unit and states that it must not be sacrificed on the altar of Roman centralisation.

The desiderata of Radio Florence personnel are supported by the C.T.L.N. and the C.C.L.

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GENERAL

I3. Maternity and Infant Welfare in Florence.

(An interview with the President of the O.N.M.I.)

Maternity and Infant Welfare in Italy was organized in I926 under a National scheme known as "Opera Nazionale Maternità ed Infanzia",(O.N.M.I.) Its primary aim has been to give health and medical assistance to mothers and to children up to about the age of four, with additional material aid in case of need.

In Florence, a city which has always taken particular pride in its welfare organizations, the ONMI carried on under war conditions, and during the period of emergency was able to supply its centres with food from stores expressly built up and hidden from the Nazi-Fascists.

In an interview with a PWB collaborator, the President of the ONMI in Florence, gave the following facts about the work of the Centres:-

Welfare Centres

There are I8 Consulting Centres in Florence, of which I4 are for sick children and 4 for maternity care. Here, patients irrespective of social station, may receive expert advice and treatment free of charge. Food is also distributed at the Centres at a minimum charge for infants under one year, and consists chiefly of milk, cornflour, oatmeal etc. Vitamins were also distributed at one time, but these are at present unobtainable. Their lack is widely felt and requests for them come from doctors in every quarter.

There is also a Crêche for children whose mothers are at work. It is open from 8a.m. to 5;30 p.m. and serves the children with breakfast, mid-day lunch and an afternoon snack.

Food Centres.

Food Centres for Mothers and Infants are run by the ONMI for expectant mothers, nursing mothers up to 7 months, and mothers with children in needy circumstances. They receive one large meal daily of extra bread, soup, meat and vegetables, jam and fruit, for which no coupons are required. If transport were available more fruit and vegetables could be fetched from the countryside which would help to replace some of the vitamins which are lacking.

There are also two Institutes for mothers and children in the town, each equipped with its own Consulting Centre, Food Centre and Crêche.

ONMI also provides for the care of children in the local Homes kept by nuns, where complete assistance is given at very low charges.

Food Problem.

The food problem has been solved largely through the help of the Allied authorities. From 3rd August to 3Ist December, I944 the following quantities were distributed:-

Powdered milk ... 21750 kg.

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Powdered milk		9I5750 kg.
Evaporated milk	tins	8636
Dietetic flour		8256
Vitamins		256 phials (left over from the emergency period)

Various distributions of jam, sugar, semolina and rice.

Owing to the control taken by AMG and SEPRAL, a periodical assignment of fresh milk has been made available, which is extremely valuable for expectant mothers.

During the period of emergency ONMI continued to function

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without interruption, and when it was impossible to serve cooked food fortnightly parcels of food were distributed from the supplies which had been saved.

Mortality.

Immediately after the period of emergency, cases of infantile enteroclitis with symptoms of jaundice were reported. Fortunately the cases were not excessive in number and mortality was not heavy. The disease has now been completely overcome. Diptheria which followed and was traced to the Refugee Centre where a few cases had broken out, reached its height in October with a total of 99 and 81 deaths respectively This too has almost completely disappeared.

Numbers Benefitting.

Approximately 850 persons are examined weekly at the Consulting Centres, of which about 650 receive assistance.

In the Food Centres about 900 meals are provided daily.

I4. Report from the Acting School Inspector of Florence.

The running of the schools during the German occupation was especially obstructed in the I943-I944 scholastic year, on account of the many requisitions of school premises for military purposes- billets for the troops, as hospitals, etc - and also as a result of air-raids. In point of fact, during that period, many schools in important local centres of the province, like Pontassieve, Borgo S. Lorenzo, Figline Valdarno and Certaldo were opened for only a few weeks and then definitely closed because of damage.

The teachers were the same as those now in service, except for those who have been suspended for reasons of epuration or who have fled to the North. Apart from those who are absent on military service or because they were former members of the G.I.L. or because they are on regular leave for private reasons, there are no absentees. Indeed, it is known that, especially in I944 some teachers did all to avoid enlistment and when the emergency period drew near in the summer of the same year hid themselves to escape the Nazi-Fascist combatants. In the same year, a few cases of open revolt against Nazi-Fascism occurred, as at the Saffi school, which was picketed for a long time.

Much scientific and educational equipment was lost or destroyed but there was also a large quantity which was put in a safe place and hidden(to the great personal danger of many a headmaster or teacher) in order to save it from German looting.

The alterations in the curriculum of the elementary and secondary schools are in accordance with the official programmes approved by the A.C and already circulated to the schools.

The present condition of the schools can be considered satisfactory in Florence city and good in the province, although there are many schools which are occupied for military purposes, as can be seen by the statistics attached. Nevertheless, it can be said that nearly all, with the exception of a very small

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which followed and was traced to the Refugee Centre where a few cases had broken out, reached its height in October with a total of 99 and 81 deaths respectively This too has almost completely disappeared.

Numbers Benefitting.

Approximately 850 persons are examined weekly at the Consulting Centres, of which about 650 receive assistance.

In the Food Centres about 900 meals are provided daily.

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The following are some figures, which while not absolutely exact, give a good general picture:-

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Figures of the opening of State Schools in Florence and Province:-

	Kinder-garten	Ele-mentary	Occupa-tional.	Inter-mediate Schools	Ginnasi, Licei Institutes
Total Number of schools.	I6.	597	2I	7	I8
Number of schools open.	I0	466	I5	7	18
Normal atten-dance.	827	58765	5275	3797	6080
Present Atten-dance.	406	44349	367I	3318	4843
Teachers on permanent Staff	26	20I3	I58	I48	234
Teachers actually on duty.	26	I87I	266	204	403

Condition of the school buildings:-

	Elementary Buil-ding	Rooms	Occupational Buil-ding	Rooms	Intermediary Buil-ding	Rooms	Ginnasi, Licei Buil-ding	Rooms
Normal Total number	597	I948	2I	I89	7	II7	I8	33I
Total number open	465	1098	I5	99	7	66	I8	I84
Occupied by the Allies.	77	466	4	22	1	I2	8	=
Occupied by the Carabinieri	I	I	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by the Italian Army	4	27	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	39	9I	3	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Firms or Parties	2	4	1	=	1	25	1	20
Awaiting to be disinfected	I35	858	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting minor repairs	I59	34I	5	43	4	24	II	I26
Seriously damaged	60	23I	3	32	=	=	=	=
Destroyed	28	I29	3	32	=	=	=	=
Not in use for other reasons	9	I7	4	=	=	=	=	=

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of schools.	IO	466	I5	?	I0
Number of schools open.	827	58765	5275	3797	6080
Normal attendance.	406	44349	3671	3318	4843
Present Attendance.					
Teachers on permanent Staff	26	2013	I58	I48	234
Teachers actually on duty.	26	I871	266	204	403

Condition of the school buildings:-

	Elementary Building	Elementary Rooms	Occupational Building	Occupational Rooms	Intermediary Building	Intermediary Rooms	Ginnasi, Licei Building	Ginnasi, Licei Rooms
Normal Total number	597	I948	2I	I89	7	II7	I8	33I
Total number open	465	1098	I5	99	7	66	I8	I84
Occupied by the Allies.	77	466	4	22	1	I2	8	=
Occupied by the Carabinieri	I	I	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by the Italian Army	4	27	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	39	9I	3	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Firms or Parties	2	4	1	=	1	25	1	20
Awaiting to be disinfected	I35	858	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting minor repairs	I59	34I	5	43	4	24	II	I26
Seriously damaged	60	23I	3	32	=	=	=	=
Destroyed	28	I29	3	32	=	=	=	=
Not in use for other reasons	9	I7	4	=	=	=	=	=
Conditions not known	29	42	=	=	=	=	=	=

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Figure on the opening of private and quasi-state schools in Florence and Province.

	Kinder-garten	Ele-mentary	Occupational	Inter-mediary	Ginnasi Licei
Total Number	I69	I53	6	43	=
Number of Schools opened	I38	I03	6	38	=
Normal Attendance	I0804	8867	43I	6282	=
Actual attendence	8734	7423	436	5I50	=
Teachers on permanent Staff	=	=	=	=	=
Teachers on duty	24I	237	54	5I8	=

N.B. These schools are privately run but on the State pattern.

Condition of the school buildings:-

	Elementary Build-ing	Rooms	Occupational Build-ing	Rooms	Intermediary Build-ing	Rooms	Ginnasi, Licei Build-ing	Rooms
Normal Total number	140	=	6	27	43	562	=	=
Total number open	110	=	6	25	38	5I8	=	=
Occupied by the Allies	=	=	=	=	3	=	=	=
Occupied by the Italian Army	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by the Carabinieri	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	=	=	1	=	3	=	=	=
Occupied by Firms or Parties	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting disin-fection	4	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting minor repairs	6	=	1	=	12	=	=	=
Seriously damaged	1	=	1	=	2	=	=	=
Destroyed	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Not in usefor other reasons	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

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Number of Schools opened	I38	I03	6	38	=
Normal Attendance	I0804	8867	43I	6282	=
Actual attendence	8734	7423	436	5I50	=
Teachers on permanent Staff	=	=	=	=	=
Teachers on duty	24I	237	54	5I8	=

N.B. These schools are privately run but on the State pattern.

Condition of the school buildings:-

	Elementary Buil- ding	Rooms	Occupational Buil- ding	Rooms	Intermediary Buil- ding	Rooms	Ginnasi, Licei Buil- ding	Rooms
Normal Total number	140	=	6	27	43	562	=	=
Total number open	110	=	6	25	38	5I8	=	=
Occupied by the Allies	=	=	=	=	3	=	=	=
Occupied by the Italian Army	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by the Carabinieri	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	=	=	1	=	3	=	=	=
Occupied by Firms or Parties	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting disin- fection	4	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting minor repairs	6	=	1	=	12	=	=	=
Seriously damaged	1	=	1	=	2	=	=	=
Destroyed	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Not in usefor other reasons	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Conditions not known	2I	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

15 Aid for the Devasted Regions.

A vigourous drive is being made inb Florence in aid of the people of the devastated regions. A Committee has been formed under the presidency of Avv. Fessombroni who defined the plan for the systematic collection of clothes, blankets and money throughout the city at a meeting at the Supercinema on March 9th.

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In his appeal the president stressed particularly the plight of the villages along the front and the distress in the nearby town of Pisa, Leghorn, Pontedera, Pontassieve and Poggibonsi.

Collections in the different zones of the city began on March I5th. Groups of volunteer workers with trucks and other vehicles are working in different quarters of the town daily, and results are exceeding all expectations. It is worthy of note that the response is more ready and generous from the poorer streets: the popular quarter of Santa Croce, for example, has given I50,000 lire and there have been many touching instances of sacrifice on the part of those who have very little to give. Men confined in the city gaol heard of the collection and spontaneously contributed 8000 lire.

In addition to house to house collections, subscriptions are open in banks and other public centres; special performances and entertainments are being organized, and owners of windows overlooking the Cathedral square have placed them at the disposal of the Committee to be let for the traditional Easter Eve ceremony of the "Scoppio del Carro."

Up to 2Ist March, contributions in money have reached 1,052930 lire.

The press and the Allies are cooperating in the drive.

16. Fascists ever.

The other day a P.WB. Italian collaborator was stopped by two children who begged him with tears in their eyes to escort them out of reach of a lad who was throwing stones at them. Upon being asked the reason for this conduct, the stone-thrower, who could not have been more than 8 years old, answered that the other two children had called him a fascist. Laughingly the P.W.B. collaborator asked if this was so and received the following reply: "Why of course I am, and I'm not alone. There are many of us as you'll learn one of these days."

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Up to 21st March, contributions in money have reached 1,052930 lire.

The press and the Allies are cooperating in the drive.

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APPENDIX I.

THE PARTISAN QUESTION.

A Practical Survey and Plan for Organised Assistance by the Ministry of Occupied Italy.

The following survey was supplied by an Italian Government official in close touch with the Minister for Occupied Italy:

The question of the Partisans should be examined from three aspects:-

a) Ex-Partisans resident in territory controlled by the Italian government.

b) Partisans resident in German-Occupied territory.

c) Partisans resident in territory which is liberated but still under Allied military control.

In the first instance, the transfer of powers from AMG to the Italian government should have already resulted in the absorption of these Partisans into civilian or military life.

The second is a matter of politico-military regularisation which calls for careful examination and execution in accordance with the opinion of the government and the course of the war.

The third is of great importance for this report in that it should automatically solve the first problem and contribute largely towards solving the second.

It is reasonable therefore to conclude that a solution of the Partisan problem in territories still administered by the Allied military authorities could have a decisive influence on the conduct of the war as well as on Italian politics, both at home and abroad. For whether the Partisans, once in liberated territory, become an active orderly element or a passive disorderly one, will depend entirely on a good organisation to meet their needs.

This problem deserves the serious attention of the Allied and Italian governments.

Assistance given to date

Everyone takes a certain amount of interest in the Partisans, but no one tackles the problem radically.

All cultural and political associations, most bodies in fact, include assistance to the Partisans among their activities. The result is a plethora of different aid groups competing and often conflicting with each other, none of which will ever succeed in improving the situation as a whole.

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All cultural and political associations, most bodies in fact, include assistance to the Partisans among their activities. The result is a plethora of different aid groups competing and often conflicting with each other, none of which will ever succeed in improving the situation as a whole.

For example, assistance to the Partisans was first started by the C.T.L.N. and, directly or through the Tuscan Military Command, was very active. It has gradually declined and is now almost negligible.

Cardinal Elia DALLA COSTA, Archbishop of Florence, personally or through his clergy, gave considerable assistence at first, but this too has become little more than occasional and sporadic.

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Every party of the Right, Centre or Left started to help the Partisans, but with the sole object of proselytizing. There are flagrant cases of aid given only to those inscribed in the parties, and shameful cases of exploitation of the dead and wounded for political ends.

The Italian military authorities have also attempted to head assistance groups, but have met with as little success as the attempts of the 210th Division and others.

The Patriot Department, which was established at the Prefetture and emanated directly from the Government has barely kept its head above water and is now dying without honour or glory.

The Prefect himself, with the help of the city authorities has tried as far as possible to provide aid, and the Province has assigned various sums to the Partisans' Aid Fund.

The Commune, after a somewhat chaotic system of aid, has now taken the sensible line of considering the Partisans as refugees and evacuees and gives them a daily subsidy.

All these efforts however are inspired less by the groups themselves than by their heads who, through their efforts, hope to impress those likely to be prominent in the future political, economic and military life of the country. In the same category are men and women, particularly of the aristocracy, who have promoted assistance by individual effort.

The Unione delle Donne Italiane, though lacking coordination, has done good work, especially in organizing a centre for receiving and distributing clothes.

Side by side with these efforts, other so-called Partisan aid groups have sprung up, such as the Movimento Partigiani, headed by the Comando Superiore Partigiani - an importation from Rome and representing personal interests more than anything else; the Associazione Partigiani d'Italia, an honest attempt on the government's part to gather the Partisans into a single association which would defend their interests.

Broadly speaking, aid is limited to gifts of money, cigarettes, clothing and words of encouragement. The complete lack of organization and coordination, while benefiting the ne'er-do-wells who go the round of the aid centres getting money or clothes which they immediately sell, creates dissatisfaction and fi-

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Broadly speaking, aid is limited to gifts of money, cigarettes, clothing and words of encouragement. The complete lack of organization and coordination, while benefiting the ne'er-do-wells who go the round of the aid centres getting money or clothes which they immediately sell, creates dissatisfaction and disillusionment among genuine and honest Partisans. The Allies are aware of this. The result is a general lack of confidence on their part in the Italian people's ability to recuperate, one proof of which is the diffidence with which they give their approval - approval so necessary at this time - to any kind of

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effort in connection with the Partisans. The Allies' confidence must be regained. They must see that there are signs of recovery. This is work for the Ministry of Occupied Italy. First and foremost a radical change of system with a centralization of pro-Patriot assistance is needed.

To achieve this the following suggestions are submitted:-

1) A distinction to be made in territories under Allied Military Government between the question of a) Partisans in the front lines, b) Partisans in the rear and towns. The first is essentially a military problem and should be considered as such; the second, though not purely a military problem, should be examined and solved entirely with the unconditional aid of the Allied Military Government. Much will depend on results achieved in this field as to future possibilities of cooperation in the front lines.

2) The various aid centres to be given a sound financial basis: contributions to be fixed by the Ministry, funds, food, clothing, medical supplies to be centralized and every effort made to ensure distribution.

3) Men appointed to branch offices to be chosen for their capacity for honest loyal work and for gaining Allied sympathy.

The new organization must hinge on these three points: the result should be a strengthening of the powers of the Ministry of Occupied Italy and so, of Italy as a whole.

PLAN

MINISTRY OF OCCUPIED ITALY

provincial commissions

LIAISON CENTRE

COLLECTING CENTRE
5TH ALLIED ARMY

hospitals
convalescent homes
enrolment in army

COLLECTING CENTRE
8 TH ALLIED ARMY

hospitals
convalescent homes
enrolment in army

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PLAN

MINISTRY OF OCCUPIED ITALY

| p r o v i n c i a l | c o m m i s s i o n s |

LIAISON CENTRE

COLLECTING CENTRE
5TH ALLIED ARMY

hospitals
convalescent homes
enrolment in army
transfer to work
return home

COLLECTING CENTRE
8 TH ALLIED ARMY

hospitals
convalescent homes
enrolment in army
transfer to work
return home

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Explanatory notes.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONS

A Provincial Commission to be set up in every liberated province under A.M.G., consisting of:

President - an official of the Ministry of Occupied Italy
Members - a representative of the Prefettura
" " " A.M.G.
" " " C.L.N.
" " " Deputazione Provinciale
" " " Ass. Naz. Partigiani d'Italia
" " " Unione delle Donne Italiane

Duties

1) Set up immediately Ass. Naz. Partigiani d'Italia.
2) Centralize funds, clothes, medical supplies etc., in each province.
3) Promote aid of all kinds, and give emergency help to Partisans sent from Collecting Centres and in hospitals and convalescent homes in their own province.
4) Arrange with C.G.L., Ass. Industriali; Ass. Commercianti; Allied offices, state and commune offices etc., for the transfer to work of Partisans discharged from Collecting Centres.
5) Contact Liaison Centres for distribution of funds, clothing etc., according to needs.
6) Afford assistance to families of fallen Patriots in their own province, or temporarily resident there.

The above to be carried out during period of administration by A.M.G., at the end of which the Provincial Commission to form part of the Commissariato Naz. Patrioti and Reduci di Guerra, and the President (Ministry official) to be assigned fresh duties by Liaison Centre.

LIAISON CENTRE (one Centre for the 5th and 8th Allied Armies)

To be set up where expedient and mobile with the front, consisting of: Head - official of the Ministry of Occupied Italy; and 42 members - officials available for Provincial Commissions and inspecting and administrative work for the Liaison Centre (subordinate personnel).

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President - an official of the Ministry of Occupied Italy
Members - a representative of the Prefettura
" " " A.M.G.
" " " C.L.N.
" " " Deputazione Provinciale
" " " Ass. Naz. Partigiani d'Italia
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Duties.

Collect from Provincial Commissions all material needed for distribution to Collecting Centres; keep in touch with Allies, National Army, Ministry of Occupied Italy and Provincial Com-

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missions; keep in communication and control of Collecting Centres; file personal particulars of Partisans; assist Partisans in zones under A.M.G., estimate family needs of fallen patriots; report on work accomplished to Ministry of Occupied Italy; prepare ground for organized assistance in zones to be liberated, reporting details to Ministry; inform Partisans fighting beyond the lines of what to do in liberated zone and provision made for them.

COLLECTING CENTRES - one for each Allied Army.

To be set up where expedient and mobile with front, consisting of: Commandant; Vice-Commandant (Allied officer); medical officer; employee for financial assistance; National Army officer for enrolment; official for transfer to civilian employment; employee for measures for return of Partisans to their homes.

The Collecting Centres to be as comfortable as possible - preferably in large requisitioned buildings - and provide food, lodging, clothing, medical aid, recreation. Patriots to remain 14 days. On arrival each to receive a sum to be fixed by Ministry of Occupied Italy; the mess to be provided free or at a minimum charge. The Centres to arrange to send Partisans to: hospitals, convalescent homes, National Army, civilian employment or their homes. Arrangements for mess and lodging to remain fixed, the rest of the organization to be mobile with the front.

Equipment: beds, 3 blankets per person; 2 sheets per person; 1 pillow and case per person; abundant clothing; mobile kitchen; wash-basins; bath, obligatory once a day; well-kept lavatories; mobile first-aid apparatus; motor-ambulance; cine-camera; folding theatrical stage; cars and lorries for commanding officer and officers.

Such material to be calculated according to receiving capacity of the Centres, and all equipment to be collected from Collecting Centres, Prov. Commissions, National Army, Allies, Italian Red Cross and American Red Cross.

IDENTITY BOOKS.

Each Partisan on crossing the lines to receive an identity book from an official of the Ministry stationed with first line Allied units. The book to consist of: 1st page: surname and name; names of parents; date and place of birth; present ad-

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COLLECTING CENTRES - one for each Allied Army.

To be set up where expedient and mobile with front, consisting of: Commandant; Vice-Commandant (Allied officer); medical officer; employee for financial assistance; National Army officer for enrolment; official for transfer to civilian employment; employee for measures for return of Partisans to their homes.

The Collecting Centres to be as comfortable as possible - preferably in large requisitioned buildings - and provide food, lodging, clothing, medical aid, recreation. Patriots to remain 14 days. On arrival each to receive a sum to be fixed by Ministry of Occupied Italy; the mess to be provided free or at a minimum charge. The Centres to arrange to send Partisans to: hospitals, convalescent homes, National Army, civilian employment or their homes. Arrangements for mess and lodging to remain fixed, the rest of the organization to be mobile with the front.

Equipment: beds, 3 blankets per person; 2 sheets per person; 1 pillow and case per person; abundant clothing; mobile kitchen; wash-basins; bath, obligatory once a day; well-kept lavatories; mobile first-aid apparatus; motor-ambulance; cine-camera; folding theatrical stage; cars and lorries for commanding officer and officers.

Such material to be calculated according to receiving capacity of the Centres, and all equipment to be collected from Collecting Centres, Prov. Commissions, National Army, Allies, Italian Red Cross and American Red Cross.

IDENTITY BOOKS.

Each Partisan on crossing the lines to receive an identity book from an official of the Ministry stationed with first line Allied units. The book to consist of: 1st page: surname and name; names of parents; date and place of birth; present address; profession or trade; conditions of family; group to which he belongs. 2nd page: dates of arrival at and departure from first line Allied Command; destination; provision given by Allied Command; 3rd and 4th pages: provision given by Ministry and its branches. The book only valid for: Collecting

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Centres, Prov. Commissions and groups depending from them, hospitals and convalescent homes, employers, C.G.L. and similar associations, Commissariato Naz. Patrioti and Reduci di guerra, Allied Commands for travelling orders to return home. The book ceases to be valid on cessation of aid and return of Partisan to civilian or military life. Partisans not furnished with the book to be considered either as not authentic, or to have crossed the lines uncontrolled and are therefore to be sent back to the Allied authorities to apply for assistance and identification in the approved way.

The foregoing scheme is drawn up with the sole object of facilitating the workings of the assistance groups of the Ministry, and contacts between the Centres and districts, particularly in view of the fact that shortly over 100,000 Partisans may be requiring care and guidance. On the eve of liberation the Ministry should be in a position to cope with the fluid situation and direct the work of coordination behind the front lines. The Liaison Centre is directly responsible to Rome, its function being to form a centre of active assistance in Occupied Italy, and an organization ready to carry out the directives of the Under-Secretary of State when the time comes.

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APPENDIX II

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES

The biographical details of one of the most important men among the Christian Democrats of Tuscany were not available when those for other members of this party were given in Report No. 8. His name is ATTILIO PICCIONI and the following is the information it has been possible to obtain on him:

PICCIONI was born at Rieti 14th June 1892, became a law graduate at the University of Turin in 1916; fought in the 1915-18 war as an officer of the bersaglieri and then as a pilot-officer in the air force. After the war he busied himself with politics in the Partito Popolare in Turin - which was the cradle of the movement headed by Piero Gobetti.

He was a member of the Consiglio Nazionale del Partito until it was dissolved, was communal assessor (assessore comunale), he wrote political articles in many papers and magazines. He was editor of the paper IL PENSIERO DEL POPOLO through which he fought against Fascism until 1925, when press liberty was suppressed, and was a candidate for the Partito Popolare at the last elections.

Fascist persecution became too strong for him and he fled to Tuscany where he lived during the fascist regime, keeping up liaison with members of the Partito Popolare of Rome and the whole of Italy.

He took part in the clandestine movement of Christian Democracy even during the fascist regime; after the 25th July 1943, he became Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party in Florence. After the 8th September, while hiding he contributed very actively to the clandestine movement, and dictated the political writings of the party.

After the liberation of Florence he became a member of the C.T.L.N. and still holds this position. He was named political Secretary of the Florentine Section, a member of the National Council of the Christian Democrats; now he is a member of the Central Direction of this party. He has published various political articles.

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CONFIDENTIAL N° 11.

Psychological Warfare Branch
Headquarters P.W.B. 15th Army Group 27 MAR
P.W.B. Unit N° 14, APO 512 U.S.Army

"D" Section 23rd March, 1945.

N° 11 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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N.B. Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.

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CONFIDENTIAL N° 11.

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

"D" Section 23rd March, 1945.

N° 11 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

As in other cities liberated by the Allies, after an interval which enables other parties to take the lead in organizing their cadres, some of the monarchists in Florence have formed themselves into a group to promote, or at least to preserve, the institution of the monarchy. So far the group does not show the coherence or the organization which characterize a political party but it is carrying out a poll of public opinion to ascertain what portion of it is in favour of monarchy. This activity may have interesting consequences. It is worth noting also that the Fronte Monarchico aims at uniting within its ranks all adherents to the monarchy who may be members of the political parties, but that in the first test case - that of a Christian Democrat who was a founder of the Fronte Monarchico - the political party has called upon its member to sever his connection with the monarchist group and that he will conform to the party directive, while, of course, not sacrificing his convictions as a king's man.

The Congress of the Federation of the Communist Party for Florence province held in Florence on 10, 11 and 12 March appears from reports in the local press to have been a successful gathering. In a report on this Congress by the Communist Barbieri published in the special edition of the Nazione del Popolo of 18th March, the figure of 36,000 is mentioned as being the number of party members in the province. It may be recalled that the figure quoted in N° 2 of these reports of 18th January 1945 which was an approximate estimate obtained from non-Communist sources of the number of Communists in the city of Florence was 4,000.

An interesting report from an Italian government official about the organising of assistance to partisans points out that

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An interesting report from an Italian government official about the organizing of assistance to partisans points out that amongst Italians there is a lack of co-ordination and prevalence of personal interests in these efforts. A serious attempt is now being made, however, by representatives of the Ministry for Occupied Italy to put an end to this somewhat chaotic state of affairs.

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CONFIDENTIAL N° II

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

"D" Section 25th March 1945

N° 11 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. The Fronte Monarchico.

According to one of its founders, Dr. Fabrizio Boggiano Pico, the Monarchist Front was started in Florence in early February by himself and a few of his friends. A Provincial Central Committee has been established consisting of:

General Camillo d'Afflitto
Dr. Carlo Roselli
Derado Geddes - who acts as secretary to the Committee
Lt. Col. Paolo Salvadori - orderly officer to Prince Umber
Dr. Fabrizio Boggiano-Pico
Marchesa Anna Antinori - to represent women Monarchists.

So far only this provisional Committee has been chosen and it acts for the whole of the Florence Province. It is hoped to establish a representation of all the Communes as the movement develops. At present the activities of the Monarchist Front are discreet. They have issued and distributed by hand a stencilled manifesto of their programme. This has also been issued more recently in the form of a handbill (See below). Permission has also been asked for the publication of a booklet with some such title as "Linee programmatiche del Fronte Monarchico". A few members hold meetings in private houses. Perhaps the most fruitful activity is the collection of names of adherents to the movement. The names are collected by circulating copies of the programme and asking people who agree to it to sign a receipt form stating that they agree with the programme of the movement. In this way, says Boggiano-Pico, it will be possible to hold a kind of plebiscite on the Monarchy and after the liberation of all Italy, to present the Government, at the opportune moment, with lists of adherents to the monarchy. When asked by a P.W.B. officer how many names had been collected, Boggiano-Pico would not disclose the number (it has been found normal in Florence for party leaders to withhold information about the strength of their parties). He stated, however, that he believed that it amounted to some thousand. This may be an exaggeration because a P.W.B. officer in conversation with another person closely connected with the Monarchist Front was given a figure of 200.

Boggiano-Pico said that adherents to the movement come from

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Boggiano-Pico said that adherents to the movement come from all classes and he mentioned barbers, carpenters and shop-keepers as being members. In his view the upper classes would be found to be almost wholly in favour of the Monarchy and the middle-class element was producing a greatly increasing number of adherents. He said it would be necessary to carry on active propaganda in favour of the Monarchy among the parties. This could be particularly fruitful among the Liberals and the Christian Democrats. As to funds, Boggiano Pico complained that the Monarchist Front was very short of money.

Dr. Fabrizio Boggiano-Pico is a young and energetic man in his late twenties. During the period of the German occupation he was

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a member of a Christian Democrat band and is said to have been both active and fearless. He comes from an old Genovese family and has connections in industrial circles. His position in the Monarchist Front has been made very difficult by the announcement made in the MATTINO DEL POPOLO of March 12th (see Report N° 10 para 1) that the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democrat Party has decided that a person cannot be a member of the party while adhering to the Monarchist Front. Boggiano-Pico told a P.W.B. officer that he had decided in loyalty to his party to resign from the Monarchist Front, but that this could not alter his sympathies as a monarchist.

The handbill circulated by the Monarchist Front is as follows:

Monarchist Front.
(Central Committee)
PROCIDA.

The Monarchist Front proposes:

1) To unite in a single front all those who see in a constitutional monarchy freely chosen by the Italian people according to its traditions the only institution fitted to carry out the new democratic resurrection of the country and worthy of the trust and material collaboration of all civilized nations.

2) To carry out the honest and elevated propagation of its own ideas, to strengthen the conviction of the majority that if Italy should change her highest institutions, she would be led fatally towards a new dictatorship.

3) To act within the law opposing itself, however, decisively to any act of dishonesty or violence, which might be effected to the detriment of individual liberty and of the state.

4) To co-ordinate and nourish in that part of Italy still occupied by the Germans the struggle which all the Monarchist forces of the North have been carrying on since 8th September 1943 against the infamous fascist republic.

5) To try to merge all monarchist currents in a single Italian Monarchist Front which by its programme and choice of leaders will give secure guarantees of success.

6) To receive into its ranks all citizens with a right to vote whether or not they belong to the various political parties and independently of any political prejudice.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

2. Christian Democrat Ban on members of the Monarchist Front.

A warning by the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democrat Party drawing the attention of members of the Party to

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The handbill circulated by the Monarchist Front is as follows:

Monarchist Front.
(Central Committee)
PROGRAMME.

The Monarchist Front proposes:

1) To unite in a single front all those who see in a constitutional monarchy freely chosen by the Italian people according to its traditions the only institution fitted to carry out the new democratic resurrection of the country and worthy of the trust and material collaboration of all civilized nations.

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THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

2. Christian Democrat Ban on members of the Monarchist Front.

A warning by the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democrat Party drawing the attention of members of the Party to the deliberation of the National Council of the Party which forbade them to adhere to other movements, was published in paragraph 4 of the last of these Reports (No 10).

A leading Christian Democrat of Florence, Avv. Piccioni, who has recently been elected to the Central Executive Giunta of the party, explained to a P.W.B. officer the scope of the above-mentioned warning. It was occasioned by the participation in a prominent rôle of a Christian Democrat, Dr. Fabrizio Maggiano-Pico, in the newly formed Monarchist Front. Although, said Avv. Piccioni, the warning appeared to discriminate against monarchists,

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the decision of the National Council, of which the warning was a sequel, was a general prohibition to members of the Christian Democrat Party against taking part in other political movements whether republican or monarchist. In fact the Christian Democrat Party had already, some time ago, refused a proposal to take part in a republican concentration or coalition of various republican parties.

3. The Third Provincial Congress of Communist Federation of Florence.

The Congress took place on 10th, 11th, and 12th of March in the Pergola Theatre in Florence. There were present 266 delegat s from the city and province representing 77 sections and 36,000 members of the party according to the report inn LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO by the Communist Orazio Barbieri, a member of the Federal Committee. On the stage were seen the entire Federal Committee, three members of the directorate of the Communist Party of Italy, (Pellegrini, Silvati and Berlinguer) and the secretaries of the other Tuscan Federations. A delegation of the Socialist Party was also present.

The Congress opened with the reading of a letter from Togliatti who was unable to attend the Congress. This letter has several interesting passages. In one of them is the suggestion that only the advanced parties in the Government have the confidence of the people and explains the position of the party in the government following the scandalous flight of the war criminal Roatta -- as being due to a desire to prevent any breach of unity in the country at war for its own freedom. Togliatti made plain, however, that the Communist Party had requested and obtained from the Government the adoption of energetic measures to extirpate fascism and its residues from the body politic and that they made their participation in the Government conditional on the fulfillment of these measures. He asked, in his letter, that the party organizations should watch vigilantly to prevent "torbid elements" from taking advantage of popular discontent to produce situations which would be detrimental to the democratic and anti-fascist forces in Italy.

He recommended a tightening of the bonds which united Communist and Socialist Parties and in a passage of special importance and interest asked party members "to maintain in your province relations of sound collaboration with the Christian Democrat Party, not only in the syndical but in the political field". He told them to strengthen the unity of all anti-fascist parties in the C.L.N. which "remains for us the axis of the political life of the country". It is interesting to note that in the political resolution passed at the conclusion of the Congress meetings, most of the above suggestions were approved.

After Togliatti's letter Giuseppe Rossi made a report on the political activity of the Florentine Federation. There

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Amongst other resolutions approved by the Congress there were two of special importance, the first a political one, the second on the party organization.

a) The Political Resolution.

The resolution affirmed that the political conduct of the party had been such as to meet the national exigencies and those of the party itself; that the policy of national unity followed by the Communist Party had been realised through its being in the vanguard of all the sound forces in the fight for national liberation and the extirpation of fascism. The Florentine Federation expressed its will to reinforce the policy of the party which aimed at greater participation in the war, the solutions of the problems of the labouring masses through a policy of national solidarity, epuration of the organisms of national life and their effective transformation to democratic forms. The resolution approved the political attitude of the party directorate following the Roatta incident, confirmed the necessity of an ever increasing collaboration with the Socialists and expressed a wish to maintain and consolidate good relations with the Christian Democrat Party not only in the syndical but also in the political field. Then follows an interesting passage in the resolution which calls for a greater strengthening of the party and a rapid remedy of the deficiencies and lacunae which the Congress has revealed. It calls for great vigilance on the part of the party members in watching the manoeuvres of reactionaries and concludes with sending messages of good will to the army, the partisans and the population of the north, the directorate of the party and comrade Togliatti.

b) The Organizational Resolution.

The fundamental basis of the Party remains the cell. In order to assure syndical uniformity among the cells in the same place of work a co ordinating committee acting under the Section Committee should be formed. Sex segregation should continue to be the rule where street cells are concerned. In view of the scarcity of cadres, the responsible organs of the party are invited to select suitable persons for appointment to posts of responsibility. It is suggested that a Cadres Section should be set up in each Section. While experience does not show substantial transformation of the Party to be necessary, it is thought that the Sectional Committees should be strengthened and that there should be better liaison between Committees and cells.

4. Action Party Elections.

The Florence Section of the Action Party has just finished holding its elections. As a result, the following members chosen from among industrial workers, farmers, artisans, clerks

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vanguard of all the sound forces in the fight for national liberation and the extirpation of fascism. The Florentine Federation expressed its will to reinforce the policy of the party which aimed at greater participation in the war, the solutions of the problems of the labouring masses through a policy of national solidarity, epuration of the organisms of national life and their effective transformation to democratic forms. The resolution approved the political attitude of the party directorate following the Roatta incident, confirmed the necessity of an ever increasing collaboration with the Socialists and expressed a wish to maintain and consolidate good relations with the Christian Democrat Party not only in the syndical but also in the political field. Then follows an interesting passage in the resolution which calls for a greater strengthening of the party and a rapid remedy of the deficiencies and lacunae which the Congress has revealed. It calls for great vigilance on the part of the party members in watching the manoeuvres of reactionaries and concludes with sending messages of good will to the army, the partisans and the population of the north, the directorate of the party and comrade Togliatti.

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4. Action Party Elections.

The Florence Section of the Action Party has just finished holding its elections. As a result, the following members chosen from among industrial workers, farmers, artisans, clerks and intellectuals, now constitute the Direzione Politica of the Party:-

Agnoletti Enrique, Enzo, Calamandrei Piero, Campolmi Carlo, Codignola Tristano, Fallaci Edoardo, Fasola Rita, Furno Carlo, Garbacci Corrado, Bertolino Alberto, Boniforti Luigi, Barile Paolo, Botticelli Bruno, Felli Giuliano, Levi Carlo, Passagli Aldo Pieraccini Piero, Ragghianti Carlo Ludovico, Riccioli Ernesto, Turziani Noretta. The first nine of the above mentioned form the Executive Committee, the others the Consultative Committee. Codignola is the Section Secretary and Ragghianti and Barile are President and Vice-President respectively.

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ECONOMIC

5. I.N.C.I.S.A. (Cement Factory) at Incisa (Firenze).

(Interview with Ing. Cesare PELLERI (President), temporary Manager and one of the Company's three owners.)

Construction of the plan was started in 1938. It was intended to manufacture high-resistance "artificial" cement, that is cement made under continual scientific control of the ingredients in order to ensure uniformity and high quality. The war interfered with the completion of the installation of the necessary special machinery, though the lime furnace and the equipment for making ordinary cement were completed. However, as for competitive reasons the company failed to become a member of the Trade Association of the Cement Industry (C.I.L.I. : Consorzio Italiano Leganti Idraulici), it was never given the necessary supply of coal to produce any cement.

The equipment aside from the incomplete installation, today consists of one furnace for making "normal cement", a large Hoffmann type furnace for making hydraulic lime and bricks. The Germans destroyed practically nothing nor did they take anything away. All removable machinery was hidden behind a wall in the air-raid shelter. The building containing the new cement making equipment, was completely closed in by filling doors and windows with brick work. The shed containing a large grinder for making ordinary cement was partly walled in and the equipment deeply covered with soil. The company's old but useful truck was saved by leaving it without wheels upside down in a far corner of the yard, making it look like a wreck.

Production of hydraulic lime, bricks and tiles was begun in September 1944. Until the end of Feb. 1945, 6,000 qls. of lime were produced; 45,000 bricks and several thousand tiles were made by hand. This work was done without the help of electricity. It meant that in the absence of ventilation twice the normal amount of lignite had to be burned to make the lime. It meant that 2 men had to be kept at work all day long, pulling lignite up a steep incline to feed the furnace. As no coal was available, no cement could be made.

AMG Industry Section became interested in the plant because of its potential productive efficiency. Through its

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(...the Company's three owners.)

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AMG Industry Section became interested in the plant because of its potential productive efficiency. Through its good offices two tons of iron were supplied to repair minor bomb and artillery damage to the buildings. 72 sq. metres of glass and 80 metres of leather belting were also supplied. AMG also assigned the plant 300 tons of coal. And since Feb. 22nd 150 Kw of electricity have been supplied to be soon increased to 170 Kw.

With a consumption of 4 - 5 tons of coal, 18 tons of lignite and 170 Kw of power, the plant now produces daily:

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300 qls. of cement
300 " of hydraulic lime
4,500 bricks.

At present the plant employs 90 workers soon to be increased to 115. Wages average 185 lire a day with an upper limit of 220 lire. Through AMG supplementary food rations are furnished the workers (130 grs. of flour, 21 grs. of dry soup a day).

With the exception of a part of the hydraulic lime all production is for the account of AMG. The necessary cash is supplied by banks at 8% interest.

6. New Bread Price.

The substitution of an "economic" price for the hitherto prevailing "political" price of bread, entailing an increase from 5 to 16 lire a kilo, has not, as far as can be ascertained, given rise to excessive comment. It may be that the population of Florence counts the increase as part of the cost of liberation, and in any case the extra charge is absorbed by the indemnity of 95 lire a month decreed in favour of all workers and each member of their families. Moreover, the rise did not come as a surprise and anyhow people were used to paying fancy prices for the extra bread needed to supplement the official ration. Thinking people were also beginning to appreciate that whereas a rise in price would not weigh unduly on the family budget, the continuation of the bread subsidy would do so on the State budget.

7. Conversion from Petrol to Methane.

A new order regarding the change-over from petrol to natural gas (methane) as a medium of propulsion for motor vehicles in the Province of Florence has been issued by AMG. Previously it was ordered that all vehicles up to 10 quintals had to be converted at the rate of fifty a month, but difficulties in the supply of apparatus necessary to run them on gas having arisen, it has now been provided that AMG will from time to time order a certain number of vehicles to be so converted. The owners of the vehicles included in any particular batch will be notified personally to change over to gas within a specified period.

Meanwhile anybody in possession, or who has in possession

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Meanwhile anybody in possession, or who was in possession before the arrival of the Allied Forces, of apparatus for enabling motor vehicles to run on gas is required to report such possession, or alternatively to show to what use the apparatus has been put, to the Commune of Florence or to C.C.R.R. stations in country districts.

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PUBLIC OPINION

8. Alexander's Address to Italian Soldiers.

Italian officers interviewed by a P.W.B. official concur in the view that Field Marshal Alexander's words to the Italian troops have given considerable satisfaction in military circles. They are taken as an appreciation of the Italian war effort by a fighter whom Italians greatly admire. His praise of the Italian troops even when fighting on the other side, is regarded as very timely owing to the Italian soliders' uncertainty as to whether he was doing right in taking pride in past achievements and sacrifices.

The persons interviewed did not omit to seize the opportunity of pointing out that relations between Allied and Italian Forces would be vastly improved if Italy were granted the status of an Ally. Until this happened, there would still remain a doubt in the mind of the Italian soldier whether the new effort he was called upon to make was worth while. "What are we fighting for, if our sacrifice is not to improve the position of our country in the international field?", or words to that effect, is a thought often expressed by serving soldiers. There is also the much debated question of Italian P/Ws. Practically one out of every five soldiers has a relation in an Allied concentration camp and the knowledge aggravates the feeling of infericrity born of defeat in the field.

9. Mussolini's Radio Speech of 16th March.

Although the recent speech of Mussolini is regarded as the "sproloquio" of a madman who refuses to face facts, his allusion to German secret weapons has produced a certain impression bordering on apprehension. The two dictators have been harping on this string for some time now and their utterances are considered here as being the prelude to the initiation of gas and chemical warfare. The virtual absence of the Luftwaffe in German skies is taken as an indication that planes are being held in reserve, and meanwhile converted, for a general onslaught with new weapons. The words with which Hitler terminated a recent address -- "God will forgive me the last twenty four hours of the war" - did not pass unnoticed in Florence.

10. Press Meeting

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10. Press Meeting.

One of the questions asked of A.M.G. officials at this week's Press Meeting in Florence was whether there would be a special issue of foodstuffs for Easter. The reply was in the negative although it was added that the distribution of parts would be ante-dated so that the population could receive it before Easter.

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In reply to complaints that sugar was being used by cafes and confectioners which might have gone to increase the allowance for children it was stated that the sugar in question must have been bought prior to the liberation of Florence as no supplies has been issued by A.M.G. to such users.

Among the many questions put to A.M.G. officials, that relating to the prices of cloth probably ranked first in importance, as with 2,500 to 6,000 lire a metre being asked for suit and dress lengths the matter is one in which most ordinary citizens have a direct interest. The reply was to the effect that the remedy lay in the hands of the consumers themselves as all they had to do was to report cases of overcharging to the authorities. The prices of cloth, it was explained, were controlled by the Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia and shopkeepers were required to indicate the prices of the various materials exposed for sale. These prices were from 700 to 900 lire a metre and were applicable not only to new production - a million metres of cloth are lying at Prato ready for distribution - but also to existing stocks.

11. V.I.

It is rumoured in Florence that flying bombs launched from the far bank of the Po fell in the countryside round Pistoia on March 17th. The rumour, which has gained wide credence in all circles, has aroused considerable apprehension, as it is feared that these unwelcome attentions will not be confined to Pistoia and that the rest of Tuscany will eventually come in for its share.

12. Independence of Radio Florence.

The Commissione Interna ("shop committee") of Radio Florence has passed a resolution expressing its apprehension in regard to the wholesale dismissals of radio workers from South Italian stations which have come under the jurisdiction of R.A.I. The resolution affirms that the Florence station is perfectly capable of operating as an independent unit and states that it must not be sacrificed on the altar of Roman centralisation.

The desiderata of Radio Florence personnel are supported by the C.T.L.N. and the C.C.L.

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GENERAL

I3. Maternity and Infant Welfare in Florence

(An interview with the President of the O.N.M.I.)

Maternity and Infant Welfare in Italy was organized in 1926 under a National scheme known as "Opera Nazionale Maternità ed Infanzia",(O.N.M.I.) Its primary aim has been to give health and medical assistance to mothers and to children up to about the age of four, with additional material aid in case of need.

In Florence, a city which has always taken particular pride in its welfare organizations, the ONMI carried on under war conditions, and during the period of emergency was able to supply its centres with food from stores expressly built up and hidden from the Nazi-Fascists.

In an interview with a PWB collaborator, the President of the ONMI in Florence, gave the following facts about the work of the Centres:-

Welfare Centres

There are 18 Consulting Centres in Florence, of which 14 are for sick children and 4 for maternity care. Here, patients irrespective of social station, may receive expert advice and treatment free of charge. Food is also distributed at the Centres at a minimum charge for infants under one year, and consists chiefly of milk, cornflour, oatmeal etc. Vitamins were also distributed at one time, but these are at present unobtainable. Their lack is widely felt and requests for them come from doctors in every quarter.

There is also a Crèche for children whose mothers are at work. It is open from 8a.m. to 5;30 p.m. and serves the children with breakfast, mid-day lunch and an afternoon snack.

Food Centres.

Food Centres for Mothers and Infants are run by the ONMI for expectant mothers, nursing mothers up to 7 months, and mothers with children in needy circumstances. They receive one large meal daily of extra bread, soup, meat and vegetables, jam and fruit, for which no coupons are required. If transport were available more fruit and vegetables could be fetched from the countryside which would help to replace some of the vitamins which are lacking.

There are also two Institutes for mothers and children in the town, each equipped with its own Consulting Centre, Food Centre and Creche.

ONMI also provides for the care of children in the local Homes kept by nuns, where complete assistance is given at very low charges.

Food Problem.

The food problem has been solved largely through the help of the Allied authorities. From 3rd August to 31st December,

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Food Problem.

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Powdered milk		91575[illegible] kg
Evaporated milk	tins	8636
Dietetic flour		8256
Vitamins		250 phials (left over from the emergency period)

Various distributions of jam, sugar, semolina and rice.

Owing to the control taken by AMG and SEPRAL, a periodical assignment of fresh milk has been made available, which is extremely valuable for expectant mothers.

During the period of emergency ONMI continued to function

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without interruption, and when it was impossible to serve cooked food, fortnightly parcels of food were distributed from the supplies which had been saved.

Mortality.

Immediately after the period of emergency, cases of infantile enteroclitis with symptoms of jaundice were reported. Fortunately the cases were not excessive in number and mortality was not heavy. The disease has now been completely overcome. Diptheria which followed and was traced to the Refugee Centre where a few cases had broken out, reached its height in October with a total of 99 and 81 deaths respectively. This too has almost completely disappeared.

Numbers Benefitting.

Approximately 850 persons are examined weekly at the Consulting Centres, of which about 650 receive assistance.

In the Food Centres about 900 meals are provided daily.

I4 Report from the Acting School Inspector of Florence.

The running of the schools during the German occupation was especially obstructed in the I943-I944 scholastic year, on account of the many requisitions of school premises for military purposes- billets for the troops, as hospitals, etc.- and also as a result of air-raids. In point of fact, during that period, many schools in important local centres of the province, like Pontassieve, Borgo S. Lorenzo, Figline Valdarno and Certaldo were opened for only a few weeks and then definitely closed because of damage.

The teachers were the same as those now in service, except for those who have been suspended for reasons of epuration or who have fled to the North. Apart from those who are absent on military service or because they were former members of the G.I.L. or because they are on regular leave for private reasons, there are no absentees. Indeed, it is known that, especially in I944 some teachers did all to avoid enlistment and when the emergency period drew near in the summer of the same year hid themselves to escape the Nazi-Fascist comb-outs. In the same year, a few cases of open revolt against Nazi-Fascism occurred, as at the Saffi school, which was picketed for a long time.

Much scientific and educational equipment was lost or destroyed but there was also a large quantity which was put in a safe place and hidden(to the great personal danger of many a head-master or teacher) in order to save it from German looting.

The alterations in the curriculum of the elementary and secondary schools are in accordance with the official programmes approved by the A.C. and already circulated to the schools.

The present condition of the schools can be considered satisfactory in Florence city, and good in the province, although there are many schools which are occupied for military purposes, as can be seen by the statistics attached. Nevertheless, it can be said that nearly all, with the exception of a very small

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The following are some figures, which while not absolutely exact, give a good general picture:-

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Figures of the opening of State Schools in Florence and Province:-

	Kinder-garten	Ele-mentary	Occupa-tional.	Inter-mediate Schools	Ginnasi, Licei Institutes
Total Number of schools.	I6.	597	2I	7	I8
Number of schools open.	I0	466	I5	7	I8
Normal atten-dance.	827	58765	5275	3797	6080
Present Atten-dance.	406	44349	367I	33I8	4843
Teachers on permanent Staff	26	20I3	I58	I48	234
Teachers actually on duty.	26	I87I	266	204	403

Condition of the school buildings:-

	Elementary Buil-ding	Rooms	Occupational Buil-ding	Rooms	Intermediary Buil-ding	Rooms	Ginnasi, Licei Buil-ding	Rooms
Normal Total number	597	I948	2I	I89	7	II7	I8	33I
Total number open	465	1098	I5	99	7	66	I8	I84
Occupied by the Allies.	77	466	4	22	1	I2	8	=
Occupied by the Carabinieri	I	I	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by the Italian Army	4	27	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	39	9I	3	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Firms or Parties	2	4	1	=	1	25	1	20
Awaiting to be disinfected	I35	858	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting minor repairs	I59	34I	5	43	4	24	II	I26
Seriously damaged	60	23I	3	32	=	=	=	=
Destroyed	28	I29	3	32	=	=	=	=
Not in use for other reasons	9	I7	4	=	=	=	=	=

Conditions

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Occupied by the Italian Army	4	27	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	39	9I	3	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Firms or Parties	2	4	1	=	1	25	1	20
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Awaiting minor repairs	I59	34I	5	43	4	24	II	I26
Seriously damaged	60	23I	3	32	=	=	=	=
Destroyed	28	I23	3	32	=	=	=	=
Not in use for other reasons	9	I7	4	=	=	=	=	=
Conditions not known	29	42	=	=	=	=	=	=

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Figure on the opening of private and quasi-state schools in Florence and Province.

	Kindergarten	Elementary	Occupational	Intermediary	Ginnasi Licei
Total Number	I69	I63	6	43	=
Number of Schools opened	I38	I03	6	38	=
Normal Attendance	I0804	8867	43I	6282	=
Actual attendence	8734	7423	436	5I50	=
Teachers on permanent Staff	=	=	=	=	=
Teachers on duty	24I	237	54	5I8	=

N.B. These schools are privately run but on the State pattern.

Condition of the school buildings:-

	Elementary Buil- ding	Rooms	Occupational Buil- ding	Rooms	Intermediary Buil- ding	Rooms	Ginnasi, Licei Buil- ding	Rooms
Normal Total number	140	=	6	27	43	562	=	=
Total number open	110	=	6	25	38	5I8	=	=
Occupied by the Allies	=	=	=	=	3	=	=	=
Occupied by the Italian Army	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by the Carabinieri	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	=	=	1	=	3	=	=	=
Occupied by Firms or Parties	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting disinfection	4	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting minor repairs	6	=	1	=	12	=	=	=
Seriously damaged	1	=	1	=	2	=	=	=
Destroyed	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Not in usefor	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

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Occupied by the Carabinieri	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Occupied by Evacuees	=	=	1	=	3	=	=	=
Occuried by Firms or Parties	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting disin- fection	4	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Awaiting minor repairs	6	=	1	=	12	=	=	=
Seriously damaged	1	=	1	=	2	=	=	=
Destroyed	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Not in usefor other reasons	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Conditions not known	2I	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

15. Aid for the Devasted Regions.

A vigourous drive is being made inb Florence in aid of the people of the devastated regions. A Committee has been formed under the presidency of Avv. Fossombroni who defined the plan for the systematic collection of clothes, blankets and money throughout the city at a meeting at the Supercinema on March 8th.

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In his apreal the president stressed particularly the plight of the villages along the front and the distress in the nearby town of Pisa, Leghorn, Pontedera, Pontassieve and Poggibonsi.

Collections in the different zones of the city began on March I5th. Groups of volunteer workers with trucks and other vehicles are working in different quarters of the town daily, and results are exceeding all expectations. It is worthy of note that the response is more ready and generous from the poorer streets. The popular quarter of Santa Croce for example, has given I50,000 Lire and there have been many touching instances of sacrifice on the part of those who have very little to give. Men confined in the city gaol heard of the collection and spontaneously contributed 8000 lire.

In addition to house to house collections, subscriptions are open in banks and other public centres; special performances and entertainments are being organized, and owners of windows overlooking the Cathedral square have placed them at the disposal of the Committee to be let for the traditional Easter Eve ceremony of the "Scoppio del Carro."

Up to 2Ist March, contributions in money have reached 1,052930 lire.

The press and the Allies are cooperating in the drive.

16 Fascists ever.

The other day a P.WB. Italian collaborator was stopped by two children who begged him with tears in their eyes to escort them out of reach of a lad who was throwing stones at them. Upon being asked the reason for this conduct, the stone-thrower, who could not have been more than 8 years old, answered that the other two children had called him a fascist. Laughingly the P.W.B. collaborator asked if this was so and received the following reply: "Why of course I am, and I'm not alone. There are many of us as you'll learn one of these days."

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APPENDIX I.

THE PARTISAN QUESTION.

A Practical Survey and Plan for Organised Assistance by the Ministry of Occupied Italy.

The following survey was supplied by an Italian Government official in close touch with the Minister for Occupied Italy:

The question of the Partisans should be examined from three aspects:-

a) Ex-Partisans resident in territory controlled by the Italian government.

b) Partisans resident in German-Occupied territory.

c) Partisans resident in territory which is liberated but still under Allied military control.

In the first instance, the transfer of powers from AMG to the Italian government should have already resulted in the absorption of these Partisans into civilian or military life.

The second is a matter of politico-military regularisation which calls for careful examination and execution in accordance with the opinion of the government and the course of the war.

The third is of great importance for this report in that it should automatically solve the first problem and contribute largely towards solving the second.

It is reasonable therefore to conclude that a solution of the Partisan problem in territories still administered by the Allied military authorities could have a decisive influence on the conduct of the war as well as on Italian politics, both at home and abroad. For whether the Partisans, once in liberated territory, become an active orderly element or a passive disorderly one, will depend entirely on a good organisation to meet their needs.

This problem deserves the serious attention of the Allied and Italian governments.

Assistance given to date

Everyone takes a certain amount of interest in the Partisans, but no one tackles the problem radically.

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Assistance given to date

Everyone takes a certain amount of interest in the Partisans, but no one tackles the problem radically.

All cultural and political associations, most bodies in fact, include assistance to the Partisans among their activities. The result is a plethora of different aid groups competing and often conflicting with each other, none of which will ever succeed in improving the situation as a whole.

For example, assistance to the Partisans was first started by the C.T.L.N. and, directly or through the Tuscan Military Command, was very active. It has gradually declined and is now almost negligible.

Cardinal Elia DALLA COSTA, Archbishop of Florence, personally or through his clergy, gave considerable assistance at first, but this too has become little more than occasional and sporadic.

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Every party of the Right, Centre or Left started to help the Partisans, but with the sole object of proselytizing. There are flagrant cases of aid given only to those inscribed in the parties, and shameful cases of exploitation of the dead and wounded for political ends.

The Italian military authorities have also attempted to head assistance groups, but have met with as little success as the attempts of the 210th Division and others.

The Patriot Department which was established at the Prefettura and emanated directly from the Government has barely kept its head above water and is now dying without honour or glory.

The Prefect himself, with the help of the city authorities has tried as far as possible to provide aid, and the Province has assigned various sums to the Partisans' Aid Fund.

The Commune, after a somewhat chaotic system of aid, has now taken the sensible line of considering the Partisans as refugees and evacuees and gives them a daily subsidy.

All these efforts however are inspired less by the groups themselves than by their heads who, through their efforts, hope to impress those likely to be prominent in the future political, economic and military life of the country. In the same category are men and women, particularly of the aristocracy, who have promoted assistance by individual effort.

The Unione delle Donne Italiane, though lacking coordination, has done good work, especially in organizing a centre for receiving and distributing clothes.

Side by side with these efforts, other so-called Partisan aid groups have sprung up, such as the Movimento Partigiani, headed by the Comando Superiore Partigiani - an importation from Rome and representing personal interests more than anything else; the Associazione Partigiani d'Italia, an honest attempt on the government's part to gather the Partisans into a single association which would defend their interests.

Broadly speaking, aid is limited to gifts of money, cigarettes, clothing and words of encouragement. The complete lack of organization and coordination, while benefiting the pot-de-vin

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Broadly speaking, aid is limited to gifts of money, cigarettes, clothing and words of encouragement. The complete lack of organization and coordination, while benefiting the ne'er-do-wells who go the round of the aid centres getting money or clothes which they immediately sell, creates dissatisfaction and disillusionment among genuine and honest Partisans. The Allies are aware of this. The result is a general lack of confidence on their part in the Italian people's ability to recuperate, one proof of which is the diffidence with which they give their approval - approval so necessary at this time - to any kind of

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effort in connection with the Partisans. The Allies' confidence must be regained. They must see that there are signs of recovery. This is work for the Ministry of Occupied Italy. First and foremost a radical change of system with a centralization of pro-Patriot assistance is needed.

To achieve this the following suggestions are submitted:-

1) A distinction to be made in territories under Allied Military Government between the question of a) Partisans in the front lines, b) Partisans in the rear and towns. The first is essentially a military problem and should be considered as such; the second, though not purely a military problem, should be examined and solved entirely with the unconditional aid of the Allied Military Government. Much will depend on results achieved in this field as to future possibilities of cooperation in the front lines.

2) The various aid centres to be given a sound financial basis: contributions to be fixed by the Ministry, funds, food, clothing, medical supplies to be centralized and every effort made to ensure distribution.

3) Men appointed to branch offices to be chosen for their capacity for honest loyal work and for gaining Allied sympathy.

The new organization must hinge on these three points: the result should be a strengthening of the powers of the Ministry of Occupied Italy and so, of Italy as a whole.

PLAN

MINISTRY OF OCCUPIED ITALY

p r o v i n c i a l	c o m m i s s i o n s

LIAISON CENTRE

COLLECTING CENTRE 5TH ALLIED ARMY

COLLECTING CENTRE 8 TH ALLIED ARMY

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PLAN

MINISTRY OF OCCUPIED ITALY

provincial commissions

LIAISON CENTRE

COLLECTING CENTRE
5TH ALLIED ARMY

hospitals
convalescent homes
enrolment in army
transfer to work
return home

COLLECTING CENTRE
8 TH ALLIED ARMY

hospitals
convalescent homes
enrolment in army
transfer to work
return home

2000

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CONFIDENTIAL IV N° 11.

Explanatory notes.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONS

A Provincial Commission to be set up in every liberated province under A.M.G., consisting of:

President - an official of the Ministry of Occupied Italy
Members - a representative of the Prefettura
" " " A.M.G.
" " " C.L.N.
" " " Deputazione Provinciale
" " " Ass. Naz. Partigiani d'Italia
" " " Unione delle Donne Italiane

Duties

1) Set up immediately Ass. Naz. Partigiani d'Italia.
2) Centralize funds, clothes, medical supplies etc., in each province.
3) Promote aid of all kinds, and give emergency help to Partisans sent from Collecting Centres and in hospitals and convalescent homes in their own province.
4) Arrange with C.G.L., Ass. Industrieli; Ass. Commercianti; Allied offices, state and commune offices etc., for the transfer to work of Partisans discharged from Collecting Centres.
5) Contact Liaison Centres for distribution of funds, clothing etc., according to needs.
6) Afford assistance to families of fallen Patriots in their own province, or temporarily resident there.

The above to be carried out during period of administration by A.M.G., at the end of which the Provincial Commission to form part of the Commissariato Naz. Patrioti and Reduci di Guerra, and the President (Ministry official) to be assigned fresh duties by Liaison Centre.

LIAISON CENTRE (one Centre for the 5th and 8th Allied Armies)

To be set up where expedient and mobile with the front, consisting of: Head - official of the Ministry of Occupied Italy; and 42 members - officials available for Provincial

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President	-	an official of the Ministry of Occupied Italy
Members	-	a representative of the Prefettura
		" " " A.M.G.
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Duties.

Collect from Provincial Commissions all material needed for distribution to Collecting Centres; keep in touch with Allies, National Army, Ministry of Occupied Italy and Provincial Com-

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CONFIDENTIAL NO. 60

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 22 March 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 60

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PART II - ANNEXES

P O L I T I C A L

1. Roatt-Suvich Trials - Conclusion and Sentences

On 12 March, the High Court of Justice pronounced the following sentences:

FILIPPO ANFUSO	Condemned to death by shooting in the back and confiscation of property.
MARIO ROATTA	Imprisonment for life, 1 yr. solitary confinement
SANTO [illegible]B	" " " " " " "
ROBERTO NAVALE	" " " " " " "
PAOLO ANGIOY	20 yrs. imprisonment, 6 mos. solitary confinement.
ALBERTO PARIANI	15 yrs. " " " " "
MANLIO PETRAGNANI	12 " " " " " "
FULVIO SUVICH	24 " " " " " "
FRANCESCO JACOMONI	24 " " " " "
ZENONE BENINI	15 " " " " "
PAOLO CORTESE	12 " " " " "

The following were acquitted: Vincenzo BERTOLINO, Eugenio PICCARDO, Domenico FORMICA, and Efisio LIGAS.

The following is an account of the hearing as noted by a PWB officer present in the court room:

The last phase of the trial took place in an atmosphere of impressive and moving solemnity. The court-room was packed, and a double cordon of Carabinieri surrounded the enclosure of the accused. The latter, with the exception of Ligas and Formica, were visibly tense. No members of the families of the accused were present.

The sentences, read by President Maroni in a barely audible voice and listened to in profound silence, caused a deep impression. A babble of comments arose from the various

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The sentences, read by President Maroni in a barely audible voice and listened to in profound silence, caused a deep impression. Immediately thereafter, a babble of comments arose from the various lawyers for the defense. The sentences imposed on Jacomoni and Suvich, which were severer than those demanded by the Public Prosecutor, caused great surprise. The two men seemed utterly crushed by the court's decision.

Among the lawyers for the defense, there were many who expressed the opinion that the court had erred in disregarding Jacomoni's plea that the Court lacked jurisdiction over his acts as Luogo-

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

Tenente (Viceroy) of Albania, and that the sentence of Petragnani was too severe.

From remarks made by members of the audience after the close of the trial, it was apparent that the great majority felt that the escape of Roatta had influenced the Court, which had as a result shown greater severity. The judges probably wished to give the impression that justice was at last being carried out, sternly and impartially. However, the widely prevalent suspicion that the Monarchy, from which the authority of the High Court itself emanates, was implicated in the escape, served greatly to undermine the moral effect of the sentences. The plea of Jacomoni's Counsel to the effect that the responsibility for Jacomoni's actions in Albania was essentially that of the King, by whom all decrees promulgated in Albania were signed, had not been forgotten. And many in the audience felt that this plea was nothing short of an indirect accusation against the Monarchy and the condemnation of a regime which sought to punish the servant in order to spare the master.

2. Interview with Spano on Events of 6 March

Sig. Velio Spano, editor of the Communist paper L'UNITA', and a prominent member of the Communist Party, was interviewed by a PWB officer on 14 March. Asked whether he thought that any political party had wanted the disorders of 6 March, his answer was an emphatic "Yes." He attributed the bloodshed to irresponsible members of the Socialist or Action parties, who did not care what happened so long as the government fell. Those two parties didnot send their best qualified members to address the meeting at the Colosseum. In his opinion, the parties who had sent delegations to the meeting with the intention of causing trouble were the Movimento Comunista, the Federazione Liberteria and some fascist elements. Spano exonerated the Communist Party of all responsibility. "All we wanted was an orderly protest against the laxity of the Government which resulted in the Roatta escape. We apparently failed to realize how strong popular indignation was."

He does not believe that the march to the Quirinale and the later march to the Viminale were planned in advance. They developed spontaneously. He said that he went to the Viminale to prevent further trouble because the extremist elements (Federazione Liberteria, Movimento Comunista and the Fascist elements) had succeeded

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He does not believe that the march to the Quirinale and the later march to the Viminale were planned in advance. They developed spontaneously. He said that he went to the Viminale to prevent further trouble because the extremist elements (Federazione Libertaria, Movimento Comunista and the Fascist elements) had succeeded in rousing the crowd to such a pitch that it wanted to kill Bonomi and burn the Viminale Palace. Spano claims that he suddeeded in calming the crowd by his suggestion that a delegation go to see Bonomi. His suggestion was subsequently carried out.

He does not think that public opinion blames the Communists for the disorders. On the contrary the public in general believes that the Communists exercised a moderating influence. Only the newspapers EPOCA and ITALIA LIBERA tried to place the blame on the Communists.

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CONFIDENTIAL

No. 60

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 22 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 60

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APPENDIX I: Review of Economic Articles No. 6.

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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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D	Frequently unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	A bad source	5	Improbable

2010

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Local Comte

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY No. 60

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

22 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 60

PART I - SUMMARY

1. The Roatta-Suvich trial ended on 12 March. Anfuso, at present Mussolini's ambassador in Berlin (appointed as Republican Fascist Foreign Minister recently reported), was condemned to death in absentia. General Roatta and Col Emanuele, and Navale were sentenced to penal servitude. Suvich and Jacomoni received sentences of 24 years imprisonment and Zenone Benini received a sentence of 15 years. The trial had started on 22 January and at first had attracted considerable interest in the press and in public opinion. Interest was revived by the escape of Roatta and for some days it looked as if the escape might provoke a government crisis. Many Italians seem to believe that the escape of Roatta had influenced the jury and that as a result the sentences were correspondingly severe. Whether t is is so or not, the escape of Roatta lessened the interest of Italians in the results of the trials.

2. The demonstrations which took place outside the Quirinal and Viminal as a result of Roatta's escape would seem to have been encouraged by anarchists, dissident Communists and possibly even Fascist elements. The Socialists and the Party of Action openly called for the resignation of the government and supported what they described as the anger of the Italian people at the inefficiency of the government in permitting Roatta to escape. The Communist party, while playing a prominent part in the organization of the demonstrations, at the same time was a member of the coalition government. It was therefore in the position of a party which was protesting against the inefficiency of its own representatives in the government. Spano, editor of "Unita", made a speech from the balcony of the Palazzo Viminale after some of the demonstrators had broken into the palace; he claims that by doing this he had helped to calm the crowd who had been worked upon by anarchists, dissident Communists and Fascists. He claims that by his presence he acted as a moderating influence. At any rate the Communist Party in an official statement made it clear that their continuance in the government was dependent upon a more efficient prosecution of the policy of epuration. This the government pledged itself to do and in the meantime dismissed General Orlando, the Commander of the Carabinieri and arranged for the S.I.M. to come under the direct control of the Ministry of War. Meanwhile an inquiry was instituted into the escape of Roatta. Bonomi had thus weathered the storm and the crisis was temporarily solved.

That the present coalition is, however, not a harmonious one would appear evident from the recent controversy carried on by the Liberal and Christian Democrat newspapers on the one hand and the Communist and Socialist papers on the other. The "Risorgimento Liberale", the organ of the Liberal Party, in a leading article during the week, published an attack on the Communist Party.

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incidents. This article provoked replies from the "Unità" which pointed out that the accusations of the Liberals were merely an attempt to divert attention from the escape of Reatta. The paper maintained that the Liberals had exaggerated the incidents, many of which had been provoked by fascist elements. As the controversy continued, however, it became clear that particularly in Calabria the Communists had acted with considerable violence. The accusations made by the Liberals were supported by the Christian Democrat paper, "Il Popolo" and further details were given. It appears that in Caulonia and at Roccaforte del Greco, the two communist mayors Cavallaro and Cassisi were men with criminal and dubious records. An enquiry has been instituted by the Ministry of the Interior into the events of Caulonia and prominent representatives of the Christian Democrat and Communist Parties have travelled to the village to examine the matter on the spot. Meanwhile the "Popolo" is demanding the resignation of Priolo, the Socialist Prefect ofReggio Calabria, who is responsible for the administration in this area. After the escape of Reatta the Communist Party in Bari organized a demonstration and was responsible for the invasion of the Prefecture. These and similar events have considerably disturbed the more moderate democratic elements in the country and it would appear that the relations in the Government between Communists on one hand and the democratic parties on the other, are not too easy.

Pietro Nonni, the Secretary of the Socialist Party, has returned to Rome from his visit to London and Paris. It would appear that his stay in London has had a moderating influence on him as in a series of articles written presumably in London and published before his return to Rome, he shows considerable appreciation of the difficulties endured by the British and French in war time. In one article he pays a warm tribute to Mr. Churchill and also praises the work of Carandini in London.

Orlando, the former Prime Minister, commemorated a former colleague of his, Gaspare Colosimo, in a speech in Naples on Sunday 18 March. Towards the end of this speech he made an appeal for unity among Italians. After recalling that he was one of the survivors of a generation which had contributed toward the creation of Italy, he asked to be allowed to speak in the name of that generation. He asked that Italians should unite themselves and that this union should include all the organized parties. He maintained that Fascism was not likely to return and that therefore the essential task which lay before the Italians was to contribute towards the reconstruction of Italy and he ended by appealing for a truce between the parties and the ambitions of individual politicians. The speech has already produced a reply from Nonni in "Avanti". The latter points out that Orlando's mentality belongs to another period and to other circumstances. He adds that it is impossible for Italians to unite unless they are guided by a common program, a common will and a common preoccupation. Nonni maintains that politics must come before merely technical administration. He ends by stating that the Socialists would like an examination of the problems which are most urgent for the nation as a whole and a study of the solutions necessary to secure for all a minimum of food, clothing and housing and the guarantee of the independence, liberty and unity of the nation. On the basis of the results of a frank and loyal discussion he concludes it would be possible to see which are the parties and men who can associate themselves in an attempt to solve the crisis and in the work of reconstructing the country.

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3. On 15 March a ceremony was held at Cassino to commemorate the anniversary of the destruction of Cassino, by opening some of the new houses which had recently been constructed. Prime Minister Bonomi and Mr. Kirk, the American ambassador, both made speeches. Many members of the government were present. Twentyeight people received houses. Despite the difficulties of communication and the shortage of material in war time, these houses have been built in Cassino during the last few months.

4. Pope Pius XII addressed the representatives of the Italian Christian Workers Association (ACLI) on Sunday, 11 March. In his speech he said that the ACLI must serve as an example to all the workers' organisations. The relations between ACLI and CGIL must be cordial in the widest sense of the word. The CGIL must,

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however, limit its activities to representing and defending the interests of the workers and not extend them to the sphere of politics. He added that in the new social order the ACLI would agree to socialization or nationalization in cases where the community might derive obvious benefits. The Pope ended by making a plea for a close bond of solidarity between employers and workers and hoped that the working classes would achieve for their part a responsibility in the direction of national economy.

5. On Sunday 18 March, the Pope addressed a large crowd, mostly composed of Italians, in St. Peter's Square. He criticized those who profited from present conditions to enrich themselves by dishonest means exploiting the needs and miseries of their fellow creatures. He said that those who had been seduced by the protagonists of violence and had carelessly followed these were now becoming aware of the results of following such creeds. They must, he said, renounce the idolatry of absolute nationalism, race and blood theories, the desire of hegemony and the possession of material goods and turn themselves decisively towards a spirit of sincere fraternity. When he said that he hoped that the peace would be based on principles of justice, he received great applause. He pointed out that the passage from the armistice to the peace would be difficult and that there might be many surprises and dangers. He appealed to the Romans to follow the path of orderly progress and true greatness for the achievement of earthly and eternal happiness.

6. Several members of a Republican Fascist organization were arrested in Rome and it was discovered that they had been responsible for the publication of the clandestine newspaper "Onore". A similar group was also arrested in Palermo where the newspaper "A Noi" was being published. Some Fascists belonging to a similar organization have recently been arrested in Castellamare. During the week it is reported that an attempt was made to assassinate Count Sforza; at the same time the Republican Fascist radio announced that Sforza would be assassinated.

7. The agreement between the Italian Government and UNRRA has been favourably received both in the press and in public opinion.

8. It is reported in the press that the Italian government has selected Saragat, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, as Ambassador to France and is now awaiting the agreement of the French Government.

9. Mario Palermo, the Communist Undersecretary of War, has returned from Albania where, accompanied by members of the Albanian government he visited the Italian soldiers belonging to the Gramsci Brigade and two Artillery Brigades that had fought at the side of the Albanian partisans. In an interview which he gave to "Unità" he announced that the Albanian government had agreed that these soldiers should now return to Italy together with other Italian soldiers and civilians.

10. Mattioli and Quintieri, who had been on an economic mission to the U.S. have returned and have brought back with them a note from the American Government in which the latter expresses the desire to arrive as soon as possible at a resumption of normal economic and financial relations between the two countries. The results of the mission have been welcomed by the press.

The loan recently launched by the Italian government has been favourably received and it is believed that it will be successful, [illegible] considerable money in circulation and very few goods

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Some interesting figures as to the present ownership of Italian land have been given in "Il Secolo XX". According to this newspaper one-third of Italian farms are no larger than one hectar; one-third are between one and three hectares; a quarter between three and ten; and 9 per cent are between 10 and 100. Less than .1 per cent are larger than 100 hectares. It is, however, reported that these properties larger than 100 hectares comprise more than one-third of the countries farm land.

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"Il Globo" and other papers have reported that seven great industrial plants have recently been derequisitioned.

Some interesting figures were published during the week in "Il Globo" showing the efforts made to reconstruct Naples. 1506 private buildings were reconstructed in the province of Naples, giving a total of 23,122 rooms; and 603 public buildings. Many roads, bridges and aqueducts have also been repaired and a total of 1.3 milliards lire has been spent.

11. It is reported from Naples that there has been an increase in prices as a result of the rise in the price of bread. From figures given in this week's report it is clear that one of the most lucrative professions in Rome is that of the shoe-shiner. who appears to gain more than the average government servant. Many young boys have swelled the ranks of these shoeshiners and haunt the more fashionable streets of the city.

12. In the provincial press there has been a considerable demand for the decentralization of radio. In Naples and Bari for example the hope is expressed by members of all parties that the present system of centralizing the radio in Rome will be abandoned and that a greater autonomy will be allowed to the local radio stations so that regional problems may be dealt with and local speakers may be given an opportunity to talk.

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APPENDIX II

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES

The biographical details of one of the most important men among the Christian Democrats of Tuscany were not available when those for other members of this party were given in Report No. 8. His name is ATTILIO PICCIONI and the following is the information it has been possible to obtain on him:

PICCIONI was born at Rieti 14th June 1892, became a law graduate at the University of Turin in 1916; fought in the 1915-18 war as an officer of the bersaglieri and then as a pilot-officer in the air force. After the war he busied himself with politics in the Partito Popolare in Turin - which was the cradle of the movement headed by Piero Gobetti.

He was a member of the Consiglio Nazionale del Partito until it was dissolved, was communal assessor (assessore comunale), he wrote political articles in many papers and magazines. He was editor of the paper IL PENSIERO DEL POPOLO through which he fought against Fascism until 1925, when press liberty was suppressed, and was a candidate for the Partito Popolare at the last elections.

Fascist persecution became too strong for him and he fled to Tuscany where he lived during the fascist regime, keeping up liaison with members of the Partito Popolare of Rome and the whole of Italy.

He took part in the clandestine movement of Christian Democracy even during the fascist regime; after the 25th July 1943, he became Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party in Florence. After the 8th September, while hiding he contributed very actively to the clandestine movement, and dictated the political writings of the party.

After the liberation of Florence he became a member of the C.T.L.N. and still holds this position. He was named political Secretary of the Florentine Section, a member of the National Council of the Christian Democrats; now he is a member of the Central Direction of this party. He has published various political articles.

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Centres, Prov. Commissions and groups depending from them, hospitals and convalescent homes, employers, C.G.L. and similar associations, Commissariato Naz. Patrioti and Reduci di guerra, Allied Commands for travelling orders to return home. The book ceases to be valid on cessation of aid and return of Partisan to civilian or military life. Partisans not furnished with the book to be considered either as not authentic, or to have crossed the lines uncontrolled and are therefore to be sent back to the Allied authorities to apply for assistance and identification in the approved way.

The foregoing scheme is drawn up with the sole object of facilitating the workings of the assistance groups of the Ministry, and contacts between the Centres and districts, particularly in view of the fact that shortly over 100,000 Partisans may be requiring care and guidance. On the eve of liberation the Ministry should be in a position to cope with the fluid situation and direct the work of coordination behind the front lines. The Liaison Centre is directly responsible to Rome, its function being to form a centre of active assistance in Occupied Italy, and an organization ready to carry out the directives of the Under-Secretary of State when the time comes.

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missions; keep in communication and control of Collecting Centres; file personal particulars of Partisans; assist Partisans in zones under A.M.G., estimate family needs of fallen patriots; report on work accomplished to Ministry of Occupied Italy; prepare ground for organized assistance in zones to be liberated, reporting details to Ministry; inform Partisans fighting beyond the lines of what to do in liberated zone and provision made for them.

COLLECTING CENTRES - one for each Allied Army.

To be set up where expedient and mobile with front, consisting of: Commandant; Vice-Commandant (Allied officer); medical officer; employee for financial assistance; National Army officer for enrolment; official for transfer to civilian employment; employee for measures for return of Partisans to their homes.

The Collecting Centres to be as comfortable as possible - preferably in large requisitioned buildings - and provide food, lodging, clothing, medical aid, recreation. Patriots to remain 14 days. On arrival each to receive a sum to be fixed by Ministry of Occupied Italy; the mess to be provided free or at a minimum charge. The Centres to arrange to send Partisans to: hospitals, convalescent homes, National Army, civilian employment or their homes. Arrangements for mess and lodging to remain fixed, the rest of the organization to be mobile with the front.

Equipment: beds, 3 blankets per person; 2 sheets per person; 1 pillow and case per person; abundant clothing; mobile kitchen; wash-basins; bath, obligatory once a day; well-kept lavatories; mobile first-aid apparatus; motor-ambulance; cine-camera; folding theatrical stage; cars and lorries for commanding officer and officers.

Such material to be calculated according to receiving capacity of the Centres, and all equipment to be collected from Collecting Centres, Prov. Commissions, National Army, Allies, Italian Red Cross and American Red Cross.

IDENTITY BOOKS.

Each Partisan on crossing the lines to receive an identity book from an official of the Ministry stationed with first line

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Spano said that on 7 March H.E. Molè telephoned him to thank him for having so aptly prevented further disorders.

Spano highly praised the way the Carabinieri and police handled the situation. "They did not throw any bombs," he said; "They bore all sorts of insults bravely and calmly. Their behavior was admirable."

3. Communist Party - Spano's Speech at the Viminale; 6 March

Below are quoted notes from the speech delivered by Velio Spano from the balcony of the Viminale (Ministry of the Interior) at about 18:00 o'clock on 6 March. They were taken down at the time by a reliable source who was within hearing distance of the speaker, and may be considered as accurate.

"COMRADES: A commission has been formed which is composed of Comrade Modiano of the Socialist Party, General Azzi, and Comrade Novella for the Communist Party. During the evening and as soon as Bonomi can be found, this commission will convey to the President of the Council the indignation of the people at the vile assassination again committed, and will demand of the President of the Council, of the Minister of the Interior, and of the Government such measures as can effectively --"(here the crowd interrupted the speaker). "-- Comrades, be calm, be calm. You know that we have in this room a martyr of fascism. You cannot wish this martyr to be one of a continuing series. The series must come to an end -- " (once more the crowd interrupted, clamoring for the resignation of the Cabinet) -- "The Commission which will go to Bonomi will say to him you must either immediately change the atmosphere which pervades the country or depart and leave your post to more energetic men. There is only one way to destroy fascism and the monarchy, and that is to prove that the people are better than their rulers." (The crowd resumed the cry "Resignation, resignation!") "We have waited twenty years, we can wait a few more days."

Velio Spano is a prominent member of the Communist Party and is the editor-in-chief of its newspaper UNITA. As the Communist Party is participating in the present Bonomi Government, it is surprising that Spano should have played such an active part in the demonstration against the Government by joining the manifestants in invading and overrunning the Ministry of the Interior where the Premier has his office, and by violently attacking the Government in his speech to the crowd.

The speech as given above is of further interest

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Below are quoted notes from the speech delivered by Velio Spano from the balcony of the Viminale (Ministry of the Interior) at about 16:00 o'clock on 6 March. They were taken down at the time by a reliable source who was within hearing distance of the speaker, and may be considered as accurate.

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The text of the speech as given above is of further interest in that it varies materially from that which appeared in UNITA on the following day. The latter was considerably toned down, and eliminated Spano's reference to "the vile assassination" and to the "martyr of fascism". The editorial which appeared in the same issue of the paper was not signed by Spano nor is it believed to have been

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written by him. It is not in his style, and according to some was probably written by Togliatti himself or by Reale.

It was very mild in tone compared to the violent accounts which appeared on the same day in the Socialist and Action Party press and which openly accused the armed forces of the government of having thrown grenades in front of the Quirinal. The Government's appeal for a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the press which was made in its communiqué of 7 March has been taken to apply particularly to these two parties.

Opinion in some usually well-informed quarters is to the effect that Spano's participation in the invasion of the Viminale and his violently anti-government address have been displeasing to Togliatti and to other Communist leaders who feel that the Communist editor's attack on the government places the Party in an awkward position, and will help create the impression among the people that the Party is one of disorder and not, as Togliatti wishes it to appear for the moment, a party of order.

A good many people believe that the political advantage which the Communist Party gained from the escape of Roatta may have been more than lost by the disorderly démonstration of 6 March.

4. Partito Democratico Italiano - Interview with Secretary

Dr. Enzo Selvaggi was interviewed by two PWB offiers on 14 Mar. In addition to being Secretary of the above Party he is the editor of its press organ, ITALIA NUOVA, and of the bi-weekly LA VOCE DEL GIOVANI.

He was born in Calabria some 40 years ago, and educated at Princeton University, U.S.A., and also in Aberdeen, where he studied under Herbert Morrison, and in Switzerland. He has traveled widely, speaks English and French fluently, and seems energetic, and capable and probably ambitious. He is reliably reported as having behaved very well during the German occupation of Rome, and of having sent an emissary through the lines to Naples to organize his party in liberated Italy, especially among Army officers. His wife is said to be a wealthy woman. He and his party have strong monarchist tendencies. During the course of the interview, Dr. Selvaggi made the following statements and expressed the following ideas and opinions:

He was associated with the original planners of the Party of Action in the thirties. When the name "Party of Action" was first adopted hopes seemed warranted for a slow and evolutionary change from fascism to democracy, with Italy regaining her democratic an- [illegible] without violence or revolution. He however broke with

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He was associated with the original planners of the Party of Action in the thirties. When the name "Party of Action" was first adopted hopes seemed warranted for a slow and evolutionary change from fascism to democracy, with Italy regaining her democratic institutions without violence or revolution. He however broke with this original group when it moved closer and closer to the Socialists and Communists, and adopted Socialist theories for a planned Society. While accepting the principle that trusts must be controlled, Selvaggi does not believe in the socialization of industry.

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The programme of the Democratic Party is largely based on the practical experience of democratic institutions in the Anglo-Saxon countries. He spoke very much as the founder and father of his party, and said that he had taken ideas, insofar as they were sound, from the American Republican and Democratic parties. As a result, his political theories lie somewhere between those of the two American parties. However, as Italy's situation is psychologically and materially at the opposite pole from those of the United States, in many respects England is probably the better model for Italians to study. (Incidentally, according to him, England is likely to have to face a period of great economic crisis, the extent of which is not yet realised by the British people).

Italy's future depends on what will happen when the North is liberated, and that in turn will depend on the attitude of the Allies. The latter made a mistake in over-estimating the inherent strength of the two principal mass parties -- the Christian Democrats and Communists, which are believed to draw their strength from outside forces, the Vatican and Kremlin. Given an election held under conditions of reasonable security and calm after Italy's crying physical needs have been met by UNRRA and after Italians have learned to think in other than fascist terms, the Christian Democrats will probably emerge the strongest single party in the future parliament. It is however a mistake to suppose that the Vatican has committed itself or is likely to commit itself to give its exclusive support to the Christian Democrats. Circumstances might well arise in which Italian churchmen might prefer a program analogous to that of Selvaggi's Partito Democratico. If the country could express itself calmly and freely, there is no doubt whatever but that these two parties and the Liberal Party between them would represent the "trend of thought", for it is no more than that, of a substantial fraction of the people.

It is not probable however that the "propagandists" of the extreme left will allow a situation to mature in which free elections expressing real popular will can be held. One only has to consider the recent demonstrations at the Quirinal and Viminal. The Communists are a minority but they are well organized and very active.

They have taken many former fascists into their ranks, and resort to methods very similar to those of the fascists. As things are, the great mass of Italians are not politically educated or mature, and react to situations in the only way they know and which [illegible] history and from twenty years of fas-

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If the people believe that the Communists will come out on top, in an eventual election they will be afraid to vote against them.

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5. Italian Communist Underground in Tunisia - Interview with Spano

Velio Spano, editor of the Communist paper UNITA, wrote the following in an editorial of 2 March 45: "Many Italians have had the honor of fighting on French or North African soil during the difficult years of oppression, in the great army of resistance of which Charles de Gaulle was supreme head." Spano was asked to give more detailed information if possible as to the number of Italians who had so fought. He said that the article in question referred to the activities of the Italian Communists in France and North Africa, but could give no definite information as to what had been accomplished by them in France. As to their accomplishments in North Africa, Spano mentioned three forms of Communist activities there:

1) Communist underground propaganda in North Africa helped greatly in undermining the morale of Italian soldiers in 1941-2 and part of 1943. They published and distributed the underground paper "Avenir Social" both in French and Arabic, and succeeded in counteracting German propaganda among the Arabs and encouraged them to join the resistance movement. Acts of sabotage were perpetrated. The movement was discovered and Spano sentenced to death by the Bizerta Tribunal in March, 1942, and again by the Tunis Tribunal in June, 1942. But the action of the Communists continued and was intensified after the Germans took over Tunis. They succeeded in liberating 150 Jews from labour camps, and in hiding many Frenchmen who had been called to the colors.

2) In June 1941, they established liaison with the Allies, contacted the De Gaullist organization which had two clandestine radio transmitters, and through the latter furnished valuable information to the British. The group was discovered and many were arrested. Spano himself escaped arrest but remained at the head of the Communist movement. The latter had agents in the ports of Tunis and La Gollette, and from them received information as to ship-movements and transmitted it to the British. At least 10 ships were sunk as a result. The work continued until the middle of 1942, when contact with the Franco-British was lost due to the betrayal of an Alsatian named Pauzer. Contact was subsequently restored and continued until the Allied landings. The Communists also hid considerable quantities of arms after the French withdrawal from the Tunisian coastal areas.

3) During the six months of Nazi-Fascist occupation of Tunis

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3) During the six months of Nazi-Fascist occupation of Tunis the Communists carried on work of disorganization among Italian troops by means of its underground paper "Soldato Italiano". They succeeded in persuading the 12th Battalion (Italian) who were stationed on a height, to block German troop movements below when the Allies should approach. The plot was discovered and the Italian battalion was replaced by a German unit.

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6. Socialist and Communist Parties, Naples

A usually well-informed Italian source writes as follows:

The relations between the two Parties are the subject of much comment in Naples political circles. The Secretary of the Socialist Party, Nenni, before leaving for London, had an important meeting with Togliatti, the Secretary of the Communist Party. Togliatti strongly advised Nenni not to take or support any initiative for the formation of a new Second International. Nenni is believed to have stated that he shared Togliatti's views in the matter, and also considered it useless and inadvisable to revive the Second International now that it was defunct; and lastly, that he saw the necessity, after the war, of establishing a new International which would include all workers' parties in the world (Socialists, Communists, etc.)

Contrary to the wishes of the Communists, the news has come from London of the formation of a provisional directive committee of the reconstituted Second International. The leaders of the Communist Party have been seriously annoyed at this, and it appears that the annoyance is reflected in all the members of the party. The reason for this is believed to be the fact that several leaders of this new Second International are right-wing Socialists, not at all philo-Communist. Besides this, it would be an obstacle to the formation of a single Social-Communist International which it appears is already in the plans of the European and non-European Communist Parties, and which would be launched only after the end of the war.

The right-wing of the Socialist Party were well pleased with the Communiqué issued from London, and were planning a propaganda campaign for the reconstitution which had taken the place of the Second International. Of course, this might have affected the pact for unity of action between the Socialists and Communists (a possibility which would become a probability if in the Socialist Party the right-wing should gain the mastery.) In Communist official circles attention has been drawn to the fact that the bulk of the members of the Socialist Party are not only in favour of the pact for unity of action, but also regarding the fusion of the two Parties; therefore, even if the Socialist Leaders should oppose the fusion, the same might be decided by a vote of the National Congress of the Socialist Party and, of course, by a vote of the National Congress

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However, the arrival of Romita and Vismara, both members of the managing Committee of the Socialist Party, from their trip to London where they had been with Nenni to the meeting of the Socialist Parties of Europe, cleared the position.

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Romita and Vismara explained that in London a new Second International had not been established as reported by news agencies, but instead a Committee had been appointed to study the possibility of creating a single Workers' International which should be started after the war and should embrace all the Socialist and Communist Parties in the world. On the top of these declarations, other official representatives of the Socialist Party stated that they did not consider it possible to form a new Workers' International without the participation of the Russian Communist Party. These declarations go to show that the official position of the Socialist and Communist Parties are identical.

Regarding the Communist Party continuing or not to participate in the Government, the same political circles consider the matter as follows: After Roatta's flight, the leaders of the Communist Party, having realized that the Bonomi Government was losing popularity with the masses, and the party being desirous not to endanger its own popularity, and considering on the other hand that the Communist Ministers in the Cabinet had been unable to achieve much, the Communist leaders have decided to take a more determined attitude towards the other three Parties in the Government, and to make it a condition of the Party's remaining in the Government, that a determined democratic and antifascist policy shall be followed;

Therefore, it is possible that within a few weeks' time, if the Government should not have achieved some progress on the above lines, the Communist Party, responding to the pressure of the majority of its members who are against the Party's further participation in the Government, will probably withdraw from the Government. Certain Communist circles consider that this step may be taken when Italy will have been completely liberated. (B-2)"

7. Action Party Meeting in Commemoration of Mazzini

A PWB Officer attended the above meeting in the Brancaccio Theatre on Sunday morning, 11 March. The meeting had been organized by the Party of Action. There was a relatively large display of troops composed of mounted Carabinieri and soldiers, which seemed to indicate a certain nervousness on the part of the authorities.

The large theatre was filled with an audience composed of people of all ages and classes. On the stage were seated some 20 "Garibaldini" veterans of the last war in their red Tunics, with the ban-

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The large theatre was filled with an audience composed of people of all ages and classes. On the stage were seated some 20 "Garibaldian" veterans of the last war in their red Tunics, with the banners of their units. In the centre of the stage was a large bust of Mazzini, back of which were massed numerous Party flags.

The speaker was Prof. Ugo Della Seta, who confined his address to a review of the doctrines and the political philosophy of Mazzini. He did not touch upon the present politics of the Party.

After the meeting the Garibaldians formed outside and paraded

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down the Via Merulana. They were closely followed by a group of some 30 boys with a red flag. Shortly after a detachment of mounted Carabinieri cut in behind the Garibaldians, separating them from their following of "manifestants". The latter were then halted until the van of the procession had disappeared down the street. In the meantime cross-traffic had been temporarily stopped. The parade, if indeed any was planned, was thus disrupted at the start.

8. Demonstration Subsequent to Roatta's Escape, Bari

A PWB collaborator, by piecing together the stories of various witnesses and participants in the demonstration described below, has made the following report:

The Communist Party called a meeting of its members on the evening of 7 March, two days after the escape of Roatta. About 400 members who were advised by intraparty communication, showed up for the meeting at the party headquarters, Piazza Roma, 18. The provincial head of the Communist Party, Antonio DI DONATO, had given instructions, according to some of his immediate subordinates, to occupy the Prefecture and hoist the Red flag on the central balcony of the building.

The demonstrators, after leaving the Piazza Roma, passed through the central streets of the city and congregated in the Piazza in front of the Prefect's residence. The by-standers who were lined up in double file on each side of the demonstrators tried to oppose entrance into the building but they had to give way almost immediately because of the violence threatened. The police had strict orders not to use their firearms.

Having overcome the opposition of the police, the demonstrators entered the big doors leading to the apartment of the Prefect, Antonucci. The reception rooms through which groups of demonstrators passed as a gesture of protest, were only slightly damaged. A lively discussion ensued between the leaders of the demonstration and the Prefect, while some young Communists, shoving the doorkeepers aside, appeared at a side balcony. The Communist flag was displayed and received with enthusiastic acclaim by the crowd standing below. Among the slogans called by the crowd were: "Death to the Allies!", "Away with the drunks!", "Down with Churchill!", "Out with the American capitalists!" Mingled with these slogans were others frequently heard such as "Papa Stalin!" "To the head of the real workers!"

The disturbance ended only after there had been some further scuffles with isolated groups of Italian marines.

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9. Randolfo Pacciardi Speaks in Palermo

On 4 March the Biondo Theatre was crowded and every seat taken to hear Randolfo Pacciardi of the Direction of the Italian Republican Party.

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The audience, mainly men of every class, applauded the speaker enthusiastically when he appeared and at several important points in his speech; there were whistling and catcalls when Pacciardi pointed out the faults of the House of Savoy; no incidents disturbed the meeting. In posted manifestos throughout the city announcing the meetings, tickets were listed as available at various political party headquarters and at the end of the list was "Movement for the Independence of Sicily."

A few leaflets were thrown reading "Viva La Repubblica Federalista - Abbasso gli intrallazzisti delle maglie e calze." The speech lasted about 1½ hours, the speaker completely winning his audience by his facile and persuasive talk.

Pacciardi began by describing the origin of the Republican Party in Italy. He stated particularly that guilt for the present Italian catastrophy falls on the House of Savoy which has always looked after its own personal interests instead of protecting those of the Italian people. The House of Savoy helped fascism from the very first by serving Mussolini's dictatorship. He stressed the King's guilt for the March on Rome, the war in Spain, the war on Abyssinia, the blow struck at a dying France, aggression on tiny Greece, and for the declaration of war on the U.S.A. and Great Britain; for all these decrees were signed by the King of Italy.

Pacciardi stated that the King and Badoglio were not capable of defending Rome and saving what could still be saved; both did nothing but save their own skins and those of the court. An Italian armored division was transferred to Tivoli to protect the passage of the court from Rome to Pescara to embark on a ship. An American general had at one time proposed Italian troop support to drive the Germans from Rome. Badoglio and the King could easily have done this and avoided new ruin for the country. Because of their refusal, Allied bombing continued; the Germans invaded all Italy; and new and stricter clauses increased armistice conditions. In a shaken voice the speaker said that the clauses of the armistice are so shameful for Italy no one has had the courage to publish them.

Continuing on Sicily, he pointed out the just hatred and resentment of Sicilians for the House of Savoy and Rome, which both have used Sicily and Sicilians for many decades till they are utterly impoverished. He said the House of Savoy must be elimihated from Italy, and a regional federated republican government, similar to the U.S., Soviet Union or Switzerland, set up as the people must govern. A committee of delegates from every region should be in Rome, while every region retains full autonomy. Sicilian autonomy as represented by the High Commissioner and his new Council does not meet

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Pacciardi stated that he wished to tell the truth however cruel it might be. He criticized the action of the Allies who landed in Sicily greeted with flowers and celebrations and who abolished the powers of the monarchy; then as soon as the armistice was signed they recognized the monarchy again, so giving the king full powers. When Rome was liberated the King made his son, the hereditary prince, Lieutenant of the Realm, and the latter shrewdly avails himself of the constitution and asks for a plebescite in the next election in the hope of not losing the crown.

Pacciardi closed his talk by appealing to Sicilians to remain attached to their mother country in an hour which is solemn and painful for Italy.

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10. The Communists vs the Separatists

About 11.40 on March 4, at the conclusion of the meeting at which Pacciardi spoke, a group of young Separatists coming from via Napoli, happened to meet at the corner of via Trabia, a group of young Communists carrying the tricolour with the hammer and sickle. A slight scuffle developed between the two groups, during which the Separatists had the advantage and succeeded in pulling away from the Communists the red part of their flag.

The police intervened and prevented any serious incidents from occurring. The police also broke up a group of Communists who had gone to theheadquarters of the Separatists to stage a manifestation of protest.

In the afternoon a group of Communists marched to Piazza Castelnuovo singing "Bandiera Rossa" and decided to go to Separatist headquarters. However, it was finally decided instead to send a committee of Communists who talked to the Separatists and succeeded in obtaining the restoration of the part of the flag seized in the morning.

11. Committee of Liberation Protests against the Demonstration of 4 March

As a result of the Separatist-Communist incident described above, the Committee of National Liberation of Palermo issued the following protest:

"The Committee of National Liberation of the Province of Palermo in its meeting of the 5 March 1945 examined the facts of the events which occurred on 4 March when some young men of the so-called Separatist movement dared to show scorn for the national flag and used violence against another group of young men who were singing songs of the "risorgimento". The Committee issues a strong protest against such anti-national and anti-democratic methods, especially at the time when Italy is redeeming her honour on the battlefield against the Nazis and against Fascism, and furthermore calls attention to the serious consequences that the repetition of similar incidents could provoke.

The Committee of National Liberation of the Province of Palermo unanimously expresses its indignation and reaffirms once more its strong desire to oppose any manifestations that affect the honour and the dignity of our country."

R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

12. Commemoration of the Anniversary of the Destruction of Cassino (By a PWB officer who attended the ceremony)

On the 15th March 1945 a ceremony was held in commemoration of the anniversary of the destruction of Cassino. The Prime Minister Bonomi, Mouccio Ruini, Minister of Public Works and several other Ministers and Undersecretaries, Archbishop Giovanni Costantini the Pope's personal representative, the American Ambassador, and representatives of England, France and Russia were present.

Cassino, a mass of twisted girders and ruins against a perfect spring sky was crowded with an animated throng consisting of former residents and peasants of the district and migrant workers employed in reconstruction work. There were no pol-

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Cassino, a mass of twisted girders and ruins against a perfect spring sky was crowded with an animated throng consisting of former residents and peasants of the district and migrant workers employed in reconstruction work. There were no political manifestations. A few Democrazia del Lavoro posters were stuck on the walls and Italian flags were much in evidence. A few simple improvised banners were carried, recalling partisans who had lost their lives and other things. Despite the tragic memories evoked there was an air of "festa". Pipers mingled in the crowd playing traditional airs. The ruins of what had been a church were swept and tidy and the remains of shattered statues fittingly arranged. The glowing colour of the cardinal's robe struck a brilliant note. Now and again loud explosions of mines added a sombre though slightly theatrical note.

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After visiting the new housing project a mile north of the town and the railway which has been reactivated, and other projects of reconstruction, at about 1 o'clock there was a gathering in a square which had been cleared and the assembly was addressed by the distinguished visitors. Archbishop Costantini blessed the assembly and spoke a few words. The Mayor presented Minister Ruini who made a short speech. He was followed by the American Ambassador Mr. Alexander Kirk who received loud and prolonged applause and who read a simple address in English and recalled the sacrifice of the fighting men who had lost their lives in the bitter campaign. Finally Bonomi spoke. The whole ceremony was simple and dignified. In the afternoon the ruined Monte Cassino Abbey itself was visited and a cornerstone laid at the shrine of the patron saint whose coffin was saved from the ruin. It has not been decided whether or not the Abbey will be rebuilt. From its present appearance it would seem to be an extremely difficult, if not insuperable task.

Part of Cassino is being rebuilt, but two-thirds of the town will remain for ever in ruins as a reminder of the ruthlessness of war.

13. Reconstruction in Benevento Province

From a conversation with a local architect, it appears that a certain amount of reconstruction work is being carried out at Alife and Piedimonte by private initiative.

Alife, a small agricultural place of 4,000 inhabitants, during the German occupation was heavily bombed by the Allies in October 1943, three-quarters of the town being destroyed or badly damaged. Agriculture has brought rich results to the little town and there is a marked activity in individual reconstruction of private premises.

Piedimonte is a more important centre, having 7,000 inhabitants, the majority of them formerly being employed at the Cotoniere Meridionali factory which is now idle in consequence of war damage. The Germans destroyed about a dozen buildings to create road obstruction, and reconstruction of these is now in process. It is said that work will shortly begin on the local electric power station which was destroyed by the Germans; it is a hydro-electric installation, the water being carried from Lake Matese. What is badly needed is the repair of roads and bridges.

(B.2)

L A B O U R

14. Pope Pius XII Addresses Representatives of Christian Workers, Sunday 11 March

The speech made by Pius XII to the representatives of the Italian Christian workers can be divided in four parts:

1. The Italian christian workers associations represent cells of modern Christianity for their members. They guard the moral and religious basis of life in the sphere of labour.

They see the workers and peasants as apostles of their families, their workshops or offices on the model of the apostles who preached the Gospel in ancient

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They see the workers and peasants as apostles of their families, their workshops or offices on the model of the apostles who preached the Gospel in ancient times.

2. The Italian Christian workers associations must serve as an example to all the workers organisations. Their members must reach the highest level as far as honesty, integrity and sense of responsibility is concerned.

3. The relations between the A.C.L.I. and the C.G.I.L. must be cordial in the widest sense of the word. The C.G.I.L. must, however, limit its activities to representing and defending the interests of the workers and not extend it to the sphere of politics. The Pope mentioned the admission made by the C.G.I.L. con-

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corning the high sense of spiritual values shown by the Catholic workers.

4. In the new social order the A.C.I.L. will agree to socialisation or nationalisation in cases where the community might derive an obvious benefit from it and favour the greater spirit of democracy in economic life.

The Pope ended by hoping to see a close bond of solidarity between employers and workers, so that the working classes be able to achieve their part of responsibility in directing national economy.

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

15. Reactions on escape of Roatta and March 6th Riot

The following are the opinions of a number of persons who have been interviewed by PWB officers during the past week on the flight of Roatta and on the March 6th riot.

1. Dott. Fancello, about 45 years of age, commissioner for the United Hospitals of Rome, and an influential member of the Party of Action:

"The escape of Roatta is typical of the disgraceful situation existing in Italy today. It is not possible for a prisoner of Roatta's importance to escape unless there is an organized group working from outside to plan and carry out the plot. In order to take the risk involved, the group must have had important interests at stake. Whom could Roatta have involved to such an extent that they considered Roatta's disappearance necessary. The House of Savoy and its accomplices, the ranking military chiefs, are without any possible doubt those who were principally interested in spiriting Roatta away".

2. Corrado Alvaro - well-known author:

"According to my opinion and that of many others, the escape of Roatta was plotted by Badoglio and Free Masonry with which he was always closely associated. There is every likelihood that he knew too much and might have used his knowledge as a weapon. Badoglio is defending the interests of the Monarchy as well as his own. The incident is characteristic of the methods of intrigue of the Monarchy, and will certainly not help to increase its popularity at this critical period of its history.

With regard to the disturbance of March 6th, neither the Socialists nor the Actionists seem to have been responsible for the incidents. The latter bear the Communist trade-mark and represent an opening move in the Communist game."

3. A woman Communist - aged 60. For political reasons she spent ten years in Fascist prisons. She is now employed as an interpreter at the Soviet Embassy (she speaks Russian fluently). She works at the embassy in the mornings, and in the headquarters of the Communist Party in the afternoons.

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"The Government is in an unenviable position, and only the Government of a united Italian people can accomplish the task which lies ahead. The manifestation of protest organized by the parties had been permitted by the Government, which could not foresee that it would lead to bloodshed. The speakers endeavoured to calm the people, whose action was to have been limited to a mere protest. They did not wish to arouse the people by bringing up the institutional question. The blame for the bloodshed cannot be attributed to the Government, but to the parties and individuals who egged on the people. The Government is in need of help. It is necessary to put in abeyance, for the present, all ideologies, and to adjourn the solution of all problems until the complete liberation of our country".

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16. Reactions from Palermo on the Roatta Case

Needless to say there was much interest in Palermo over the escape of General Roatta. The Committee of Liberation issued two orders of the day on the subject, as follows:

"The Sicilian Regional Committee of National Liberation, in a special session on 6 March 1945, considers that the Roatta case reveals in an unquestionable manner the existence of a situation which is now insupportable. It invites the directors of the various parties, according to the inspiring principles of the Committee of National Liberation, to reconsider their political positions so that the anti-nationalistic coalition of reactionary forces may be abolished."

and

"The Committee of National Liberation of Sicily has carefully studied the Roatta case and its serious repercussions; being convinced that this is an undoubted indication that Fascist forces and interests, or those connected with Fascism, continue to scheme and always more openly aim at dominating Italian public life, asks that the government be reconstituted as an expression of the Committee of National Liberation and a policy of sagacious and energetic repression of every Fascist reappearance be begun; and asks for a strict epuration for all grades of public offices".

The Palermo Section of the Socialist Party sent the following telegram to the Directors of the Party:

"The Provincial Federation of Palermo learning of the flight of General Roatta, a shameful demonstration of the weakness of the Government and a compliance with those responsible for Fascism, urges the Directors of the Party to make the most effective opposition possible".

A Judge: The flight of Roatta has shaken the present government to its foundations, and such a thing should never have been allowed to happen, especially at such a critical time. There are still too many monarchistic Italians. I exclude the Fascists because Roatta is considered a traitor by the Fascists. There remains, therefore, only one solution: that his monarchistic friends have helped him to escape, or else persons who were afraid that he would talk too much and reveal information that would not please certain personalities. This is naturally not the first time that the flight of an important person has taken place and in all epochs there have occurred flights on a grand scale. At this particular time, however, it does not present Italy in a favourable light, especially to the Allies; and it does not give the country prestige.

The trials of accused Fascists are too slow. They should be carried through in a shorter space of time. In other countries trials are brief, so that the friends of the accused do not have time to organize escapes. If the Roatta trial had lasted [illegible] he would not have been able to escape.

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The trials of accused Fascists are too slow. They should be carried through in a shorter space of time. In other countries trials are brief, so that the friends of the accused do not have time to organize escapes. If the Roatta trial had lasted a short time, surely he would not have been able to escape.

A Door-keeper: To let a man like Roatta escape means that he had many friends, perhaps even among men in the present government. I cannot understand how people can actwith such levity; as usual there isn't one thing in Italy that goes well. One must distrust everyone. There are still too many Fascists in power, and it is necessary to have a wider epuration or we shall be in our usual state. We need in power men from the people who are sincere and anti-Fascist. The carabinieri are involved -- too many of them are monarchists and all the responsibility for the flight is theirs, because with a guard as strong as that described in the papers Roatta should not have been able to escape.

A Bank Employee: The military hospital in Rome is perhaps one of the largest in Europe. How could Roatta going out through only two doors ever find himself already in the street? With the number of pavilions there are in this hospital they should have kept him in one which was sufficiently far from the exit. It is

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obvious that the escape was prepared from the very first moment. Moreover, too much tenderness is shown toward these people. How does it happen that all these important ex-Fascists always end up in the hospital and are sick at the very moment when they are to be judged by the court? They should be shut up in prison cells, and if they are really ill they should be kept in the prison infirmary in such a way that every possibility of an attempted flight is prevented. The mistake at the root of the whole matter is that too much softness and too many concessions are made to these people. They are or they are not war criminals; if they are, they should be treated as such.

A Workman: Too much weakness - why are these people not treated as any other criminal would be treated, because they are nothing but criminals who have ruined Italy. Now it will be difficult to find Roatta who very probably is no longer in liberated Italy. There is still too much corruption and too many strong fascists who help one another. In Italy some people should be punished as examples; one was not sufficient (Azzolini); we need more rapid sentences.

17. Opinions on the Vote for Women (Bari)

A PWB collaborator has obtained the following opinions on the vote for women:

It would be almost possible to say mathematically that only about 50 per cent of the women are enthusastic about the vote; the other 50 per cent are not only indifferent but are actually hostile to it. Contrary opinions can be found in both higher social classes and in the lower classes. Especially in the lower classes the prevalence of a hostile opinion is greater than among the more educated classes. This is, of course, accounted for by the absolute lack of political preparation among less educated women.

In both circles, however, the religious question is connected with politics and makes itself felt in a manner unfavourable to the political liberty of women. This is said to be due to Communist propaganda. The Communists are without religion, a fact often referred to by them in conversations and they maintain that the "fear of God" is the ruin of men and particularly of women". (A member of the Communist Party expressed herself in the phrase quoted above during a meeting held in February 1945 for the women of Bisceglie in the communal theatre. The subject of the meeting was "The Political Duties of Women"). This same speaker said that in Russia the conception of the family is very different from the Catholic or Christian conception. If a woman has a child, this child belongs to the State - if the father will not recognize it.

This is how a young woman, 32 years old, expressed herself: "The vote for women is a mistake. First the women of Italy were ruined by Fascism, and instead of rising again after their fall, they have gone still lower with the arrival of the Allies. Women were intended for the home, to attend to homemaking and not to run around discussing, like men, things away beyond their grasp". The ideas of this woman have a great influence in the circles in which she lives, the local circles adhering strongly to tradition.

On the other hand, this is how a young woman student of philosophy, 21 years old, a refugee from Milan, with Christian-Democrat tendencies, replied to the

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On the other hand, this is how a young woman student of philosophy, 21 years old, a refugee from Milan, with Christian-Democrat tendencies, replied to the question: "What do you think the concession of the vote for women indicates about the political maturity of the country?" The reply was: "The democratisation of a country is complete only when women also participate in the life of the nation and mould their future independtly of men. They must take notice of mistakes, criticizing and modifying them. In fulfilling this task, women will never lose sight of their mission on earth which is to be the "angel of the hearth" and they will be able to add to their own particular gifts also those of helping to mould the destinies of their own country. It is really wonderful how much the American women do. The democratic nations owe their victory to a large degree to the contribution made both in the war and civilian life by the American women. We should be inspired by them and should try to imitate them".

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FOOD SITUATION

18. Market in Palermo

Bread and Pasta - Everyone complains that the price of bread is too high. People feel the ration should be increased, because 200 grams of bread is not enough and many people must buy bread on the black market at a price of 90-100 lire a kilogram. Pasta on the black market is 150-160 lire a kilogram. Pasta on the ration is distributed rather slowly and many people complain about its quality.

Meat and Fish - The situation for meat and fish is unchanged from last week. Meat can be found in the butcher shops, but it is necessary to pay prices higher than those set by the price-restriction decree, if a person wishes to eat meat of good quality. Fish can be found at the stabilized price when there is a good quantity available, otherwise it is necessary to pay prices higher than those set by the decree.

Eggs - Eggs have become more accessible. Prices now vary between 12 and 16 lire according to the size.

Fruits and Vegetables:- Last week oranges and tangerines went up in price. Now they have gone down because new shipments of these fruits have arrived from Catania. Prices for them vary between 14-20 lire a kilogram, according to the quality. Dried fruit is still expensive. Almonds are 120 lire a kilogram. Filberts are 70 lire, and dried figs 120 lire a kilogram. Vegetable prices were unchanged this week. Broccoli is 25-28 lire a kilogram. "Sparacelli" are 14 lire a kilogram. "Finocchi" are 12 lire a bunch. Artichokes cost 15 lire a piece. Potatoes are 95 lire a kilogram. Salad greens are 4 lire a bunch.

Olive Oil - Olive Oil on the black market is 200 lire a litre, and tends to go up in price.

Butter and Dairy Products - Butter costs between 700-800 lire a kilogram. Salted meats are very expensive and cost at least 800 lire a kilogram. Cheeses vary according to the quality. "Primosale" costs 280-300 lire a kilo. "Cannistrato" costs 400 lire a kilo. "Caciocavallo"costs 380-400 lire a kilo. "Ricotta" is 180 lire a kilo.

Milk - Milk fresh from the cow costs 36 lire a liter. In the creameries, where it is watered, it is 20 lire a liter.

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Milk - Milk fresh from the cow costs 36 lire a liter. In the creameries, where it is watered, it is 20 lire a liter.

Coal and wood: - Coal is 24 lire a kilogram. Wood to burn is 10 lire a kilo.

Cigarettes - American cigarettes have reached a price of 280 lire a pack and on some days 300, depending on how many are available on the black market. Italian cigarettes on the ration are still be-

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ing distributed regularly, but everyone complains about their poor quality.

The fashion in Palermo is to visit the "hot tables" (tavole calde) where a person can eat while standing up. Many general food stores have these tables which sell meat balls, croquettes made with milk, rolls with meat inside, oranges fixed with rice, and similar foods. The average price is 30 lire a piece. There are always crowds at these tables.

19. Naples Black Market Prices

Bread	L. 165	per kilo	
Pasta	" 250	"	"
Flour (brown)	" 110	"	"
" (white)	" 230	"	"
Sugar (brown)	" 700	"	"
" (white)	" 900	"	"
Mozzarella	" 400	"	"
Butter - American	" 400/500	"	"
" Italian	" 800	"	"
Ham	" 800	"	"
Lard	" 600	"	"
Pork	" 600	"	"
Fish - Cod	" 350/400	"	"
Mullet	" 400	"	"
Anchovy	" 200	"	"
Tomatoes (preserved)	" 400	"	"
Oranges	" 50/70	"	"
Apples	" 60/70	"	"
Artichokes	" 24	each	
Charcoal	" 20	per kilo	
Onions (fresh)	" 8	" bundle	
Vegetables	" 24	" "	small
"	" 44	" "	large
Eggs	" 28/30	each	
Cigarettes - American	" 180	per packet	
" English	" 140	" "	
" Italian	" 120	" "	
Matches	" 14/18/30	" box	
Oil	" 370/380	" litre	
Milk	" 50/60	" "	

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20. Post Black Market after the Increase in Food Prices

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foods. The average price is 30 lire a piece. There are always crowds at these tables.

19. Naples Black Market Prices

Bread	L.	165	per kilo	
Pasta	"	250	" "	
Flour (brown)	"	110	" "	
" (white)	"	230	" "	
Sugar (brown)	"	700	" "	
" (white)	"	900	" "	
Mozzarella	"	400	" "	
Butter - American	"	400/500	" "	
" Italian	"	800	" "	
Ham	"	800	" "	
Lard	"	600	" "	
Pork	"	600	" "	
Fish - Cod	"	350/400	" "	
Mullet	"	400	" "	
Anchovy	"	200	" "	
Tomatoes (preserved)	"	400	" "	
Oranges	"	50/70	" "	
Apples	"	60/70	" "	
Artichokes	"	24	each	
Charcoal	"	20	per kilo	
Onions (fresh)	"	8	" bundle	
Vegetables	"	24	" "	small
"	"	44	" "	large
Eggs	"	28/30	each	
Cigarettes - American	"	180	per packet	
" English	"	140	" "	
" Italian	"	120	" "	
Matches	"	14/18/30	" box	
Oil	"	370/380	" litre	
Milk	"	50/60	" "	

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20. Bari Black Market after the Increase in Food Prices

Under the heading "New Prices of Bread, Flour and Pasta", the Gassetta del Mezzogiorno made the following announcement on 28 Feb/:

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"The Provincial Section for Food advises: 'The Provincial Committee for Prices, meeting yesterday with the Prefect presiding, has fixed the prices to the consumer of flour, bread and pasta in relation to the Ministerial plan of the economic cost of respective products:

Flour - 15.50 lire a kilogram;
Bread - 16. lire a kilogram in the City of Bari and in the Communes with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.
15.50 lire a kilogram in other smaller communes.
Pasta - 20 lire a kilogram.

These prices go into effect the 1st of March."

From the moment when the official communication was announced, some kinds of food disappeared from the black market. That indicates a future increase in prices. In fact it is not easy to find flour, pasta or bread, etc. It is feared by all that the prices of last week will be doubled.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

21. NAPLES - Events of the Week

The political position during the week has been marked by the continued offensive on the part of the Government and the political parties against fascism.

Roatta's flight and the discovery in Rome of a clandestine fascist organization with terroristic aims, have brought to the forefront the question of epuration of former fascists from all posts of public interest, the problem of the punishment of fascist crimes and of the repression of renascent clandestine fascist organizations. Public opinion was sericusly impressed by the above events and naturally expected prompt and determined action on the part of the Government. In Naples, these matters are the subject of much discussion, and it is said that the fascist organization discovered in Rome has extensive ramifications in Naples, where the police are actively at work apparently on the track of various Neapolitan adepts.

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The left wing parties are making capital out of these occurrences, because for some time now they have been demanding the issue of such measures as have been taken today under pressure from public opinion, whose attitude is now the same as that which the left wing parties have been holding for some time. The Government has now been obliged to adopt more drastic measures both as regards epuration and the removal from circulation of the more dangerous fascists. Proof

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of this is the communiqué issued by the Press Bureau of the Cabinet as to the definite and strict instructions given to Prefects concerning the internment of the more socially-dangerous fascists, and the complete elimination from public posts of the former "Gerarchi". Public opinion was favorably impressed by this communiqué and hope is expressed that the Prefedts will strictly and fully carry out the instructions. The High Court also appears to have realized the pressure of public opinion by the way it has dealt with Anfuso, Roatta, Jacomoni, Suvich, etc.

The danger of a Government crisis in consequence of a more rigid attitude on the part of the Communist Party appears to have been removed for the time being, in spite of the conflict between the Liberals on the one side and the Communists and Socialists on the other as to their respective attitudes.

Another point which has impressed and deeply distressed the population is the shocking increase in prices which has occurred within the last few days since the increase in the price of bread. The price of tramfares, which has jumped from 2 to 6 lire, has provoked general protests, but the tramway company has stated in the newspapers that even this increase will cover only a portion of the deficit: 200 millions out of 500.

Other events which have caused comment locally are as follows:

The agreement signed by the Italian Government with UNRRA and which has been very favorably received since it has raised the hope of Neapolitans that assistance is forthcoming.

The news of the imminent issue of a loan to meet the Government's financial needs, which will absorb a portion of the vast amount of paper money that is floating about; financial circles express the opinion that the loan will be successful.

The recent meeting of the Liberal Party in Naples, which was attended by many of the Party leaders. It appears that two strong tendencies were in evidence: the Conservative Monarchist to the right, and the Progressive-Republican to the left.

Another event which has been considerably talked about was the meeting at Benevento of War Victims, attended by local authorities, and by about 3000 victims. The meeting was presided over by Doctor Capozzi, and it was very evident that the question of war victims is one that interests a vast number of people. The popularity of Doctor Capozzi in this field appears to increase and is largely due

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22. The Shoe-Shining Trade and Its Earnings, Rome

The side-walk and street-corner shoe-shining trade has existed for many years in Rome, for the convenience and often to the annoyance of the public. In 1938, however, an ordinance was passed re-

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organizing the trade for which a licence was made obligatory. The ambulant shoe-cleaners were as a result driven from the streets and concentrated in a limited number of stands or sheltered establishments where prices were standardized. Since the liberation of Rome the ordinance has become a dead letter, and the ancient profession, with all its traditional individualism, is once more seething with activity. Compared to past days and in spite of the high cost of living, it is a relatively lucrative occupation. On account of their exhorbitant charges, the clientele of the shoe-shining artisans consists exclusively of Allied personnel, and the trade is carried on only in the parts of the city which are frequented by British and American soldiery.

There are two categories of shoe-shiners -- young men in their twenties, and boys with ages ranging from 8 or 9 years to their latter teens. From an interview with one of the former, who constitute the elite of the profession, these youths charge 30 lire for a shine, a fee allegedly justified by their skill and the high quality of their equipment and materials. Their overhead is relatively high for they only realize a net profit of some 23 lire per pair of shoes shined. With a 42 hour week, and with tips varying from 5 - 10 lire, they manage to earn from their trade between 450-500 lire per day, or some 13500 or 15,000 lire per month. Their revenues are further swelled by extra-curricular activities in the small-scale blackmarketing of Allied cigarettes, etc., and by commissions on rather unedifying transactions in which they have proved their worth as intermediaries.

As for the brats, some of them are often trained, equipped and sent out by their parents for whom the economic contribution of their offspring takes precedence over the latter's education. The brats are quite content with an arrangement by which they escape school, receive back from their parents a little pocket-money out of such earnings as they account for, and glean incidental profits from innocent purchase and resale of an occasional packet of cigarettes. Others periodically play truant for a day or two, or even for a few hours, and thus pocket the revenues so earned without the knowledge of their parents. The younger artisans of the trade have established no official tariff beyond charging a minimum fee of 10 lire per shine and expecting an average tip of 5 lire. Those who are free to devote all their leisure to their occupation, toil some 10 hours a day, and amass as much as 9000 lire a month. From this must be deducted an insignificant amount representing the cost of

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The respective monthly earnings of 15,000 and 9,000 lire for the older and younger classes of shoe-shiners are in startling contrast with the salaries of the white-collar state employees. The following table gives the basic government salaries for an unmarried employee in the various "grades" or classifications. These are subject to certain increases to which employees are entitled by reason

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of the number of their dependents, the number of their years of service, high cost of living bonuses, etc., etc.

Grade	1	Monthly	salary	Lire	9,173
"	2	"	"	"	8,000
"	3	"	"	"	7,498
"	4	"	"	"	6,904
"	5	"	"	"	5,756
"	6	"	"	"	5,402
"	7	"	"	"	4,909
"	8	"	"	"	4,627
"	9	"	"	"	4,510
"	10	"	"	"	4,196
"	11	"	"	"	3,659
"	12	"	"	"	3,420
"	13	"	"	"	3,192

To give an idea of the various "grades" of state employees, the only grade 1 state civil servant is the President of the Court of Cassation, and there is only one Grade 2 civil servant, the Prosecutor of the same court. General directors of the ministries and high magistrates hold grade 5, while Grade 13 is that of beginners who are starting their careers in the employ of the state. The vast majority of the State employees fall within the grades numbered from 5 to 13.

23 Demonstration in Gela against Finocchiaro-Aprile

On 9 March there were demonstrations in Gela against Finocchiaro Aprile when he visited the town. A person from Gela reported to a member of PWB that there were no incidents, but only name-calling and shouting. Gela is the birthplace and hometon of Aldisio, and anyone opposed to the High Commissioner would be treated in a similar manner. It appears therefore that there is not a great deal of significance in these demonstrations.

24. The Day for Women in Palermo

The 8 March, the International day for women, was celebrated in Palermo by a meeting arranged by the Union of Italian Women (U.D.I.) in the Theater of the Armed Forces lent for the occasion by the local Commander of the Italian Army. PWB supplied a documentary film on the war and the movie "Mr. & Mrs. Smith". The American Naval Base loaned a projector and sent two sailors to run off the movies.

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"	6	"	"	"	5,402
"	7	"	"	"	4,909
"	8	"	"	"	4,627
"	9	"	"	"	4,510
"	10	"	"	"	4,196
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2 members of the UDI spoke, one on the significance of the day, and the other on the place of women in the life of the country and the need for them to work constantly so that another war will not develop 20 years from now, as it did for Italy in 1940.

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The Mayor of Palermo, Rocco Gullo, spoke also. He spoke of the importance of the granting of the vote to women, since in the electoral lists the number of women already inscribed is higher than the number of men enrolled. Such a power cannot be overlooked at a moment when democratic Italy wishes to be on a par with the other United Nations.

25. Allied Goods in Trapani Province

"La Gazzetta del Popolo" announces that Allied cloth and shoes for the province have arrived. 15,496 meters of various kinds of cloth and 3,000 pairs of canvas shoes with rubber soles are the allotment for Trapani. These are to be given to white-collar workers, to relatives of men in the army due to the recent call-up, and to those who have suffered war losses. The most needy cases will be given preference. The Prefect has appointed a committee of representatives from the group to receive the goods to decide on a fair distribution.

There has been a lack of fresh meat in the province and the Allies are sending 250 quintals of the best canned meat. Public sale will be controlled and will take place as quickly as possible.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

26. Attack on Communist Party by Press Organ of Liberals

The Editorial entitled "Domande ai Comunisti" which appeared in the 13 March number of RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, official organ of the Liberal Party, is a violent attack on the Communist Party. The latter is attacked not only for a series of acts of violence perpetrated by extremist elements in the provinces, but for undermining the efficacy of the coalition government of which it is a member in the repression of these acts. The editorial is considered worthy of note because both parties are represented in the government and a serious rift between them might lead to further disintegration of the Coalition.

The article begins by asking whether the Communist Party is aware of what has been happening in various provinces, for example in Bari, Reggio Calabria and Siena, and if so whether the party considers these events as signs of "renovation" and of "progressive democracy". There follows a list of incidents, wherein automatic weap-

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The article begins by asking whether the Communist Party is aware of what has been happening in various provinces, for example in Bari, Reggio Calabria and Siena, and if so whether the party considers these events as signs of "renovation" and of "progressive democracy". There follows a list of incidents, wherein automatic weapons, grenades and revolvers sometimes figured, involving forced resignations of mayors and syndics, attacks on Carabinieri barracks, taking of hostages, forced liberation of prisoners, disruptions of Liberal Party meetings, burning of its headquarters, etc.,etc.

"The incidents are always the same, and consist of demonstrations, aggressions, invasions of public buildings and waving of red

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flags, while the public forces and public authorities discreetly and prudently stand by, and fail to prevent or punish. The question is asked, "Are His Excellency Togliatti, Vice Premier, and the other members of the government informed of these occurrences?"

"In order to put an end to the Government's equivocal attitude, we feel it to be our duty to say that even our patience has a limit.

"The Government must act, immediately. We have demanded and still demand order, discipline and respect of the law, and have condemned all recourse to violence. We make a last appeal to all who still have left a little common sense and a sense of responsibility to take timely action, if they do not wish to see an incurable aggravation of the country's intricate and perilous situation.

"For this reason we turn not only to the government and demand energetic and just repression, but more especially to the leaders of the extreme parties, the Socialists and Communists, who have agreed to the truce, and demand of them that for the time being they renounce the all-out application of their doctrines and curb the hysteric impetuosity of their followers.

"The Communist Party, more especially because it only recently confirmed its will to collaborate with the Government, bears a grave responsibility. We still want to hope that its endorsement of the Government's programme was sincerely given and that the incidents will be immediately and suitably repressed. Unless this is done, we can have no confidence in the authority of a government of which three-quarters condemn certain acts which the other quarter encourages.

"We have read in the last few days somewhat obscure words in the Communist press organ as to what conditions will determine the Party's continued participation in the Coalition. These words lead to the belief that some one wants to escape certain responsibilities or is reluctant to apply the measures adopted by the Government. We demand clear speaking and that the people say what is on their minds.

"The Liberal Party has given full and loyal, and not half-hearted, support to the Government. But if it is a question of conditions, the Liberal Party, first of all, has conditions of its own to make. It will cling to its principles and methods which are those of all free and civilized countries, and it will not permit

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"The Liberal Party has given full and loyal, and not half-hearted, support to the Government. But if it is a question of conditions, the Liberal Party, first of all, has conditions of its own to make. It will cling to its principles and methods which are those of all free and civilized countries, and it will not permit others to elude the rules of order and liberty. The Party will be the relentless adversary of violence, rioting and exasperates subversive excesses. If incidents such as those cited above were to recur, our entire political position will be revised once and for all. And in that event, the Liberal party will not be the weak and vacillating spectator it was in 1919-22, but will take its place as a combatant."

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27. Radio Naples

There is quite a lot of talk these days about Radio Naples; the Press having contributed their share to the argument. After the transfer of radio services from PWB to R.A.I. (Radio Audizioni Italiane) Radio Naples has practically ceased having a programme of its own and consequently practically all individual activity; it merely transmits the Rome programme which it receives by phone. For only 18 minutes in the course of the whole day does Naples have its own programme, with the exception of a Sunday night musical broadcast from 20.15 to 21.00 hours and one on Tuesday nights from 19.00 to 20.30. Naturally Neapolitan listeners are indignant, and their annoyance is reflected in the press which stresses the fact that, to centralize all transmissions in Rome, means the almost total suppression of activity of other transmitting stations. The consequences of this policy may be summarized as follows:

a) Complete neglect of all regional (and in this case Neapolitan) art and culture;
b) Monopolizing the millions of lire collected in the various Italian regions, for expenditure in Rome;
c) Throwing out of employment of all personnel attached to Radio Naples;
d) Establishing in Italian radio services a monopolistic and dictatorial system which is anti-democratic.

Formariello, Mayor of Naples, sent for the manager of Radio Naples, Doctor Fucile, and repeated the complaints of Neapolitans. Fucile replied that the matter was not decided by Naples, but by Rome, and assured the Mayor that he would report to Rome the complaints of Neapolitan listeners.

The day following this conversation, Fucile called a meeting of the representatives of the local press and listened to their complaints, to which was added a request to Rome that they should get rid of the fascist elements which are still in office in Rome. Fucile promised to communicate with Rome, and added that the wishes of Naples would not be neglected in the future.

On the strength of these assurances a sort of truce has been established between the RAI and the local press, pending the receipt of Rome's decision. (B-2)

28. Revival of Fascist Propaganda

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The Rome press gave great publicity to the arrest of the leaders of the clandestine Republican Party. Many of the papers state however that the true leaders are not those unimportant figures arrested by the police, but personalities on far higher levels, who are still at liberty, owing to the lack of repressive measures against the fascists both in Rome and Southern Italy.

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Il MOMENTO (Independent) points out that the Government might well crush these resurgent attempts of fascism by intensifying the confiscation of properties belonging to former fascist leaders and industrialists. "It is logical", writes the paper, "that the vast legion of profiteers and thieves accumulated during the past twenty years stiffens in a last desperate attempt at resistance. It is therefore necessary to stamp out the sources of their money and this can be done only in one way: by confiscation. Only then will neo-fascism lose any vigor it might possess and be scattered to the four winds."

ITALIA NUOVA demands that the Government should get to the bottom of the events, which compromise equally many members of left wing parties.

29. Fascists Arrested in Palermo

The following is a slightly shortened translation of the official police report on arrests in Palermo in connection with the clandestine fascist paper A NOI:

"About 17.30, 11 February, from the loges of the Biondo Movie theater in Palermo, were thrown mimeographed manifestos and numerous leaflets of fascist propaganda with the name "A NOI, No. 2 - Paper of the Fascist Republican Party, Palermo Section", which gave news depressing to public morale by tending to depreciate the war effort of the Allies and to magnify the power of the German armies.

"The Carabinieri present immediately blocked the exits and arrested students Francesco Maisano (born Siena, 13.3.27), Mario Guli (born 9.11.28), and Vincenzo Palmegiano (born 24.9.27). As background for this incident, it should be stated that on 14 January, in the same theater there had been a similar throwing of mimeographed manifestos and the first issue of A NOI. On this occasion investigations to discover who was responsible were unsuccessful.

Maisano, Guli and Palmegiano, when interrogated, not only confessed they had personally thrown the leaflets, but gave details of a meeting earlier at the home of the student Nicolo Denaro (born 23.3.28) in Corso Alberto Amedeo n. 236, 1st floor, together with 12 other students, ranging from 15 to 21 years of age.

During the meeting Denaro, Maisano and Enrico Monteverde (born 14.11.23) organizers of the demonstrations, gave the necessary instructions to their friends for the throwing of the manifestos, instructions to groups of three

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During the meeting Denaro, Maisano and Enrico Monteverde (born 14.11.23) organizers of the demonstrations, gave the necessary instructions to their friends for the throwing of the manifestos. They carefully divided the young men into groups of three or four. Maisano was of the opinion that the throwing should take place as soon as the lights went out and the show began, but it was decided instead, according to the advice of Monteverde (the eldest) to carry out the throwing simultaneously 40 seconds after the beginning of the show.

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In each group one member acted as the head and had the job of throwing while the others in his group were to act as a cover for him. The distribution itself was made by Monteverde and Denaro, as was confirmed by the others, all arrested immediately that they were involved by the statements of the first three.

Monteverde decided that the young men should occupy the two ends and the center of the loges of the theater, and do the tossing simultaneously. He concluded his directions with the wish "Lots of luck!" (In bocca al lupo!)

On the specified day, [illegible] making a tour of inspection of the placing of his assistants, Monteverde saw that Maisano and two other young men sat at the left of the loges as one faces the screen; farther to the left was another group under Guido Renda (born 14.9.27) while on the opposite side to the right was a group composed of Denaro, Gulì and Palmegiano. Moreovever a certain Salvatore Carrara, an office employee (born 7.8.1925) took a place with two other young men in a central box. He has been arrested; he did not attend the meeting at Denaro's, but received from him on the street about 30 copies of A NOI no. 1, the first time the propaganda leaflets were thrown.

At the agreed time, Maisano began to throw the manifestos, followed shortly by Renda, Denaro, Carrar and Sergio Rocca (born 27.7.29).

From statement made after being arrested, it was learned that some of them attending the meeting at Denaro's home before the last throwing were reluctant to carry out the second demonstration, because, since it was a holiday, the theater would be visited by police who could easily identify and arrest them. Monteverde and Denaro, however, with persuasive words, succeeded in quieting the fears of their friends, and they carried away bundles of manifestos inscribed "P.N.F. Gruppo Rionale Fascista Contarini", strips of paper with the printing "Duce, Duce, Duce", as well as many copies of the second issue of A NOI.

Furthermore it was learned that Maisano, after the first throwing on 14 January, succeeded in persuading Gulì and Palmegiano to join him in placing copies of the first issue of A NOI under the doors of shops in Via Antonio Veneziano, Via Dante, and vicinity.

The exact source of the propaganda material has not been as-

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The exact source of the propaganda material has not been ascertained. Both Maisano and Denaro stated they received it from a blond young man who was unknown to them, but it is probably an unfounded story made up to deflect suspicion from them of being responsible for the editing and printing of the sequestered leaflets.

This opinion is strengthened by the fact that Maisano, one day last summer, in talking with Rocca informed the latter that he needed paper to have a fascist newspaper printed. Moreover he declared to Palmegiano that he intended to carry out fascist activities and invited the latter to publish an article in "our newspaper."

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No similar activities took place elsewhere in the city, and the throwing of propaganda material, always in the same vein, took place only at the Biondo Theater on two different days, and seems therefore to be the work of only these young men. It appears the material was published by Denaro, Maisano, and Monteverde, while the others were only engaged in the actual throwing, as a result of the invitation of the first three.

As for Marcello Letok born 11.7.26, also arrested, it may be stated that his activities are not connected to those of the other young men, but he carried on other pro-fascist actions discovered in the course of the present investigations. It was learned that he, after resigning as a member of the "Lega Italica" because of the monarchical tendency of the League, decided to do something concrete about his fascist sentiments and form a group of young men of the same belief. Actually he did not carry out his plan but limited himself to revealing such a scheme to a few of his friends, among whom were some of the young men arrested. Furthermore he obtained some paper from Signora Rosa Tessitore Marulli, born 28.4.17, with the address of her father Comm. Salvatore Tessitore, and had typewritten about twenty fascist manifestos carrying as a heading "P.R.F. Gruppo A.C." (the initials of the name of Armando Casalini). He took pare personally, alone at night, of posting these on walls in Piazza Politeama, Via Ruggero Settimo, Via Principe Belmonte, and vicinity, using flour and water paste which he had prepared himself. Gennaro Lima (born 9.4.28) one of the arrested, helped Leto type the leaflets but took no part in posting them.

Lima, like Leto, is not concerned in the throwing of the propaganda material at the Biondo Theater, and his activity is limited as stated above to copying on the typewriter the leaflets given him by Leto. Signora Tessitore Marulli has not been found. It should be added that searches at the homes of these young men to discover propaganda material or arms, were not successful.

As investigation has shown that these young men were associated secretly, with the aim of re-forming a fascist group, and of carrying on fascist propaganda by throwing manifestos of defeatist content tending to lower public morale and depreciate the war effort of the Allies by magnifying the power of the German armies, they

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C U L T U R A L

30. Showing of Caricatures

From Sunday 11 March to 18 March, an exhibition of the caricaturist Claudio Zuliani will be held in the Sala delle Mostre on Via Ruggero Settimo, Palermo. The artist is a prisoner of war and has been connected with the Sala di Notizie Alleate. His caricatures include persons world renouned politically, such as Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and Molotoff; and those known well locally such as Aldisio, and Rocco Gullo, the Sindaco of Palermo. There are also representations of movie personalities, musicians, and other wellknown people. This is the first show of caricatures ever held in Sicily according to Zuliani.

31. Address by Benedetto Croce on Massaryk and Italo- Czechoslovakian Relations

On Wednesday 7 March, Benedetto Croce made an address in the Palazzo Venezia in commemoration of the Czechoslovakian statesman, Thomas Massaryk.

In spite of the fact that a government crisis had been threatened the day before, the Premier and several Ministers of the Government attended. Among the latter were Brosio, Casati, Selori, De Gasperi, Ruiz, Paresco, Molo, and Morelli.

The Czechoslovakian diplomatic representative Vanek briefly spoke in French of the cultural and political relations between Italy and Czechoslovakia and then introduced Croce.

Croce told of the defeat of Bohemia in the battle of the White Mountain in 1620, and pointed out how Italy at that time was under Spanish domination and in the throes of the Counter-Reformation. The Thirty Years War which then began was considered by Italians as the final struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism.

Italy saved much from her Renaissance traditions and by the end of the 17th century was beginning to develop intellectually and socially: she absorbed the Cartesian theories, joined in the struggle of the State against the Church, and in the next century initiated social and economic reforms under the influence of the French Revolution and its subsequent developments. While this was going on, Bohemia, on the other hand, had lost her autonomy, was under Hapsburg domination, and necessarily sided with Austria in opposing Napoleon and the Revolution. Croce then told of Bohemia's awakening a few years before 1848, and of the part played therein by Mazzini. The Bohemian movement was not directed against Austria, which was protecting her against Germany, but strove for the autonomy and liberty of the Bohemian people. This was Massaryk's conception in the early days of his life. But at the beginning of World War I he foresaw the doom of the Austrian Empire and turned away from it to seek support in Europe and America for the formation of a free and independant Czechoslovakian State. As a result, Czechoslovakian prisoners of war in Allied hands were organized into Czech units which fought with the Italian; French and Russian armies.

Croce then told of Italian officials in Czechoslovakia who followed their conscience and not the directives of the Fascist government, and whom in innumerable cases aided Czechs who were persecuted by the Nazis and gave them passports to escape

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According to Croce Czechoslovakia is about to rise again, under changed conditions and with new international relations, but one may be confident that she will cling to the high ideals which Massaryk instilled in her people.

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REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES NO. 6

WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1945

AGRICULTURAL REFORM

The General Farmer's Association (Confederazione Generale degli Agricoltori) recently developed a program of reforms which was widely reprinted, but not commented on by the press. According to "Il Globo" (Febr. 14) it includes;

a) the question of the ownership of farm land should not be considered from the view point of size but in relation to the "social and economic usefulness" of a farm;
b) the demands of farm workers must be justified in relation to the requirements of production and the absorption of available hands;
c) the institution of partnership (mezzadria) should be extended and defended;
d) the State should intervene to facilitate the development of small farm ownership.

"Il Secolo XX" (Febr. 18) believes that the following data are important for an understanding of the Italian farm problem; about 1/3 of all farms are no larger than 1 ha; 1/5 are from 1 to 3 ha; about 1/4 are from 3 to 10 ha; 9% are from 10 to 100 ha; less than 1/10 of 1% are more than 100 ha. That is, the problem of the large estates is only very limited. For this reason the paper criticizes the resolution of the recent Labor Congress at Naples which attacked the farm problem by calling for the suppression of the large estates. (Editors note: the paper does not mention the fact that the small number of estates with more than 100 ha comprised more than 1/3 of the country's farm land. Source: 1938 Yearbook of Statistical Institute.)

Rossi Doria in the Jan. 5 issue of "Realta Politica" (biweekly, sponsored by members of the Action Party) says that today all political parties recognize the need for agrarian reform. However, they disagree on what reforms would be desirable. The author believes that only greater intensification of production and emigration promise to raise the living standard of the contadini (small farmers and farm-labor). He also thinks that a change in the system of land ownership will be inevitable to attain this end. He disagrees with the idea (favored by the Liberal Party) that farm progress depends upon the initiative of the capitalistic enterpreneur. Only expropriation can give the contadini the cooperative economy which promises to guarantee

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posals are "abstract" and while theoretically exact, they would in practice lead to ruin. He concludes that agrarian reform means progressive transfer to the contadini of the responsibility for production; this cannot be done without the help of the State, and it must be done gradually.

Gino Luzzatto in "Realta" (Jan.17) believes that immediate agrarian reform is impossible as it requires much capital. Moreover, except for day laborers, who have already been provided for by the Government, farm labor presents no urgent war problem.

Giovanni Pallastrelli in "Tribuna del Popolo" (Febr. 8) notes that agrarian reform was already widely discussed before World War I, without any results. The problems of Italian agriculture differ so widely that there can be no "national" agrarian reform, but only reforms which concern certain regional problems. At this moment the most urgent agrarian reform is that of reconstruction.

In another article Pallastrelli ("Tribuna del Popolo" Febr.27) reports that agrarian reform is generally considered such an urgent problem because of the conditions of day-laborers who hire themselves out to large estates in the South. Fortunately there are not very many of them. Nor should these workers be confused with those in the North, who own their homes, small gardens and livestock.

Momigliano in "L'Indipendente" (Febr.21) notes that the political parties have not yet clarified their ideas regarding agrarian reform. "Will agrarian reform affect the small and medium-sized farms?" he asks. This, he feels, is an important question. For the small farms are in the great majority.

"Italia Nuova" (Febr.27) finds that agriculture is today in great need of capital which must be furnished by private sources. For this reason the paper favors the encouragement of private enterprise, and wider use of the principle of partnership in farming.

OTHER COMMENTS REGARDING THE INTERNAL LOAN

"Giornale del Mattino" (March 11) - independent - considers the issue of Treasury Bonds the first important step towards the great national loan which it believes should be floated immediately upon the liberation of the North. The present issue [illegible]

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"Risorgimento Liberale" (March 11), in a second article, defines this bond issue as "a sounding of public confidence" in the Government. The experience will be of considerable interest and extraordinary importance. The average hoarder of currency, who does not know how to invest his money, must understand that he should in his own interest help finance this first step towards reconstruc-

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tion; and that under the present circumstances only the State can take this step.

"La Tribuna del Popolo" (March 13) declares that this loan shows that the Government wants to make "an honest and sincere effort towards sounder money". This effort must, however, be accompanied by a declaration regarding the expenditures of the Allies in AMW currency, a revision of avoidable government expenditures, and recovery in fiscal receipts. The paper concludes by asking the savers to subscribe.

"Ricostruzione" (March 15) explains that Italian inflation is due to super-abundant money, and hardly any goods to exchange for it. The loan, therefore, by absorbing the money should help stop inflation. "This is not a matter of giving the Government money to finance the waste of imperial or war-politics; it is a matter of helping the Government to complete the hard and difficult job of reconstruction".

"Il Momento" (March 15) thinks this is an important moment regarding the future of the country's money. To give the State the means of payment means "not only the restoration of an economic process, the establishment of the necessary monetary stability to mobilize capital and labor, but also the performance of a duty on the part of every Italian citizen".

DEREQUISITIONING OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

On March 7 "Il Globo", "Il Secolo XX" (economic newspapers), "Il Tempo" (independent) and "L'Italia Nuova" (monarchist) report with great satisfaction that seven great industrial plants have been derequisitioned, and that 32 other plants have been proposed to the responsible Allied organization for derequisitioning.

"Il Tempo" writes that this means "the execution of a plan to systematically restore Italian industry to its normal peace-time functions". "Il Globo" calls special attention to the reactivation of the Breda works at Naples, important for the repair of railroad equipment, which "will help much in overcoming the present difficulties that hamper the recovery of railroad services".

"Risorgimento Liberale" comments on the prospect of producing 100,000 mtrs of sorely needed cotton textiles in the Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali near Salerno.

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"Risorgimento Liberale" comments on the prospect of producing 100.000 mtrs of sorely needed cotton textiles in the Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali near Salerno.

"Il Secolo XX" (March 13) complains that 100.000 tons yearly of superphosphate fertilizer will be lacking because of the fact that factories in Pontecagnano, Taranto, Brindisi, Bagnoli, Montemarciano and S.Elpidio are still fully or partly requisitioned. They should be derequisitioned as soon as possible, the paper writes.

In another article (March 11) this journal discusses the request made for the derequisitioning of the Castellammare di Stabia shops, where 500-600 railroad cars and loco-

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motives could be repaired per month. "It is not difficult to imagine the advantage to the state and other railroads if urgently needed repairs could at once be undertaken".

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND U.N.R.R.A.

On March 10 the newspapers reported on the agreement between the Government and UNRRA regarding relief to be furnished to some 2 million people. 1,7 million children and 300.000 pregnant and nursing mothers are to be given the equivalent of about 750 calories daily; refugees are to be helped to return to their homes; other medical, sanitary and alimentary relief are to be made available.

While there are few specific comments, the papers express their keen appreciation in the large type and prominent position accorded this news.

"L'Italia Nuova" speaks of "first aid". "Risorgimento Liberale" announces it as "Help to 2 Million Persons". "Ricostruzione" writes that the principle of the agreement is "help to help yourself". "L'Italia Libera" says that while this help is not adequate, it is of real importance in making it possible to save the lives of thousands of women and children.

"L'Avanti" is particularly impressed by the daily food supplement of 750 calories which is guaranteed to 2 million Italians for a year. And "Il Giornale del Mattino" quotes UNRRA figures showing that this means 15.000 tons of supplies, of which 2.000 tons are already in Italy, and 2.000 tons are en route.

THE FUTURE OF A M G - LIRE

As of March 14, the press reported a further declaration by the US Treasury regarding the Allied occupation currency now in circulation in Italy. Accordingly America assumes no obligation for the redemption of this currency. The fact that it was printed in America has no relation to its value, which is entirely what it has as Italian money.

The Italian Government had already declared that AMG-lire constitutes a part of the Italian currency. A certain amount of it is being acquired by the US in order to enable the payment of American troups in the currency of the country in which they find themselves. This puts at the disposal of the Italian Government dollars to buy urgently nee-

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While all the papers give this news prominent display, there are but few comments. "Il Lavoro", organ of the Federation of Labor (March 14) writes that the declaration implies that no additional AMG lire is to be issued; and that this was "already something" since "otherwise it was impossible to learn the whole truth about our currency in circulation".

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(The views expressed are those of Italian journalists and not of the editors of this report.)

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX II N° 59

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC ARTICLES N° 5

WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1945

(The views expressed are those of Italian journalists and not those of the editors of this report.)

AGRICULTURE

According to the 1936 Census, 48% of Italy's working population (over 10 years of age) is employed in agriculture. In 1929, all but 8% of the country's surface served the production of farm and forest products. Before the war Italy supplied about nine-tenth of its food requirements.

Preliminary estimates (as yet unofficial) of the war damages sustained by agriculture in Liberated Italy (as of September,1944) give the following picture:

Farm houses:	destroyed	45.000
	severely damaged	134.000

Acreage out of production:

flooded	33.000 ha
mined	44.000 ha
used for military purposes	97.000 ha
Total	174.000 ha

In addition, 33.000 sqm of stalls and other animal shelters have been totally destroyed, 750.000 sqm damaged; 1,2 million cbm of barns destroyed, 1,4 million cbm damaged; 35.000 cbm of silos destroyed, over 100.000 cbm damaged. No comprehensive data are as yet available regarding the very great damage to trees and livestock.

Gino Luzzatto in "Realta" (Jan.17) holds that the damages sustained by agriculture are considerably less than those of industry and transport. Except for the marshlands and the battlefields themselves, all regions are ready to produce. "It is most encouraging that the country works and produces" - in contrast to the city, where the worker is pushed into non-productive activities.

"Il Globo" (Febr.11) cites the views of farmers who believe that to restore the herds, certain taxes should be levied, the cost of grazing be fixed and the prices of sheep products increased. For instance, the price of wool

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"Il Globo" (Febr.11) cites the views of farmers who believe that to restore the herds, certain taxes should be levied, the cost of grazing be fixed and the prices of sheep products increased. For instance, the price of wool is only twice what it was in 1943, while other farm products are three or more times as high. This explains the lack of cooperation with the ammasso (compulsory collection).

"Il Secolo XX" (March 6) writes that lawless conditions in the country and excessive grazing charges stand in the way of the restoration of the sheep industry. It points out that the official price brings the farmer only L 140 for the 2 Kg. of raw wool necessary to make a dress,

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for which he has to pay at/rate of L. 5.000 a meter.

"Il Globo" (Febr.28) believes that it will take seven to eight years to restore livestock in Liberated Italy (excluding Toscana). This simple fact goes far to explain the present phantastic price of L. 500.000 paid for instance, for a pair of oxen.

"Secolo XX" (Febr.21) estimates that the cost of mines to citrus growers alone already amounts to about 100 million lire. It criticizes the government for not giving the problem its full attention. The Government "Office for the Restoration of Mined Lands", organized by the Ministry of War, has thus far cleared only 700 ha., at a cost of 68 killed and 76 badly wounded. Ptivate initiative in this field is still insignificant; for it would take all the existing private companies 16 months to clear Littoria alone of mines.

The same paper ("Secolo XX", Febr.24) comments very favorably upon the news that many hectars of land near Viareggio, flooded by the Germans, has been drained through the efforts of the Government and with the help of the Allies. Rice and wheat can now be grown there.

"L'Indipendente" (Febr.22) is particularly pleased by the restocking of farms in the most damaged regions with livestock from the less damaged ones.

"A farmer" in "Voce Repubblicana" (Febr.4), who professes to favor private enterprise without state-intervention, writes that the damage to agriculture in some regions is so great that it cannot be repaired without government help. He asks that the State intervenes to allow the extension of the necessary agricultural credits at reasonable rates.

Enrico Fileni in "Realta" (Febr.22) writes that 125.000 ha. of largely reclaimed land which could supply Rome with its food requirements, have been particularly damaged. He lists reconstruction needs as follows: Restoration of electric motors and power to drive the pumps; return of farm-labor; reconstruction of houses; supply of tractors, animals, fertilizer, seed and fuel. The author praises the work already done by the local farm organizations (Consorzi di Bonifica) which have not only drained some of the land with the help of old equipment, held in reserve, but also seeded substantial portions of the land.

G.M. in "L'Economista" (January) lists the average

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G.M. in "L'Economista" (January) lists the average yearly consumption of fertilizer as 1,5 million tons of phosphates; 700.000 Kg. of nitrogen. "Italian agriculture has found in mineral fertilizers its most important means for attaining productive efficiency". The continued lack of fertilizers, therefore means that "some production will inevitably drop to such low level as were rarely attained in the past", and that "the exhaustion of the soil is in progress". In order to reactivate the domestic fertilizer industry requires the importation of rock-phosphate from

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North-Africa, which, in the author's opinion, should not present insoluble transporation difficulties. The production of nitrogen, on the other hand, requires electric power.

"Il Globo" (March 2) observes that the lack of fertilizer during the past five years has greatly empoverished the soil. Authorized Allied imports of rock-phosphate will supply only about one-quarter of the phosphate requirements of Liberated Italy. The paper asks that the import quota be doubled. It complains of the fact that factories which are ready to function (Pontecagnano, Taranto, Santa Gilla) as well as those which could operate after minor repairs (Brindisi, Bagnoli, Porto Recanati, Porto S.Elpidio) are still requisitioned by the Allied military. They should at once be derequisitioned. 1945 production estimates for nitrogen fertilizers are about 1/3 of the requirements of Liberated Italy. In conclusion the paper believes that the limited recovery in the supply of fertilizer will be favorably reflected in 1945 production results.

THE FUTURE OF AMG-LIRE

The amount of AMG-lire in circulation is variously estimated at 50 billion, or about 18% of the total Italian monetary circulation.

On March 1, the press reported a statement by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., U.S.Secretary of the Treasury, according to which the U.S. was not prepared to assume any obligations regarding the ultimate redemption of invasion money, and that, if the Italian Government were to make requests for post-war reimbursement, the U.S. might counter with a bill for some invasion costs.

"Risorgimento Liberale" (March 1), right-wing paper, cites the comments of Finance Minister Soleri, who thought that this was no cause for alarm, because in recognition of Italy's conduct after Sept.8, 1943, the U.S. had already promised the redemption of a part of the AMG-lire in dollars.

To "Voce Repubblicana" (March 1), also right-wing, this is an opportunity for acid comment. "Monetary rehabilitation", it writes, "is the basis of recovery; if the former is interfered with, recovery will be interfered with as well. If the Government cannot learn definitely what the Allies want or intend, the basis of confidence in recovery will be destroyed." The paper severely criti-

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"Avanti" (Febr.28) - socialist - headlines its story "One Step Forward, One Step Backward". It contrasts the Morgenthau statement with the recent one by MacMillan, which gave the Italian Government greater responsibility. "In view of the disaster of our finances, this declaration

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is ~~very disappointing~~ of the additional AMG-lire issued by the Americans, more than 5 billions were promised as credits for the purchase of goods; 5 billion have in fact already been so credited. The declaration of the American Minister now threatens to destroy this program."

On March 4, the press reported a second declaration which clarified the first. Accordingly the U.S. had not modified its decision to put at the disposal of Italy an amount of dollars corresponding to the expenditures of American soldiers in Italy. The final amount is, however, to be subject to modifications arising out of certain occupation costs the Italian Government may be asked to assume.

Press comments on this second declaration were very few (one reason probably being that this news coincided with the Roatta escape). "Il Tempo" (March 3) - independent - writes "we would be lying if we were to say that this clarification is persuasive or satisfactory". "Italia Nuova" (March 4) - monarchist - which had not even reported the first declaration, now announces in big headlines "Dollar Credits against AMG-lire Confirmed."

THE FIRST INTERNAL LOAN OF LIBERATED ITALY

In its meeting of March 8, 1945, the Counsel of Ministers approved the floating of an internal loan through the sale of 5-year Treasury Bonds. The bonds are to carry 5% interest and a premium of 4%, and be issued at L.97,50 for a net return of 6,14% to the investor. The bonds are to be accepted in payment of an anticipated capital tax, and for goods to be imported under the "First Aid" reconstruction plan.

Among the right-wing papers, "Italia Nuova" (March 9) asks for popular support "to furnish the means for fighting and winning the war of liberation as our own war." The possibility of paying the capital tax with these bonds is considered particularly important.

In the same journal (March 15) Lucci speaks of the "urgent need to reabsorb as soon as possible large parts of the mass of circulation money." The loan will, however attain its goal of defending the lire only if the Government is able to control its expenditures, and the question of AMG-lire is settled satisfactorily.

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Among the center papers, "Il Popolo" (March 9) says merely that "Italians can now prevent inflation by subscribing Treasury Bonds." "Ricostruzione" (March 10) publishes an editorial entitled "Appeal to Savings" in which it examines the loan in connection with other actions recently taken by the Government. It concludes that "all these actions tend clearly to restore equilibrium to our economy". "Italia Libera", on the other hand, has no comment at all.

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Among ~~the left-wing~~ papers, "Avanti" has no comments. "L'Unita" (March 10) expresses itself favorably. "This is ~~the correct~~ measure for reviving the country. It is especially helpful at this moment when we are rebuilding a national army and seek to intensify our war effort." "Unita" believes that the loan offers the wealthy an opportunity to demonstrate their national solidarity and concludes "the wealthy must contribute to the State".

"Il Globo" March 10) invites the public to subscribe as much as possible to this loan, on whose success depends a part of Italy's future: "To save our country from bankrupty is both a moral duty and good business."

"Il Secolo XX" (March 9) comments that by using the receipts for foreign purchases, and partly in place of a tax on capital, the new Treasury Bonds will be assured of maintaining their parity value at home.

Among the independents "Il Giornale del Mattino" (March 9) explains its reasons for supporting the loan by saying "any anti-inflationary enterprise must be welcome as a means for defeating financial and economic chaos and defending the savings upon which so great a part of our national health depends."

"Il Tempo" (March 10), in a long article, mentions the fact that interest rates on government loans have fallen to the lowest levels all over the world. Only Italy pursued a policy of high interest rates in the expectation of a short war. The moment is opportune for lowering our own rates so as to guaranty the solvency of the Government's budget in the future.

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23 MAR 1945

RESTRICTED

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT NO.12 - APO 512

23 MAR 1945

"D" SECTION, LIBERATED ITALY. 17th March 1945.

REACTIONS TO ALLIED PROPAGANDA REPORT NO.3.

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A. Press.

B. Publications.

C. Radio.

D. Films.

E. Propaganda Shops.

F. Current Events.

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A. Press.

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PRESS.
Churchill's speech and the interest which has been shown by authoritative British and American papers in favour of aid to Italy have resulted in a considerable decrease in criticism of Allied policy towards Italy. One subject which is a bone of contention, however, is the attitude of the Allies to the repatriation of Italian prisoners of war. Cantachiaro has dealt with this subject continuously and states "The half million prisoners still in Allied hands will never forgive us for having accepted this absurd situation. We dare to forecast that this constitutes an even greater danger than the devaluation of our money." The Italian people consider that the Allies should do all in their power to speed up the return of those who have asked to fight for the liberation of Italy and of those who are urgently needed for the work of reconstruction in Italy.

Considerable notice has been given to Eden's statement that Grandi has not been placed on the list of war criminals, and Unita considers that this is only a confirmation of the assertion that the British would have had nothing against Fascism if it had not one day become the cause of the war against the British.

The Voce Repubblicana is now publishing a series of articles under the title "We have known the British for 100 years" in which British conservatism and their imperialistic attitude in the Mediterranean are attacked. The paper writes, " The British, who love and defend freedom at home, do not bother about it at all in the homes of others. They are concerned entirely with the furtherance of their own interests." It should be noted that many of the Rome papers criticised the tone of this series of articles as being hardly appropriate at a time when an attempt was being made to clarify the relations between Italy and the United Nations.

In the Naples press lately there has been a rising tide of bitterness towards the Allies which warns them that the impositions and humiliations which are being perpetrated are killing the desire for a democratic Italy.

Churchill's speech was widely commented on in the press in Liberated Italy, particularly those parts which referred to the Italian situation. A spokesman of the Presidency of the Council summed up in the following words the reactions of the Italian government, " We received the statements with great satisfaction. They make up for the silence in regard to Italian affairs in the official communique of the Yalta conference. Churchill's references to the Italian contribution to the war effort were particularly appreciated, as well ashis promise that Italy would once again become one of the great leading powers in Europe." Although press comments are favourable as a whole the fact that Churchill added no new factors to those already known is generally stressed.

Il Popolo points out with a certain amount of bitterness that no specific promises have been made to Italy as regards her status as Ally, the liberation of her prisoners, or on food and financial matters. "While we witness the hurried competition in declaring war against Germany at the last moment, our own declaration of war, which happened in October 1943, at the most dramatic moment of our national life, does not pull the slightest weight."

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Cantachiaro carried last week an unsigned front page article in reply to an article in the Crusader of 25th February which reviewed the satirical attitude of this Italian weekly. Cantachiaro points out that far from being a humourous paper it is serious in its efforts to reeducate the Italian people. The editor claims that Crusader 's accusations that Cantachiaro has failed to respect religion are unwarranted as the Anglo-Saxon puritan cannot, perhaps, understand the broadmindedness of Italian Catholicism. Answering the allegations that their editors were formerly engaged in Fascist activities Cantachiaro asserts that their anti-Fascist sentiments go back to 1914 and have never shown any deviation. They ask that the Allies should not class everybody together and refer to them all as just a bunch of little

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"Machiavelli's" who have gone over to the other side because Fascism was unsuccessful. Freedom of the press is a good thing as long as it is not used to cast aspersions or weaken Italy, which is painfully trying to work her passage home.

The question of Trieste has brought forth a great deal of comment in the Italian press and there exists an unanimous expression of surprise that anyone should suggest that Trieste is anything but a purely Italian possession. In fact is it stated that one of the main reasons for Italy's participation in the last war was the freeing of Trieste from the Austrian yoke. It is further said that the deep interest which public opinion and the press have been showing in Trieste is a strong proof of the very close bonds which join Trieste to the rest of Italy.

With reference to the suppression of the black market the press has made many suggestions, one of which is the abolition of Allied established road blocks, which in view of the risks of discovery involved serve only to force prices up as the man who is to bring a load of foodstuffs into the towns must estimate his profits against the losses of confiscated loads.

With regard to the shortage of transport the press suggests that the problem would be greatly relieved if the Allies could supply about 100 trucks to start a transport organisation which would be run by private entrprise and not government control. They further point out that if the Allies were to leave behind all the trucks and lorries at present in Italy transport would be assured for about ten years to come.

B. PUBLICATIONS.

"Il Mondo Libero" No.34 has brought to a close the publication of this magazine. Although it has never had a very great circulation in Rome, where there is already an abundance of material of this kind, it has been extremely popular north of Rome and in the cities of the South. These articles which have dealt with Italian problems have always inspired the greatest interest but many readers considered that the publication was of a superficial character and did not cover sufficiently these subjects which are important for a better understanding between Italy and the Allies. In one of the last editions the article entitled "The Partisans remember Mack", a story which tells of the organisation of a group of partisans by an English captain, is one which was commented on very favourably and which had a decided effect in creating among its Italian readers great sympathy towards the British.

The publication "The elections in the United States" has been of great psychological value and it is considered a most useful document in creating understanding among the masses about the seriousness and responsibility which the right to vote entails.

After having reviewed a number of Allied pamphlets an eminent Italian has expressed the opinion that such publications as "Documents of

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Austrian yoke. It is further said that the deep interest which public opinion and the press have been showing in Trieste is a strong proof of the very close bonds which join Trieste to the rest of Italy.

With reference to the suppression of the black market the press has made many suggestions, one of which is the abolition of Allied established road blocks, which in view of the risks of discovery involved serve only to force prices up as the man who is to bring a load of foodstuffs into the towns must estimate his profits against the losses of confiscated loads.

With regard to the shortage of transport the press suggests that the problem would be greatly relieved if the Allies could supply about 100 trucks to start a transport organisation which would be run by private entrprise and not government control. They further point out that if the Allies were to leave behind all the trucks and lorries at present in Italy transport would be assured for about ten years to come.

B. PUBLICATIONS.

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After having reviewed a number of Allied pamphlets an eminent Italian has expressed the opinion that such publications as "Documents of Liberty" and "The war messages of Franklin D. Roosevelt" are bound to make a tremendous impression on a people who for twenty years have lived under a cloud of misconceptions which finally resulted in an undesired war. He states that he is completely convinced that Allied leaflets are not just propaganda but an honest attempt in plain factual language to teach the Italian public those basic elements necessary for the foundation of a true democracy.

This week sees the publication of a new magazine in Italian, "Il Nuovo Mondo", produced by the Office of Information of the United States.

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shouted "And the King! And the King!" While Bagghianti continued to speak of Fascism he was taunted by his hearers who asked him if he was afraid to talk about the King. When he said that the truce on the institutional question must be respected there were long and continuous interruptions; but he was greeted with loud applause when he finally added "This does not detract from the fact that in our minds there is only one word: -Republic."

The Socialist Mayor Pieraccini made a more violent speech according to a P.W.B. collaborator. His allusion to Fascism as being an expression of the dynastic military caste was received with tremendous applause and his promise to meet fascist violence and oppression by similar counter-methods was loudly acclaimed.

The third speaker, Bitossi, dealt principally with epuration problems. He asserted that it was being carried out from below. Epuration of the higher places would only come through the united and compact force of the workers. Otherwise, he added, the Italian people is decided to carry out epuration on its own. This statement was received with loud and long applause. Bitossi concluded by appealing to the workers to disperse and go home quietly. At this point a partisan cried out to the people that they had been listening to a lot of gossip and stupidities and demanded to address them personally. At first he was hooted and hissed and then invited by some of the crowd to go on to the stage. However, people began to leave the theatre before the partisan ever reached the stage. The meeting broke up fairly quietly and the crowd dispersed without incidents.

The following observations have been made on the meeting.

The two Italian P.W.B. collaborators declared that the sentiments of a majority of the crowd were definitely hostile to the monarchy. They thought the bulk of those present were probably communists. Both observers got the impression that the crowd was much more extremist than the speakers.

Two Italian intellectuals, one of the Action Party and the other of the Christian Democrat Party, criticized the meeting as being reminiscent of similar demonstrations which they had witnessed in the fascist period. They thought the crowd

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Two Italian intellectuals, one of the Action Party and the other of the Christian Democrat Party, criticized the meeting as being reminiscent of similar demonstrations which they had witnessed in the fascist period. They thought the crowd showed little political maturity and the speakers little capacity for mob oratory. An Italian-speaking member of an Allied organization who attended the meeting declared that the communist Bitossi showed by far the greatest ability in handling the crowd.

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THE PEOPLE OF FLORENCE

in view of the ever-increasing instances of provocation - involving even the resort to arms - provocation which is possible for the Fascists because of their belief in impunity owing to lack of action on the part of the authorities,

through all its representatives, unanimously asks the Allies and the Italian Government:

that justice be rapidly and radically carried out against all those responsible for the ruin of the country, by an immediate reform of the laws which have not proved very efficacious,

that in all sections of social life the inadmissable protection given to Fascists which helps the present state of crisis and instability to continue and hinders reconstruction and the forming of a truly democratic way of life, be taken from them,

that they may be severely epurated, and that all those groups, especially bureaucratic and military, which jealously harbour reactionary forces, may, where necessary, be broken up or reconstituted.

The Florentine people know that Italy can never regain the vote, voice or dignity of a free nation among free nations, as long as this situation of inert or collaborative tolerance of Fascism lasts - a situation for which the people is determined from now on, whatever the consequences, to place the responsibilities on those answerable.

1a. The Mass Meeting at the Teatro Verdi, 7.3.45.

The meeting was called by the Camera Confederale del Lavoro by means of posters affixed to the walls all over the town calling upon the Florentine workers not to strike but to gather at the Teatro Verdi at 17.30 hours to attend a meeting of protest against Roatta's escape.

This was one of the first mass meetings to be held in liberated Florence. It was a large gathering. The big nineteenth-century theatre was filled to overflowing. One estimate puts the crowd at about 6,000 people, mostly workers. A P.W.B. observer said that the public was predominantly left-wing in sentiment and pointedly anti-monarchist. The speakers were

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*Statement addressed to the Allied and Italian authorities by the Committee of National Liberation for Tuscany.

The Committee of National Liberation for Tuscany sends the attached statement issued to the Allied and Italian authorities on March 7th, 1945, by the following representatives of the people:-

C.T.L.N. - Camera Confederale del Lavoro - Associazione Combattenti - Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia - Associazione Mutilati - Comitato d'Azione Mutilati - Unione Industriali - Unione Agricoltori - Unione Commercianti - Federazione artigianato - Ente Autonomo del Teatro Comunale - Ente per la Cooperazione - Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia - Associazione stampa - Ordine degli Avvocati - Ordine dei Medici - Ordine degli Ingegneri - Ordine dei Ragionieri - Giunta Comunale - Deputazione provinciale - Ordine degli architetti e tecnici - Commissione di Epurazione - Universita degli studi - Provveditorato agli studi - Accademia delle Belle Arti - Associazione Reduci prigionia - Comitato assistenza regioni devastate - Unione Donne Italiane - Fronte della Gioventù - Università popolare - Partito Democratico del lavoro - Partito repubblicano - Sinistra Cristiana - Lega per i diritti dell'uomo - Associazione famiglie caduti - Azienda autonoma turismo - Conservatorio Cherubini - Accademia della Crusca - Accademia dei Georgofili - Liceum - Accademia Colombaria - Soc. Dantesca - Soc. Belle Arti - Misericordia - Istituto Nazionale dei Ciechi - Croce Rossa Italiana - Istituto Case popolari - Istituto d'arte di Porta Romana - Società Canottieri - Club alpino italiano - Manifattura dei Tabacchi - Ente Venatorio provinciale - Amministrazione ospedali.

THE PEOPLE OF FLORENCE

having heard of the easy escape of the Fascist General ROATTA, one of those responsible for the murder of Carlo and Nello ROSSELLI, fellow-citizens and martyrs of Italian liberty, realise that this fresh incident - one more in a long list of similar cases - establishes direct responsibilities for a situation which has already prejudiced the democratic rebirth of Italy and may, if continued, definitely compromise the country.

Fully realising its own responsibility towards the Allies and the Italian Government, strengthened by the example of

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Fully realising its own responsibility towards the Allies and the Italian Government, strengthened by the example of patriotism by public discipline, political maturity, and unity between the healthy forces of the country, by the dedication to work and reconstruction shown during the very difficult period of the fight against enemies and traitors until the liberation of the city and the renewal and resumption of political, public and social activity,

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The most extreme of these resolutions was that of the Socialist Youth Federation which demanded the government's immediate resignation and the dissolution of the Carabinieri. A group of Carabinieri on March 9th sent a counter-resolution to the editor of the Corriere del Mattino with a request for publication in which they stated that they approved the proposal of the young Socialists whole-heartedly as it would enable them to go home at last!

On 7th March an incident occurred likewise produced by Roatta's escape, which is worth noting. A delegation of employees in the offices of the Commune of Florence presented a request to the Mayor for the epuration of 51 of their number who were compromised with Fascism and were still in employment.

Far more important than all these minor manifestations was the decision reached by the leaders of the Florentine working class - the heads of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro - to call out the workers in a general strike on 7th March as a protest against reactionary manoeuvres of which the Roatta flight was the culmination. A.M.G. in Florence persuaded the workers' leaders to change their minds and permitted the holding of a mass meeting instead, which took place in the afternoon of the 7th at the Teatro Verdi. A separate account of this meeting is given in paragraph 1a of this report.

To the meetings, the posters and the articles brought forth by the Roatta case must be added the rumours which began immediately to circulate. It was generally said (also by educated people) that the monarchy had its finger in the pie. From this premise it was argued that the monarchy, with the cognizance of the British, had organized the general's escape. An article in the Corriere del Mattino of March 11th pointed out that the British had more pressing problems on their hands than to facilitate an Italian general's flight from justice. Again using the monarchy as a starting point, it was said that freemasonry (with which the House of Savoy has links) was closely concerned in the affair. On March 9th a wave of rumours spread through the town that Roatta had been re-arrested. In fact a man bearing a striking resemblance to the fugitive general had been detained by the Carabinieri. Private speculation was also rife. A socialist university professor propounded the following syllogism. It is historically true that monarchs discard their dependents as soon as they have ceased to find a use for them. The King so far from discarding Roatta when he was in a fix, managed to get

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What emerges most clearly from the Roatta case and its sequel is that there exists a widespread feeling among all categories of people with a democratic outlook that the need for epuration is greater than ever and that it ought to be carried out quickly and without hindrance from any quarter.

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A series of posters, posted against the buildings of the city, expressed a fresh series of reactions. It would take up too much space to reproduce each one of them textually. One of these hints that the Royal Carabinieri are not altogether blameless in the affair and draws the conclusion that epuration can come only from the people. Another declares ironically that the government inquiry revealed a certain deficiency in the functioning of the public safety services as to which functioning all precautions had been taken. It might be as well if the government took some precautions with regard to the service itself. It's just another experience, comments the poster-writer. Another poster attacks Rome as the culprit of the whole affair and declares that the Italian people asks for the immediate resignation of the government and the transfer of the seat of government to a town that is less traitorous and less fascist than monarchical Rome. "Enough of the monarchy! Long live the Republic!" is the conclusion.

Another form of reaction, directly traceable to the Roatta escape, was a series of party meetings and Orders of the Day. The matter was of course thoroughly discussed by the C.T.L.N. on March 6th when in conjunction with an imposing number of other civic bodies representing a wide range of opinion (see below*) the Committee decided to send to the Allied authorities, in the name of the people of Florence, a resolution asking for justice to be done to those responsible for the ruin of the country and that the "inconceivable protection" which fascists enjoy and which contributes to the permanence of the present state of crisis should be taken away from them. The resolution called for radical purification of all those organs of the state, especially the army and the bureaucracy, in which the forces of reaction find a breeding ground.

Many other resolutions were passed in all of which the accent is on the need for swifter and sterner epuration. Resolutions too numerous to quote were passed by the Florentine or provincial sections of

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The Communist Party	" " " "
The Women's Section of the Communist Party	" " " "
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The Young Republicans Coalition (comprising the youth movements of the Action, the Socialist, the Christian Social, the Republican and the Labour Democrat Parties)	" " " "
The Communist Youth Movement	" 8.3.45.

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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 16th March, 1945.

N° 10 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

POLITICAL

1. Reactions to General Roatta's escape.

The news of General Roatta's escape from a military hospital in Rome on March 5th produced an instant and violent reaction in Florentine public opinion. It is probably true to say that no single event in Italy or abroad since the government crisis of November last, has aroused such a hurricane of excitement. Visible manifestations of this agitation are met with in newspaper articles, hosts of small posters stuck to the city walls, party meetings, a mass meeting, a proposed strike and a rich crop of rumours as to who facilitated the flight of the General. The episode was used not only as the occasion for attacks on the monarchy, the carabinieri, the Bonomi government but indeed upon Rome (as a political centre) and all its works.

The parties paper Nazione del Popolo in an unsigned article of March 6th refers to the event as typical of Rome, "of all the sludge and filth of twenty years of Fascism, not yet conquered; of the ignoble comedy of a false epuration, of a democracy of parades, of the senile impotence of compromised old politicians, of the haughty effrontery of a military dynastic caste which feels itself once more secure and begins once again to dare. There's all of Rome in this...." In this article and in another unsigned leader of 8th March, violent attacks are made in particular upon the dynastic military caste and a complete change in the forms of government is advocated. If in these articles the Roatta case is used as the text for a sermon on the dangers of the monarchy, of the old army officer class, of the Roman bureaucracy, it is also made the occasion for an appeal for more power to the Committees of Liberation. "It is time the Committees of Liberation resumed with energy the task of guiding the country... that a government of the Committees of Liberation

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PAGES MISSING OR

PAGINATION INCORRECT -

FILMED AS FOUND

follows the example of Allied Soldiers' newspapers and constitutes a departure from the type of newspaper formerly sold to Italian troops.

The collection of oil for the Oleari del Popolo has now reached 52% of the revised quota set up by A.M.G. A number of conditions affect the collection of oil adversely, the chief of which are lack of electric power and transportation, but it is stated that low price does not engender the enthusiastic cooperation of the farmers.

An incident at first sight trivial in which an actor was assaulted for the expressing of a political opinion on the stage is an indication that even amongst anti-Fascists there exists a mentality of political intolerance and a quick recourse to violent methods which constitute a danger for democracy in this country.

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CONFIDENTIAL

N° 10.

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

"D" Section

16th March, 1945.

N° 1: INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

SUMMARY

During the past week there has been more political activity in Florence than has been observed here since the Government crisis in last November. The reason for this political activity was the dramatic escape of General Roatta in Rome. Florentine public opinion was lavish with accusations against those who were thought to be implicated in this affair and it is interesting to note that in addition to specific accusations against such institutions as the monarchy, the carabinieri and the Government, there was a general accusation against Rome as a political centre and against the Roman atmosphere. The Roatta incident led to the holding of one of the first mass meetings in Florence since its liberation during which, despite the extremism displayed by the crowd, no acts of violence took place.

An interesting development has taken place in the attitude of the Christian Democrat Party to the monarchy. An announcement of the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Party in Florence states that it is not open to Party members to adhere to political movements with monarchist tendencies.

The Provincial Congress of the Communist Party was held from the 11th-13th March. In addition to discussion of routine matters the Congress urged continued collaboration on C.L.N. lines and voted for the granting of wider powers to local committees. A delegation from the Socialist Party attended the sessions.

Encouraging information has been obtained as to the activities of the Ministry for Occupied Italy in dealing with partisans. It is disclosed that a hospital and convalescent home in Pescia and a mess in Florence for partisans have been

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

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An interesting development has taken place in the attitude of the Christian Democrat Party to the monarchy. An announcement of the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Party in Florence states that it is not open to Party members to adhere to political movements with monarchist tendencies.

The Provincial Congress of the Communist Party was held from the 11th-13th March. In addition to discussion of routine matters the Congress urged continued collaboration on C.L.N. lines and voted for the granting of wider powers to local committees. A delegation from the Socialist Party attended the sessions.

Encouraging information has been obtained as to the activities of the Ministry for Occupied Italy in dealing with partisans. It is disclosed that a hospital and convalescent home in Pescia and a mess in Florence for partisans have been or will shortly be established. A partisan home for women in Florence will also be set up. Provincial Commissions representing the Government, the Allies, the Committees of Liberation and the Prefect will be established for the purpose of granting assistance to patriots and finding employment for them. A note on the newspaper La Patria, which is published for the Italian Armed Forces including the partisans, shows that it

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CONFIDENTIAL

N° 10.

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

9 MAR 1945

"D" Section

16th March, 1945.

N° 10 INTELLIGENCE REPORT FOR LIBERATED ITALY NORTH OF THE ARMY CONTROL LINE

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"Abraham Lincoln" (American) From Bari come the following commen ts: This film is one of the few Allied films to have been received favourably by the public in general; even the diehards found it interesting and were deeply impressed with the spirit of humanity so perfectly pictured in this atmosphere of liberty. It is a film which is especially instructive and usefull during this period of general disorientation. It shows the most realistic picture of life and has the additional value of being attractive from beginning to end, and causes one to speculate seriously on what political life is in reality.

In Sicily this film was not very well patronised and in the opinion of an educated Sicilian the public who attended it were not sufficiently educated to understand the excellence of the production. From an educational viewpoint it is particularly valuable and it is considered that this movie should be shown to the Italian schoolchildren in order to help them to reflect on the liberty and democracy which now Italy must have.

"Notizie del Mondo Libero" These newsreels are always of great interest to Italian audiences and if a cinema fails to show a newsreel as well as the main feature there is generally much agitation. The war news, particularly at the moment on the Pacific fronts arouses the greatest interest, and any items which show reconstruction in progress, whether in Italy or any other country recently liberated are received enthusiastically. Amongst suggestions put forward is the suggestion that a newsreel be made showing a day in the life of an Italian prisoner of war held by the Allies.

E. PROPAGANDA SHOPS.

As these shops have officially closed up in Liberated Italy South of the Army Control Line, there is nothing to report.

F. CURRENT EVENTS.

Soviet Exhibition of war posters. This exhibition, which is the second of its kind to be shown in Rome , has aroused considerable interest, although in the opinion of some of the visitors the portrayal of the Allied soldiers as clean-cut, smooth-shaven heroes while on the other hand the German soldier is depicted as a fiendish looking ruffian is considered to be rather biased. Designed for popular consumption the posters are, however, generally viewed in their proper perspective.

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RBM

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The first edition has covered a variety of subjects, including the various war fronts, the Yalta conference, Italian partisan activities, and the Trades Union congress in London, all of which are illustrated with excellent photographs. It has been greatly praised by all those who have so far seen it although one criticism is that more space might be devoted to articles and less to illustrations.

C. RADIO.

For the last six months Radio Bari has conducted for Italians an "Amateur Hour" which undoubtedly was inspired by the famous American Amateur Hour. This programme has been enthusiastically received and supported by the Italians. It is broadcast once a week on Thursday evenings and admission is by invitation card which can be obtained gratis by the Italians writing to the Radio Station. A PWB officer attending these programmes was much impressed with the morale building effect of the programme on the audience.

A request has been received through the press that Radio Rome broadcast news flash bulletins two minutes out of every hour.

There is quite a lost of discussion at the moment about Radio Naples in the Neapolitan press. After the transfer of radio services from PWB to RAI Naples practically ceased to have a programme of its own and consequently has practically no individual activity. Neapolitan listeners are indignant and their annoyance is reflected in the press which stresses the fact that to centralise all transmissions in Rome means the almost total suppression of activity of other transmitting stations. The local press in voicing their complaints added a request to Rome that they should get rid of the Fascist elements which were still in office in Rome.

D. FILMS.

"If I had my way" (American) The press received this musical film rather coldly and considered it a third rate production and a great disappointment to all those who hoped to find entertainment in American films.

"In which we serve" (British) This film has been very favourably received and it has been commented that although it is obviously meant as propaganda it is both interesting and entertaining. The direction and photography are particularly commended as are also the sentiments and human appeal.

"Millions like us" (British) The Quirinetta in Rome has shown this film which is the first of a list of eight or nine of the best English speaking films. The audience attending it, therefore, is of a strictly limited type of educated Italian plus a large percentage of Allied personnel. An Italian who speaks English fluently stated that he did not consider that this film would go down well with the Italian public as it portrays a section of English life which has no counterpart in Italy. He also asserted that even for an Italian who spoke fluent English it was almost impossible to understand the dialects spoken in this film.

"Tom, Dick and Harry" (American) This film is considered to be one of the best showing in Liberated Italy at the moment. Although propagandis in its tone the pill is so well coated that it

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"Stalingrad" (Russian) Mediocre is the word used to describe this Russian documentary, which the audience considered to be far below the general good average of Russian documentaries.

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2. Provincial Meeting of C.C.L.

118 delegates representing 87,000 workers from the various Camere del Lavoro in the Province of Florence met recently to discuss such matters as compulsory labour for "epurated"fascists, syndical unity and the price of electricity. With a view to discovering what, if anything, had been left unsaid in the Press Report of the meeting, a P.W.B. officer subsequently contacted the Provincial Section of the Florence C.C.L.

It appears that Epuration was the dominant theme and one point seems to have particularly engaged the attention of the delegates. As is known, public employees whose past is suspect, are laid off pending examination of their dossiers. Meanwhile they receive full pay and allowances. The delegates unanimously agreed that this was definitely unfair to the other employees. It was felt that the practice was contrary to elementary concepts of morality and also had a deleterious effect on the suspects themselves, in that it left them free and provided with cash to engage in black market operations.

The following proposals were therefore discussed:

(i) All public employees denouncedunder the epuration laws, whether their fate has been definitely decided or not, should have their pay and allowances stopped as from the date of suspension from work. If, later, the epuration proceedings go in their favour and they are reinstated they should be paid all monies withheld from them during the period of suspension.

(ii) During the period of suspension they should be given every opportunity to find gainful employment, preferably on work of reconstruction.

Referring to (ii) something along these lines has already been done, although on a very limited scale. The C.T.L.N. for instance, was able to obtain a few fascists from concentration camps and set them to work cleaning up the mess round about Ponte Vecchio. In the opinion of the C.C.L. the idea should be developed so that the "epurandi" could be brought to realise, through hard work the error of their ways.

3. Provincial Congress of the Communist Party.

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3. Provincial Congress of the Communist Party.

The Provincial Congress of the Florentine Federation of the Communist Party was held in Florence from 11th-13th March. The guests included a delegation from the Socialist Party. Various political and organisation problems were considered and the necessity for continued collaboration within the frame of the C.L.N. was emphasized. Local committees, it was agreed, should be given wider powers as this would help among other things to remove the

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impression that they merely dealt with routine matters. The set-up of the subsidiary organisations of the party were also discussed.

4. Demo-Christian Warning to Members.

The following statement appeared in the Florence Nazione del Popolo of March 12th.

"As it has come to the knowledge of the Provincial Executive Giunta of the Christian Democratic Party that certain movements with monarchist tendencies are being promoted, the Giunta hereby draws the attention of members of the Party to recent deliberations of the National Council of the Party which forbid them to adhere to such movements".

5. Trouble for Totó.

Toto is a well known Neapolitan actor whose real name is Marchese Antonio de Curtis. He was appearing in Michele Galdieri's review "Imputati Alziamoci" (Accused - rise up) at the Teatro Pergola in Florence. The review had an astonishing success in Rome where it ran for months and cashed in millions of lire. It is a satirical review which makes fun with olympien impartiality of Fascists, the Allies, the political parties and black marketeers alike. In one passage of the review, which is evidently a well-rehearsed slip of the tongue, Toto mixes up a "camerato" (fascist comrade) with a "compagno" (communist comrade).

On the evening of March 4th after the performance, two men asked for permission to visit Toto in his dressing-room for the purpose of obtaining an autograph. They were admitted to the actor's room, whereupon, according to the evidence of a journalist friend of Toto who arrived on the scene soon afterwards, one of the men suddenly asked the actor "What is the difference between a "camerato" and a "compagno"? Toto said that he didn't know. The man struck him violently in the face. Several people came to Toto's assistence. One of the two men shouted that if the other were not released he would shoot and they then got away. According to one source the two men are said to have been identified as Communists but this has not been confirmed. They apparently referred to themselves as partisans. The Communist Party, published an official denial of their membership in a statement on March 6th which began: "Incidents are

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The same journalist reported that the day after the attack, Toto's assailant visited the actor and asked his pardon and that

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an influential member of the Communist Party, called De Turro or Torrini, approached Toto and asked him not to present a charge

The following day, March 6th, an unsigned newspaper article in the parties' paper La Nazione del Popolo dealt with the Galdieri review, criticising the author as the official review writer of Fascist times and the review as being a fit pabulum for black marketeers, the sort of nourishment to give increase to the scepticism, the egotism, the devil-may-care feeling of large numbers of people to-day. On March 10th the same newspaper carried an article signed "F.d.g." (reliably reported to be a young Communist from Milan), which began by criticising the review and its author and ended up by directly threatening Toto. "The people of Florence does not feel that it is accused and if it rises up, my dear Galdieri, Toto already knows something about it... Do you want a good piece of advice, Toto? If you haven't done so of your own initiative, an initiative which is strongly recommended, go back to Rome and hurry."

It appears that Toto has taken this advice. When interviewed by a P.W.B. collaborator at his hotel, he complained of severe nervous shock and was most reluctant to talk of the incident in which he had been involved. He showed every determination to clear out of Florence with his entire company as soon as possible. "I hope", he said, to the P.W.B. collaborator, "that the Allies will not leave Italy for a long time."

It is worth mentioning that two P.W.B. officers who speak Italian fluently saw the review and did not think it was fascist in tone.

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ECONOMIC

6. Societa Trasporti Urbani of Florence.
(data supplied by the direttore tecnico amministrativo.)

The Societa Trasporti Urbani is a public utility undertaking directly dependent on the Commune of Florence from which it has the contract for running the city's omnibuses, trolley-buses and trams.

Immediately after the Liberation the S.T.U. came to an agreement with the Allied authorities regarding the reactivation of plant which had suffered damage. According to this agreement the S.T.U. undertook to have the public conveyances of Florence in commission on the suburban routes by April.

The work is now practically finished with the exception of a small stretch of track in the Ponte Rosso area, and the company is in a position soon to be able to lay on a service of trams or trolley-buses beyond the outer circuit of the city, except for the lines running to Sesto Trospiano and Fiesole, the resumption of service on which has been banned by the Allied Command. The electric power available, however, is not sufficient to keep even this reduced service going and it is not expected to have the cars running for another two months.

Damage.

During the last days of enemy occupation the Germans took seven tramcars out to the suburbs (Trespiano and Via Bolognese) and blew them up to form road obstacles. Detachable parts, especially the tyres of trolley-buses, were removed whenever possible. Many cars were also hit during the cannonading of the city and the rails were torn up in places. When the fracas was all over it was found that usable plant and material amounted to a bare ten per-cent.

Present Availability.

The S.T.U. could run the service required of it with thirty cars, and it actually has these cars ready, complete in every detail, together with 60/70 others which could be laid on if necessary.

Labour.

Normally the S.T.U. employed 1,546 workmen, and it still continues to pay wages to most of its travelling personnel and older employees (991 persons in all including 61 on military service) by arrangement with the Shop Committee. Considering that the number of men actually at work does not exceed 250 the resulting deficit on this count is very heavy, something like 1,600,000 lire a month. The finances of the S.T.U. are beginning to feel the strain and negotiations are being conducted with the Commune with a view to reaching a suitable financial modus vivendi.

Epuration.

Nothing special to report. 52 cases have been referred to the Epuration Committee for examination and the persons involved laid off temporarily.

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7. Oleari del Popolo.

As of March 7, 1945, the Liberated Toscana Ammasso had collected 39,615 quintals of olive oil - 52% of the revised quota set by AMG. Florence Province is slowest in bringing in its oil; it has collected only about one-third of its quota. Pistoia Province is highest, with 82% already surrendered to the Ammasso.

The Ammasso got off to a late and slow start. Weather conditions, lack of electric power, and transportation, are mentioned as the chief reasons. The low price, moreover, is not conducive to enthusiatic cooperation on the part of the farmers.

However, experts of the Consorzio Agratio are confident that even slow Florence is going to meet its "quota" as calculated hereunder, by about June. This is the original Florence quota of 40,000 quintals scaled down to 30,000 quintals by a 50% increase in the consumption allowance to the growers; and again down to 25,000 quintals by reason of anticipated shortages due to weather and war damages (3,000 quintals) and possibly larger retentions and other difficulties in collection.

8. Comparative Prices of certain commodities.

1938.

Bread	from L. 0.95 to L. 2.05	the kilo.
Wine (10/10½ degrees)	L. 1.75	the litre.
Oil	L. 8.25	the kilo.
Potatoes	from L. 0.50 to L. 0.55	the kilo.
Salt :		
a) kitchen	L. 1.25	the kilo.
b) table	L. 2.50	the kilo.
Tomato preserve	L. 3.50	the kilo.

1945.

Bread (rationed price)	L. 5.00	the kilo.

Wine - uncontrolled price. The market price is from 30-45 lire the litre, according to the quality. For wine of 10 degrees about 35 lire the litre.

Oil (rationed price - 270 grammes monthly): L.77.60 the kilo.

Potatoes - uncontrolled price owing to the small quantity available. The market price is from L.40 - L.55 the kilo.

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The low price, moreover, is not conducive to enthusiastic cooperation on the part of the farmers.

However, experts of the Consorzio Agratio are confident that even slow Florence is going to meet its "quota" as calculated hereunder, by about June. This is the original Florence quota of 40,000 quintals scaled down to 30,000 quintals by a 5% increase in the consumption allowance to the growers; and again down to 25,000 quintals by reason of anticipated shortages due to weather and war damages (3,000 quintals) and possibly larger retentions and other difficulties in collection.

7. Comparative Prices of certain commodities.

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Salt :		
a) kitchen	L.10.00	the kilo.
b) table	L.16.00	the kilo.
Tomato preserve	from L.320 to L.350	the kilo.

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9. Example of A.M.G.-P.W.B. Cooperation.

Allied Military Government must daily overcome many practical difficulties. Some of these are complicated by misunderstanding and lack of factual information on the part of the Italian people. The following report is submitted as an example of the assistance PWB may render to AMG by its ability to supply the public with information.

Beginning with December 28, 1944, the Italocementi factory at Pontassieve was given 300 kw of electric power by G-4, 5th Army and Electric Rationing Board for the purpose of crushing some 15 tons of cooked clinker a day for an Army Engineer unit. Italocementi had declared a stock of 900 tons of such clinker on hand, and the Engineer unit was in dire need of cement.

In the ten weeks from December 28th to March 7th, Italocementi crushed a total of 167 tons of clinker, or less than one-fifth of the quantity it was expected to deliver. It had used part of its electric power to carry out repairs to its workshop, and for other general purposes. It had, in fact, actually consumed only 110 kws of the 300 kws furnished.

Meanwhile, Major Drake of the Industrial Division AMG was asked to get a cement factory going to supply urgent civilian needs. He found, and helped rehabilitate, the I.N.C.I.S.A. factory in Incisa, where, with a supply of 170 kw of electric power, a daily production of 30 tons of cement, 30 tons of lime (hydraulic) and 5,000 bricks was to become possible. The plant was ready to begin production by the end of January, and application was made for the necessary electricity.

Electric power was subsequently taken from Italocementi and given to the Castelnuovo Lignite mine. The current formerly supplied to that mine was then given to INCISA, and 40 tons a week of the output of INCISA was to be given to the Engineer unit, formerly supplied by Italocementi.

In order to avoid a 15-day lapse in the cement supply to the Engineer unit, - the time needed to prepare the cooked clinker at INCISA - two Engineer units arranged to move 200 tons of Italocementi's clinker to INCISA.

The management of Italocementi was unwilling to surrender the clinker, charging that an injustice had been done in cutting off its electric power; that it had no intention to furnish raw material to a competitor; and that its 165 workers, who had lost their livelihood through the allegedly arbitrary decision, might interfere with the removal of the clinker. The workers, in fact, attempted to prevent the loading of the first truck sent to Italocementi.

At the suggestion of AMG Industrial Division, a PWB officer accompanied the C.R.E. to Italocementi to explain to both labour and management that the decision made by the military was far from arbitrary, but was dictated by an emergency which required the utmost economy in the distribution of electric power; that their cooperation was expected as a contribution to the common war effort; that the supply of electric power would be restored as soon as possible, for cement is very urgently needed by everybody.

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The clinker was subsequently removed, and INCISA has begun operations in accordance with expectations. And, in the words of AMG Industrial Division, "considering the circumstances, everybody is happy".

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PUBLIC OPINION

10. Mural Announcements.

The following is the text of two posters with which Florence is at present placarded.

(a) "Shame is widespread in our country.
We must put a stop to it.
Those who starve the people, the parasites, those who until recently were responsible for the Fascist Party, are insensible to the shame of having contributed to the complete downfall of our country, but they sink lower and lower, they wallow in mud and the bartering of human life.
It is time to stop it! this female market, this old story of vulgar prostitution.
Don't think that you can escape your base trafficking, your dirty tricks.
You are selling your wives, your sisters, your daughters, your morality - everything you possess.
There is a proverb which says "Truth will out" and be sure that sooner or later you will be found out.
It is the people who speak: the people who are suffering, who went to live decently and righteously, who despise you, who will crush you like worms and who will expose you not only as renegades of the country but as people unfit for any human society."

N.B. It is believed that the C.C.L. is responsible for putting out the above poster.

(b) "Irony of Epuration

Communique No. 1.

The special squad of Public Safety agents of the Control Commission has its headquarters in Piazza Strozzi.
The head of this squad is Maresciallo CHIRICOZZI, who directs the agents informing on Fascists under trial.
The official records relating to the Marescialle contain the following entry:

..."In 1926-27 he prevented a strike on the paper Il Nuovo Giornale, receiving wounds and a bonus of L.150.".

During the same years he took part in several actions against communist groups.
E ADVISE MARESCIALLO CHIRICOZZI TO RESERVE A PLACE FOR HIMSELF ON THE HILLS OF TREBPIANO!" (i.e. in the cemetery: Editor's note).

N.B. The Florence Nazione del Popolo of March 8 contains an energetic refutation by the Political Control Commission of the CTLN of the charges

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N.B. The Florence Nazione del Popolo of March 8 contains an energetic refutation by the Political Control Commission of the CTLN of the charges laid against Chiricozzi.

11. Press Meeting.

The telephone service, transport and medicinals were the main problems discussed between Florentine journalists and AMG officials at this week's meeting.

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Extension of the telephone system to the area of Florence south of the Arno will have reached another step when the job of throwing the cable across the river at the Ponte Ai Ferro (or what passes for such nowadays) has been done. It is anticipated that this particular operation will be completed during the present month. This does not, however, mean that the old subscribers of the area will automatically have the use of their telephones back, as only the more important numbers will be connected up at first.

Questions regarding the institution of a service for the transport of civilian passengers between Florence and Rome were answered by SCAO Col. Michie, who stated that a firm in Rome had long since been authorized to initiate such a service. If nothing materialised in the near future, it was the intention of AMG to give the contract to the S.I.T.A.

On the subject of American medicinals Col. Michie vouchsafed the information that all arrivals had been passed on to the wholesalers who presumably had arranged for their distribution to the retailers and that the preparations should now be available to the public. As to illicit stocks seized by the CCIR, this was a matter for the Italian authorities, who in accordance with the existing procedure should return them to the market for re sale to the public.

12. Fascist Activity.

The following information was obtained from a Communist source thought to be reliable.

A provisional memorial plaque had been set up in the front of a house in Via Taddeo, Florence, where during the troubles in 1921 a Communist railway worker called Spartaco Lavagnini had been assassinated by Fascists. This plaque was damaged on the night 4-5 March and underneath it was written:

"Berta ti vendicheremo" (Berta we will avenge you). Berta was the name of a Fascist who was killed at about the same time as Lavagnini.

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CONFIDENTIAL N° IO.

GENERAL.

I3 Information about Partisans.

(i) Activities of the Repr sentatives of the Ministry for Occupied Italy.

The M. for O.I. representative Dr. Pertusi has been very active in this area. With the help of the Allied organizations and fortified by substantial monetary grants from the M. for O.I. he has in a very short space of time achieved quite substantial results.

Hospital for Partisans in Pescia.

This is going to be officially opened sometime in March but has actually been operating since the middle of February. This is a particularly happy example of Allied-Italian cooperation in solving a rather difficult problem. According to Pertusi rations, blankets and other important items have been supplied by the Allies; M. for O.I. providing and paying the staff, which consists at present, of about six nurses and sisters, 2 Doctors and a Matron, and actually runs the hospital. The Ministry is facilitated in its task by the full powers granted it by the Italian Government to requisition anything from cars to furniture. The hospital is well stocked with sheets, blankets, furniture etc. It has been freshly decorated in cheerful colours; it could hold up to 300 patients. The atmosphere is friendly and cheerful. The Matron is Countess Gilardini, the wife of a Turin financier who is still in occupied Italy. She understands how to cope even with the rather unruly elements under her charge.

Convalescent Home for Partisans.

The building for this has been found, Villa Piva in Pescia. There is a certain amount of furniture but as yet no beds in it. Dr. Pertusi thinks that this home will be in use very soon.

Partisan Mess in Florence.

The house has been found, completely furnished, and it is hoped that this mess will be in operation quite soon.

Partisan Home for Women.

This is going to be a house in the Viale Mazzini, next to the Partisan Mess, in the premises once occupied by the Transit Camp of the "Divisione Potente".

Provincial Commissions.

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Provincial Commissions.

These are going to be made up of one member each from:

Ministry for Occupied Italy
Allied representative
C.L.N.
Prefecture

There will be one Commission for every province in A.M.G. territory.

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The task of these commissions will be the following:

a) Assistance to patriots: including the handing out of the following bonuses:

wounded partisans	5,000 lire
to families of partisans killed in action	10,000 "
demobilisation bonus	500 "

Commissions will organize the provision, if necessary, of hospitals, transit camps, messes, convalescent homes etc. for the partisans in their respective provinces. Dr. Pertusi said that the Patriot Branch of A.C . had agreed to this.

b) Administrative Tasks: To check all existing and issue the new Partisan Certificates. To propose deserting partisans for pensions, special bonuses and awards.

c) Employment: Dr. Pertusi is anxious that the commission's functions should include finding jobs for ex-partisans. The machinery for this has not yet been worked out.

Special Apuania Commission.

A special Commission is being set up to bring relief to the Province of Apuania as soon as this will have been liberated. This will have to be done in collaboration with A.M.G. The provi ce of Apuania has been singled out because it seems to have been more sorely tried than most others. 15 million lire a month are going to be put at the disposal of this Commission by the Ministry for O.I.

ii) Partisan Discipline.

The following incident related by a credible person is worthy of note because it proves what can be achieved in the way of discipline among partisans if they are granted a measure of autonomy and if the partisan-appointed leaders are trusted by the Allies. Towards the middle of the last month three partisans in Pescia attacked a "Fascist" and robbed him of money and other valuables. The partisans immediately sought out the criminals and handed them over to the Italian police.

iii) Comando Superiore Partigiano.

On March 2nd a notice appeared in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO evidently inspired by the C.T.L.N. to say that the Tuscan Committee of Liberation cannot recognize officially the right of anybody other than itself to collect funds for assistance to partisans, since all partisan organizations in Tuscany formed part of its military command. The notice also stated: "The names of the present directors of the Comando Superiore Partigiano are known as those of honest persons who are generally esteemed and such as to cancel any doubt that sums collected by them can be destined for any other purpose than that of assistance to partisans.

The Comando Superiore Partigiani, according to an Italian source believed to be reliable, is closely tied to the Republican

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The Comando Superiore Partigiani, according to an Italian source believed to be reliable, is closely tied to the Republican Party. In Rome it was founded in September I943 by members of this Party such as Macrelli, Pacciardi and Andreoni. The Roman Branch publishes the newspaper IL PARTIGIANO. This organization has branches in a number of Italian towns.

In Florence the Comando Superiore Partigiani was constituted at the end of last August on directives from the Roman headquarters. The leading members are Ing. Minotti Riccioli, Avv. Elisio Vanni, Robesio Ferroni, Via Tornabuoni. According to the same source

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differences arose between the C.T.L.N. and the Comando Superiore Partigiani more from political reasons than because of the question of collecting funds. Members of the Comando said that although the C.T.L.N. had never recognised their association they had accepted an offer of 50,000 lire from it.

The Comando Superiore Partigiani is reported to draw its membership from people of left-wing tendencies whether or not they are partisans. It has distinctly anti-monarchist programme and is against the present government because of its collaboration with the monarchy. The same source declares that the Comando Supremo Partigiani is doing propaganda to prevent youths from joining the Italian army.

Funds are collected by the organization at meetings, confe- - rences and by private subscription. A special printed sub- scription form is circulated. The amount collected is registered in the office at Via Tornabuoni 2. 25% of this money is sent to the Central Office in Rome and the remainder to the Partisan Centre.

An announcement by the Civil Affairs Office of the City of Florence of March 5th states that all activities for collecting money on behalf of partisans must be previously authorized by A.M.G. The proceeds of such activities will be given to the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia and to the Partisan Centre.

I4. The Florentine Edition of the Newspaper LA PATRIA.

An Italian collaborator furnishes the following appreciation: LA PATRIA, a daily newspaper for the Italian armed forces, has appeared in Florence lately. This paper is edited in three cities namely, Bari, Rome and Florence. It depends on the Press Office of the War Ministry. The Florentine editor is Franco Sereni.

The aim of the paper is to supply the Italian armed forces with a newspaper similar to those which Allied soldiers receive. In fact they are very much alike. This means a revolutionary step on the part of the Italian military press, because until now papers edited for the soldiers' use were published on qyite different lines: they were for the most part humorisitc or patriotic papers, but never contained serious information and no political news whatever.

This paper LA PATRIA, is published in Florence in two editions: one contains local news and is sold to civilians; the other, minus local news, is sent to the Italian units by their own transport.

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The Allies gave generous help as regards the starting up of this paper in Florence and have approved the publication of this new daily.

The paper is absolutely apolitical and the editors do their best to remain agnostic on the monarchist question.

I5 Vital Statistics.

The following table of marriages and births in Florence, over a period of years is particularly interesting as it reveals the

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incidence of war on these events in the life cycle. It will be seen that despite a rising population the number of marriages and births has remained pratically constant to 1942-end, subsequently has actually declined

From I938 to I944.

Year.	Population.	Marriages.	Live Births.
I938	347,420	2,553	5 296
I939	353,324	2,665	5,296
I940	357,67I	2,643	5,4I0
I94I	36I,824	2,603	5.206
I942	364.482	2,5I8	4.686
I943	364,440	2,034	4 495
I944	362.I60	I.560	4,560

I6 Florence Telegraph Service Resumed.

After a lapse of more than 8 months, civil telegraph service resumed on March I2th in Florence, according to an announcement made by Lt. Col. Thomas J. Ritchie, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AMG. The service is available throughout Florence Province south of the Arno, but including all of the city of Florence.

Messages will be accepted for Liberated Italy including the islands and the provinces of Grosseto, Siena, Arezzo, Pesaro Messages will also be accepted for Vatican City.

For the present the service will be limited to telegrams from Government departments and public administrations, although urgent private messages will be accepted.

17 Beginning of the Concert Season.

On Sunday March IIth at the Pergola Theatre there was opened a concert season by the orchestra Communal Theatre (Ente Autonomo del Teatro Comunale) The launching of this series of concerts was made possible by the initiative of P.W.B. and there is every reason to believe that it will be a resounding success. The first concert was conducted by a young Russian musician Igor Markewitch who is well known both as conductor and composer, and has lived in Florence during the last 5 years. Other prominent conductors will be seen in future concerts.

In an interview with a journalist of the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO Markewitch said that he had planned the season to include the playing of a great deal of foreign music. He said the Army Education Section was proposing to make of Florence in the next years a centre of education for troops who are spending their leave in Europe. Amongst other branches of education, he believed the orchestra would be able to play an important part in furthering the musical knowledge of these soldiers.

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1938	347,420	2,533	5,296
1939	353,324	2,065	5,296
1940	357,671	2,643	5,410
1941	361,824	2,603	5,296
1942	364,482	2,518	4,686
1943	364,440	2,034	4,435
1944	362,160	1,560	4,860

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APPENDIX I

SITUATION IN ITALY AND SAN MARINO.

P.W.B. 8th Army reports as follows:

There is general dissatisfaction with the Curfew hours which do not allow people to work as late as they want to.

The food situation is not bad but there is lack of meat and fats. The Commune applied for a permit to send trucks to Southern Italy and collect oil supplies, but this was turned down. This refusal by the Allied authorities has raised many unfavourable comments.

The salaries of workers employed by the Allied Forces have been raised lately, a worker is paid I45 to I65 lire per day; this rate of pay is considered fair but civilian employers cannot afford or are not willing to pay such high salaries, thus creating a difficult situation.

There are no noticeable changes in the political situation although it would appear that the Comitato di Liberazione is strongly influenced by the Leftist elements which have succeeded in making the Committee approve drastic decisions concerning the agricultural situation.

Recent events in the Republic of San Marino.

The following information was secured in conversations with Avvocato Giacomo Comandini of Cesena and the leader of the Socialist Party in San Marino.

On 28th July I943 (three days after the fall of Mussolini), the Fascist Régime in the Republic of San Marino was suppressed and a provisional government was formed. The first free elections sincethe advent of Fascism were held under the ancient system of universal manhood suffrage and an anti-fascist CONSIGLIO GRANDE GENERALE was returned.

After the armistice, the Fascist again came into power throughout Italy and the Sanmarinesi, fearing violence, asked that the Consiglio draw up a pact of reconciliation which was signed by nearly all the leaders pro and anti-Fascist alike. The Fascists, however, didn't long respect the pact and with the help of German SS detachments began a réign of terror.

Following the liberation of the Republic, a special Sindacato di Governo was created to investigate crimes committed by Fascists who had betrayed the Patto di Reconciliazione. The Sindacato is made up of three members - Avvocato Comandini of Cesena, a Friar and a citizen of the Republic. They are currently reviewing all activities of the Fascist Government from its inception in I922 until the liberation and in particular charges against I20 Fascists

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The following information was secured in conversations with Avvocato Giacomo Comandini of Cesena and the leader of the Socialist Party in San Marino.

On 28th July I943 (three days after the fall of Mussolini), the Fascist Régime in the Republic of San Marino was suppressed and a provisional government was formed. The first free elections sincethe advent of Fascism were held under the ancient system of universal manhood suffrage and an anti-fascist CONSIGLIO GRANDE GENERALE was returned.

After the armistice, the Fascist again came into power throughout Italy and the Sanmarinesi, fearing violence, asked that the Consiglio draw up a pact of reconciliation which was signed by nearly all the leaders pro and anti-Fascist alike. The Fascists, however, didn't long respect the pact and with the help of German SS detachments began a reign of terror.

Following the liberation of the Republic, a special Sindacato di Governo was created to investigate crimes committed by Fascists who had betrayed the Patto di Reconciliazione. The Sindacato is made up of three members - Avvocato Comandini of Cesena, a Friar and a citizen of the Republic. They are currently reviewing all activities of the Fascist Government from its inception in I922 until the liberation and in particular charges against I20 Fascists of San Marino. Of these I5 of the more dangerous Fascists have been arrested. Five of them are former Capitani Reggenti (Chief Executives). In this connection it may be noted that the entire electorate of the Republic numbers only about 3,500. The findings of the Sindacato will be truned over to the Consiglio dei Dodici (a legislative body) which will,be elected in March. At the ensuing trial, the Sindacato will act as Attorney General.

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In addition to the Sindacato, a special commission for epuration has been appointed to examine the activities of perm - nent Government officials and to purge those who records are doubtful. Chairman of this Commission is the lawyer Bruno Inge- lotti (sic) of Forli. The commission is presently investigating about 30 cases of alleged Fascist activity amongst government officials.

The following account of A.M.G. activities round about Ravenna has already been released through other channels, but it has been thought useful to repeat it here by way of supplement to the above-quoted P.W.B. 8th Army report:

Forty-two thousand five hundred acres of some of the best farm land in the provinces of Forli and Ravenna have been drained and made fit for the plough in the last three months, the Allied Commission reported to-day.

For this work, nearly 25,000,000 lire were advanced to the Italian Government by 8th Army Allied Military Government.

When the first A.M.G. officer arrived in December, he found that the Germans, by dynamiting canal banks and control gates, and by diverting water in the coastal stretch between Cesenatico and Ravenna, had flooded the land.

Now only about 2,500 acres remain to be drained, and this will be completed in three weeks, officials estimated.

Local farmers at first believed the task an impossible one. But river walls were repaired to prevent further flooding, ob- structions placed by the Germans at the mouths of the rivers and canals were removed, mines were lifted and temporary water-control posts were established.

Pumping stations were then set going by using local farm tractors where engines and machinery had been mined by the Germans Pumps, fuel supply lines and tanks were improvised where they could not be repaired.

In arranging this reclamation, A.M.G. achieved three things the area will be more self-supporting, the danger to military highways from floods will be removed and the threat of malaria to troops and civilians will be largely averted.

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APPENDIX II

FLORENTINE PERSONALITIES - THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

BIANCHI-BANDINELLI Ranuccio.

Born: I9.2.I900 at Siena.
Father: Mario, doctor of law, landowner. For many years years Mayor and President of the Siena Provincial Committee. (died: I930)
Mother: Margherita Ottilia von Korn, born at Munich (died I905).
Graduate in Letters in Rome in I923. Professor of archaeology from I929. Taught for three years in the Dutch University of Groningen, then at Pisa and in Florence from I939.
In I925 founded, together with Carlo Ragghianti, the review, LA CRITICA D'ARTE which became well known for its studies on the history of art.
Among his chief publications CLUSIUM (Monumenti Antichi dell'Accademia dei Lincei, I925) and SOVRANA (Firenze I929) are two archaeological monographs; DIE TOSKANA (Wien, Schroll I939, Italian edition, Firenze I93I) is a photographic and historical comment on the Tuscan region; QUATTRO OPUSCOLI DI LUCIANO (Firenze I943) in the introduction of which the question of culture in relation to nazism and communism is treated; STORICITA DELL'ARTE CLASSICA (Firenze I943) essays on Greek, Etruscan and Roman art. Contributed to,the Enciclopedia Italiana.
Member of the Fascist Party in I933 as a University Professor, but took no part in the activities of the Party. Ordered, owing to his knowledge of German, to accompany Hitler in I938 on his visits to the museums in Rome and Florence. Refused the Nazi decorations which were offered to him. On the setting up of the Fascist Republic after 8th September I943, he sent in his resignation from the University.
From I940 took an active part in the clandestine movement, at first in the Liberal and Socialist field, then after the formation of the Action Party, membership of which he declined, in the Communist Party. Was arrested as a hostage and detained for a month in the Murate prison. After the liberation of Siena he crossed the lines to participate in the liberation movement in Florence and was one of the founders of the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO. Became a member of the Communist Party in December I944.

ROSSI GIUSEPPE.

Born: I804.

Became a member of the Communist Party in Florence in I926. In France from I926-28 where he was a member of the Paris Committee. Attended the school of the Party in Moscow from I933-37. In prison from I937-43 by sentence of the special Tribunal.

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ROSSI GIUSEPPE.
Born: I904.

Became a member of the Communist Party in Florence in I926. In France from I926-28 where he was a member of the Paris Committee. Attended the school of the Party in Moscow from I933-37. In prison from I937-43 by sentence of the special Tribunal.
Released after the 25th July I943 and became secretary of the Florentine Communist Party. At the Congress held in Florence was re-elected secretary of the Communist Party for Florence province.

MONTELATICI GIULIO
Born. I897.

Member of the Party from its formation in I92I. From I92I

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Vice-President of the Consiglio Generale delle leghe della Camera del Lavoro di Firenze. 1926: Member of the Federal Committee. Arrested and brought before a special Tribunal. Case dismissed for lack of proof. In 1927 was sent to the island of Lampedusa for two years. In 1929 under surveillance for a year. In 1930 declared a dangerous Communist to be taken into preventive custody. Was always active in the anti-Fascist field and in 1942 represented the Party on the Anti-Fascist Committee. Member of the Federal Committee in 1943 and represented the Communist Party in the National Liberation Committee formed after the 8th September. At the present moment is representative of the Communist Party on the C.T.L.N. and was re-elected a member of the Provincial Committee of the Florence Communist Federation.

MAZZONI GUIDO
Born: 1912

Member of the Party from 1934. Arrested in 1938 for being a member of the Communist Party, and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Liberated in 1943. From 1943 was delegate of the Party in the Figline area. In 1944 became a member of the Federal Committee, which position he still holds.

BITOSSI RENATO:
Born: 1899 at Florence.

Member of the Party from its formation in 1921. Secretary of the Youth Movement in 1922. Took part in the Italian Communist Movement in France from 1923-28. Returned to Italy and was arrested in 1928 and released in 1932. From 1934-1943 was in "confino. From 1943 up to the present time was a member of the Federal Committee and after the Liberation secretary of the Camera del Lavoro Confederale di Firenze and member of the Directive Committee of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro.

FIZZI FOSCO
Born: 1901 at Florence.

Member of the Party since 1921 and directed the Youth Federation in 1925. Arrested in September 1925 and condemned by the Special Tribunal to II years imprisonment. Released by amnesty in 1932. Was declared an active and dangerous Communist to be taken into preventive custody. Active in the clandestine period. Member of the Federal Committee. Vice-President of the Provincial Committee.

BARBIERI ORAZIO
Born: 1910.

Became a member of the Party in 1927. In 1929 was arrested

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field and in 1942 represented the Party on the Anti-Fascist Committee. Member of the Federal Committee in 1943 and represented the Communist Party in the National Liberation Committee formed after the 8th September. At the present moment is representative of the Communist Party on the C.T.L.N. and was re-elected a member of the Provincial Committee of the Florence Communist Federation.

MAZZONI GUIDO
Born: 1912

Member of the Party from 1934. Arrested in 1938 for being a member of the Communist Party, and sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Liberated in 1943. From 1943 was delegate of the Party in the Figline area. In 1944 became a member of the Federal Committee, which position he still holds.

BITOSSI RENATO:
Born: 1899 at Florence.

Member of the Party from its formation in 1921. Secretary of the Youth Movement in 1922. Took part in the Italian Communist Movement in France from 1923-28. Returned to Italy and was arrested in 1928 and released in 1932. From 1934-1943 was in "confino. From 1943 up to the present time was a member of the Federal Committee and after the Liberation secretary of the Camera del Lavoro Confederale di Firenze and member of the Directive Committee of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro.

FIZZI FOSCO
Born: 1901 at Florence.

Member of the Party since 1921 and directed the Youth Federation in 1925. Arrested in September 1925 and condemned by the Special Tribunal to 11 years imprisonment. Released by amnesty in 1932. Was declared an active and dangerous Communist to be taken into preventive custody. Active in the clandestine period. Member of the Federal Committee. Vice-President of the Provincial Committee.

BARBIERI ORAZIO
Born: 1910.

Became a member of the Party in 1927. In 1929 was arrested as being responsible for the Communist Youth Movement, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. In 1932 worked in the organisation of the Party in Milan. During the clandestine period was in charge of press activities with Com. Frizzi. Member of the Federal Committee from August 1944, which post he still holds.

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FABIANI MARIO.

Member of the Communist Youth Movement and in 1930 was secretary of the Federation for the Empoli area. Sent to Moscow to the Lenin school. In 1934 returned to Italy from France as qualified Party Officer. Arrested in 1934 and condemned to 22 years' imprisonment by the Special Tribunal. Released on the 25th July. Director of the Florence Organisation during the clandestine period and inspector of a Garibaldi Brigade. At the present time is Vice-Sindaco and has been re-elected member of the Federal Committee of the province.

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imprisonment by the Special Tribunal. Released on the 25th July. Director of the Florence Organisation during the clandestine period and inspector of a Garibaldi Brigade. At the present time is Vice-Sindaco and has been re-elected member of the Federal Committee of the province.

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19 MAR 1945

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No. 59

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 15 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 59

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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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NO. 59

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

Central D Section 15 MARCH 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 59

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Part I is not issued with this Number.

PART II - ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS.

1. The Rome Riot Subsequent to the Escape of Roatta - Press Reactions

The Rome papers, for the first time since the liberation of Rome, passed over the war communiqués in order to concentrate their attention on the bloody incident at the Quirinale on 6 March.

The Communist Party, in an order of the day, made an appeal to the National Committee of Liberation actively to contribute to the radical change of the internal politics of the government. In its leading article the UNITA' approved the dismissal of General Orlando and the suppression of the S.I.M. and affirmed that the Communist Party would have obtained the total punishment of fascist criminals.

The Socialist and Action Parties, however, called for the dismissal of the Government and the constitution of a new democratic government in accordance with the will of the people. While the Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats made an appeal to the sense of responsibility of the parties, the Liberals, in a leading article in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE attacked the Communists for their participation in the meeting and the subsequent incident. "What is the real policy of the Communist Party? It is not possible to enjoy both the benefits of the Government and of the Opposition. The time has come for them to define loyally and clearly their real attitude... We invite those among them who are moved more by passion than by reason to consider the responsibilities they are incurring."

IL TEMPO (Independent) and L'ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) attack the left parties, accusing them of trying to exploit the escape of Roatta to their own advantage. L'ITALIA NUOVA said that the government should not have permitted the manifestation and that encounters between armed citizens and armed squads against the forces of public order are representative of a prelude to civil war, if the

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IL MOMENTO (Independent) says that the situation which has come about shows the absolute necessity to proceed with the democratization of the country. "One thing is certain, that it is not possible to deny the thirst for justice of the Italian people and that a big step has been made towards the edmocratization and defascistization of the country.

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2. Details of the Riot

The following is a summary of a report dated 7 March of a police authority in Rome, which may be accepted as the more or less official version of the events which occurred at the Colosseum, at the Piazza del Quirinale, and at the Viminale (Ministry of the Interior) on 6 March 1945.

From 16:15 to 17:45 o'clock a meeting in protest of the escape of General Roatta was held in the Piazzale del Colosseo. The meeting had been organized by the parties of the left. A crowd of about 20,000, bearing flags and placards with various inscriptions, such as "Death to Roatta and his accomplices", "We want a People's Court," "We want a Committee of Public Safety instead of the High Court of Justice", "Do you want another Carretta case?", was addressed by various speakers. Among these were Massini, De Vittorio of the Chamber of Labour, Reale (Action Party), Rodano (Action Party) Sbardella (Movimento Communista), De Dominicis (Federazione Comunista Libertaria), and Maggi (Unione Donne Italiani). The speakers in turn attacked the government and the Monarchy, and demanded the dismissal of the Bonomi Government for having been too mild in carrying out epuration.

Throughout the meeting, and even during the speeches, voices from the crowd demanded a demonstration of protest in front of the Quirinale. (It is to be noted that PWB officers present at the Colosseum meeting observed placards inscribed with the text "Avanti Popolo - al Quirinale").

As a result, after the meeting the crowd adjourned to the Piazza del Quirinale. The Palace was guarded by detachments of Carabinieri and State Police. The manifestation soon became rowdy and noisy, and the crowd began to throw stones, fragments of placards, etc. The pressure of the crowd, now numbering some 8000, was such as to necessitate the intervention of mounted troops in rder to protect the entrance to the Palace. These, which had been stationed in the courtyard of the Palazzo Rospigliosi, crossed the Piazza obliquely, and pushed their way through the crowd to a point in front of the Palace gate. When the mounted detachment reached its objective, it face about. At this moment, a bomb was thrown by a manifestant, near the fountain in the center of the Piazza, and exploded in the midst of the crowd, killing a civilian named Mancini (not as yet more specifically identified.)

In the meanwhile, police reinforcements had been sent for and

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In the meanwhile, police reinforcements had been sent for and arrived in trucks at about the time when the bomb exploded. The trucks came to a halt near the entrance to the Palazzo della Consulte and had hardly begun to discharge the policemen when a second bomb thrown by a manifestant exploded, wounding several policemen and a Polish soldier. The latter was subsequently removed in a des-

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perate condition to the Celio Military Hospital.

After the explosion of the second bomb, the Carabinieri who were guarding the palace entrance, fired a few warning rounds over the people's heads. The crowd fell back but the demonstration continued with disorderly whistlings and yellings. A third bomb was thrown and fell near the palace wall without exploding. When the crowd recoiled under the pressure of the mounted carabinieri, the manifestants picked up and removed the body of Mancini.

Nothing further occurred in the Piazza del Quirinale and the crowd slowly dispersed.

While these events were taking plade, a group of about 100 manifestants had gone straight from the Colosseo to the Piazzale Viminale, in front of the Ministry of the Interior. This was already guarded by several cordons of police placed on the two ramps leading to the entrance of the building.

After the demonstration in front of the Quirinale was over, the bulk of the crowd joined the advance detachment of manifestants at the Viminale, and resumed their demands for the dismissal of Bonomi and of his government. Shortly thereafter, a light truck approached the left ramp, and followed by a large number of manifestants, forced its way through the cordon. The truck was transporting the body of Mancini, who had been killed by the bomb before the Quirinale. The body was deposited in the ante-room of the Chief of Police, on the second floor of the Ministry of the Interior.

A delegation composed of Velia Spano (Communist) and General Azzi (Action Party) was received by S.E. Molè, Undersecretary of the Interior. The demonstration ended and the crowd slowly dispersed, without further incident.

Six PWB officer attended the demonstrations at the Colosseum and in front of the Quirinale, taking up different positions and mingling with the crowd. The following is a composite account of the observations of these officers which amplifies, and in general confirms the foregoing "police" report.

The meeting in the Piazzale del Colosseo had been organized by the following parties and groups: Communists, Actionists, Socialists, Christians of the Left, the Partisans, the Veterans, Unione delle Donne Italiane, and the Rome Chamber of Labour. There were a number of camions which brought the demonstrators to the Colosseum and later conveyed them to the Piazza del Quirinale. In addition to the slogans already noted, the following were seen: "Death to the

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thrown and fell near the palace wall without exploding. When the crowd recoiled under the pressure of the mounted carabinieri, the manifestants picked up and removed the body of Mancini.

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That the great majority of the manifestants were Communists was evidenced by the preponderance of red flags and placards with

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the hammer and sickle, and by enquiries made of members of the crowd by the PWB officers. The crowd periodically took up in unison the cry "Death to the King". The crowd was well organized and calm during the Colosseum meeting, even though the people seemed sincerely indignant at Roatta's escape. One of the speakers, who was not identified by the PWB officers, during his address cried out "Al Quirinale!" over the loud speaker.

While the Socialist speaker was still talking, the crowd began to move away and get into the waiting trucks. As the meeting was nearing its end, and as it was obvious that the crowd proposed to adjourn to the Piazza del Quirinale, the PWB officers left and drove to the latter spot, arriving there before the crowd. At about 17:30 a detachment of about 100 carabinieri in campaign uniform entered the Piazza and stationed themselves in a semicircle in front of the entrance of the Palace. Soon thereafter the crowd began to arrive in increasing numbers, and at once became ungly, waving their banners and crying "Death to the King". The manifestants pressed in on the Carabinieri, shouted abuses, and presently began to throw missiles of every description at them. These included stones of the size of a man's fist, which had obviously been previously gathered and brought by the crowd. There were no heaps of stones, or stones lying loose in the piazza, which is paved and neatly kept up. The stone-throwing was not a spontaneous act attributable to mob-psychology, but seems to have been premeditated.

At this moment, mounted troops with drawn sabres appeared in the Piazza and pushed their way through the crowd to a position near and to the left of the entrance to the palace. Their obvious purpose was to relieve the pressure on the Carabinieri guarding the latter. The mounted troops in turn became targets for the missiles with which the crowd was still well supplied.

The police account of the explosions of the two bombs -- or handgrenades -- is confirmed by the PWB officers, except that it was impossible for the latter to tell whence the bombs were thrown. One PWB officer who had stationed himself in a second story window whence he had an unimpeded view of the whole square, is of the opinion that the bomb was not thrown by one of the dismounted Carabinieri. At the time, the mounted troops were between the palace entrance and the spot where the bomb exploted, so that had the bomb been badly aimed or fallen short, it would have endangered the horsemen.

No PWB officer saw or heard any evidence that any manifestant

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No PWB officer saw or heard any evidence that any manifestant had been wounded by the bomb which killed Mancini.

After the Carabinieri had fired a number of rounds over the people's heads, the crowd was quieted down, and little by little dispersed, not however without making numerous and violent accusations against the Carabinieri and the police of having thrown the bombs. A member of the Communist Party, Signor Longo, was overheard by a

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PWB officer endeavoring to calm such of the manifestants as were near him.

The body of Mancini was wrapped in a red flag and subsequently removed by truck to the Ministry of the Interior, where it was deposited in the office of Ferrari, the chief of Police, which was transformed into a "chapelle ardente".

The crowd in front of the Viminale was excited and rowdy. It was addressed by several speakers from the balcony of the Ministry from whose windows hung red flags. There was much shouting and waving of clenched fists. One of the speakers was the Communist Velio Spano. The windows of the building were crowded with manifestants who had forced their way into the Ministry in the wake of the truck which carried the body of Mancini, and who were listening to the speeches.

Prior to the speeches from the balcony, a delegation from the manifestants had been received by Bonomi. The delegation was composed of the Communists Velio Spano and Agostino Novella, of the Socialists, Saul Modiano and Trivelli, of the Actionists, General Azzi and Gallo, of Giovanni Barbin ("Mutilati"), a Partisan, a representative of the Army of Liberation, and Signora Tavagnino (Italian Women's Union.)

Two members of the Communist Party (one of the Government Parties) somewhat illogically joined the delegation of the manifestants who were demonstrating against the Government. One of these, Spano, an important Communist leader, spoke to the crowd from the balcony.

After the speeches from the balcony and after the manifestants had evacuated the Ministry, a meeting of the Council of Ministers was held. At about 1:30 a.m., a communiqué was issued to the press which appeared in the papers the next morning. Amongst other things, the communiqué announced the appointment of a new commission for Epuration, composed of four ministers, Brosio, Tupini, Scoccimarro and Cevoloto, and denied that the hand grenades at the Quirinale had been thrown by members of the public forces to which no such weapons are issued.

The Carabinieri in the Piazza del Quirinale, whether mounted or afoot, behaved admirably. The only criticism of the police made by the PWB officers, was that when they stepped from the trucks which had brought them to the piazza, some of them knelt on one

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A thoroughly reliable source who spent two hours (20:00 to 20:00 o'clock) in the Ministry of the Interior on 6 March and conversed with several of the Ministry's officials, gave the following details to a PWB officer:

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After forcing its way into the Ministry, the crowd overran the entire building, without however perpetrating any damage, in search of Bonomi. When the people reached the office occupied by the Premier, Molè stood in front of the door, addressed the crowd with great coolness, and thus prevented it from entering the room.

The S.P. agents who were guarding the Ministry made no pretense of resistance. The men did not know what to do, and there was no officer present who assumed the responsibility of giving orders. Although some one in authority had foreseen the possibility of a demonstration taking place at the Viminale, adequate detailed orders had not been given. The invasion of the Ministry spread panic and confusion which lasted well into the night.

It was generally believed by officials at the Viminale that night that the day's events would lead to the fall of Bonomi, whom the Communists, Socialists and Actionists wished to replace by Sforza. With the latter in power, the Communists hoped to obtain a larger number of Cabinet posts, including that of Minister of the Interior.

Rumors and reports were rife. Among them were reports that the mob intended to invade the Quirinal in order to hoist the red flag, and that Mancini, having pulled the pin of the grenade, had failed to throw it and had thus blown himself up.

A Colonel of the Carabinieri, who has been decorated by General Clark, was interviewed by a PWB officer on 7 March and gave the following information:

Three Carabinieri were injured at the Piazza del Quirinale by stones thrown at them.

It is now a fairly well established fact that Giuseppe Lamagna Mancini who was killed in the Piazza del Quirinale on March 6, was the possessor of the first bomb which exploded in the Piazza. He was about to hurl it at the Carabinieri when someone seized him in an attempt to stop him. Mancini drew in his arm and at that moment the bomb exploded, killing him instantly. The autopsy reveals that the arm was completely severed from the body. An eye witness voluntarily testified to the Carabinieri to the above effect. An officer of the Pubblica Sicurezza who was in civilian clothes and standing nearby confirmed this testimony.

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It is known that three bombs exploded and that a fourth which was thrown at the Carabinieri near the entrance of the Royal Palace, failed to go off. The last was a Breda bomb, and has been removed by the Direzione Artiglieria.

The funeral of Mancini was announced for Thursday, 8 March, but no mention of the time and place of the ceremony appeared in the left press. It would therefore seem that the Left parties which

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are not participating in the Government did not wish to attempt to capitalize on the death of Mancini, who was alleged by their press organs to have been killed by a hand grenade thrown by the Carabinieri.

3. Reactions of Christian Democrats to Roatta's Escape, and Riot

The following is an account of a conversation with several representatives of the Rome Section of the Christian Democratic Party at the Party Headquarters on the Corso Umberto, 7 March, 1945.

All the men interviewed were shocked by the riot of 6 March. They mentioned their party's platform: "We are for order, for due process of law, and peaceful epuration." They agreed however that for all practical purposes, epuration as it has been carried out up to now is a thing of the past. They disapprove of the manner in which Berlinguer has conducted the Roatta-Suvich trials, which was too dilatory. The people's sense of justice was offended in the delays in epuration which the Government had tolerated.

"The only way in which epuration can become effective is to appoint a commissioner and High Court which will place national ahead of party interests: so far the Government has failed to find the right man. It is to be hoped that it will succeed, for otherwise there will be bloodshed."

They flat-footedly denied the rumor that Roatta had sought refuge in the Vatican, and referred to the many rumors current in Rome to the effect that the Allies had helped him to escape, that he was concealed in the Quirinal, etc.

It was their opinion that a consultative assembly would be very helpful at this particular moment, as it would give more popular support to the government whose authority would thereby increase.

According to them, most of the Christian Democrats in the Rome area favor a republic. The party has given its word to the British not to make the institutional question an issue prior to the total liberation of Italy. It is for that reason that the party has temporarily given its allegiance to the monarchy.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

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POLITICAL

4. The Unione Monarchica Italiana Party

Headquarters: 83 Via dell'Umiltà, Rome

Office holders: On. Prof. Misuri, President
Ecc. Gen. Augusto de Pignier, Administrator
Dott. Giuseppe Trotta, Secretary

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The head of the Party is Prof. Misuri (recently attacked for his monarchist activities by "AVANTI"), whose two books "Con La Monarchia o verso la Repubblica?" and "Giustizia o Rappresaglia?" are largely used for propaganda by members of the Party.

Organization: In addition to its bureau, the Union has a Central Committee whose members are elected by the National Assembly of the Union. From the Committee depend an "Orientation and Research Center", and a Youth Movement Center. The Union has organized "Sections" in Naples, Bari, and Palermo, and in the capitals of the liberated provinces.

Programme: The party believes that a truly democratic state can best be assured by a monarchy which is the best safeguard against a dictatorship or the autocratic rule of a given class or political group. Its leaders hope to convince all classes of Italians that the monarchical institution is essentially the symbol of national unity, and that it is a guarantee of liberty and order, themselves the two prerequesites of insuring work for the people, and for the reconstruction of Italy. The Union appeals to all (regardless of the party or political group to which they belong) who believe in the monarchical principal, to cooperate in a common effort to support the monarchy as an institution.

Press organ: None at present, but the Union is planning one for the future.

Youth organizations: The Union has organized an alleged active Youth Movement under the name of "Azione Giovanile". It also has a Women's Movement, the "Lega Assistenziale delle Donne Italiane," with headquarters in the Union's offices in Rome.

Membership: The Union claims 150,000 adherents in Liberated Italy.

5. Communist Meeting at Castel Gandolfo

On Sunday afternoon, 4 March, a PWB officer went to the village of Castel-Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Popes, where a "Women's Day" meeting had been organized by the Communist Party.

A group of people had collected around the ironwork cross at the junction of the road from Albano and the main street which runs along the ridge to the Piazza on which the windows of the palace of the Popes give. A tousle-headed, ragged man with a nervous tick was singing "La Canzone della Libertà", partisan resistance song in which some joined in the chorus. The group consisted mainly of peasant and

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suddenly yelled "Long live Stalin!" and was answered by a few cries of "Long live the Red Army!" From the road beyond the Palace came another group of women carrying red banners with the hammer and sickle, and up from the valley and neighboring towns trucks drove in carrying partisan soldiers, girls, hardy women, and a sprinkling of men to swell the crowd. On inquiring of an inhabitant, who was looking on from her dilapidated doorway, whether there were many Communists in Castel-Gandolfo, the somewhat scornful reply was, "I would not know; these are all foreigners." (I.e., foreigners from outlying villages.) "Women"s Day" under the aegis of the Union of Italian women, sponsored by the Communist Party, was getting underway at Castel-Gandolfo.

The crowd marched through the main street which was decorated with red flags hung over the doors of the Communist and Socialist Parties' offices, up to the piazza and the approaches to the Papal palace, and gathered in front of the balcony of the post-office. From this coign of vantage, Signora Montanaro Togliatti, wife of the Communist Vice-President of the Consiglio, made a kindly though spirited address.

In the meantime the stalwart women were waving Communist banners with devotion and determination, grinning down triumphantly at the good-natured crowd. The speech dwelt principally on the all-out participation of women in Italian political and public administrative life, and on women's valuable contributions to the democratic reformation and liberation of Italy during the clandestine period. The speaker demanded, in view of the dangers they shared and the work they performed, more pay and an equal status with men for women office employees and factory workers. The argument wittily presented by Mrs. Togliatti in favor of her theory was that Italian women do twice as much work as the men anyway; after a hard day's work in the office or factory, with less pay and no privileges, they return home footsore and weary only to begin another full day's work, cooking and serving dinner, washing and ironing, sewing and mending. They thereby prove themselves not only entitled but twice as capable as their men to handle civic affairs efficiently and with a firm hand. Signora Togliatti did not specify as to just what time the women could conveniently allot to public life, but it seems that the Union of Italian Women is working on this problem.

Beyond one slight exchange of words leading to fisticuffs, and the church bells calling the faithful to prayer in the parish church, [illegible] women speakers for about

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Beyond one slight exchange of words leading to fisticuffs, and the church bells calling the faithful to prayer in the parish church, thereby interrupting one of the other two women speakers for about 5 minutes, no significant incidents were noted. Towards the end of the meeting, S.E. Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party, passed through the crowd in the back of a jeep, and drove down under the archway at the foot of the palace, presumably to wait for his wife.

Beyond the fact that the summer papal palace is here, Castel-Gandolfo, with 3000 inhabitants or less, does not seem politically important.

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6. Communists Accused of Fascist Methods in Salerno

The Provincial Secretary of the Italian Communist Party in Salerno, Doctor Pietro Amendola, is at the same time the local Provincial Commissioner for Epuration. At the time of the appointment the Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, Avv. Carlo Petrone, strongly opposed the choice.

Avv. Petrone is an intelligent man, who for several years was a political refugee in London from where he frequently broadcast during the war period. Petrone maintained that the cumulation of the two posts might be conducive to mixing both functions, to the detriment of the one which calls for open-mindedness and independence. Petrone's expectation that Amendola might make use of his post as Epuration Commissioner to favor and develop his party in the province appears to be well founded. The "ORA DEL POPOLO" of Salerno, the organ of the Christian Democras, in its issue of 28 February, publishes a copy of an intimidating letter addressed by Dr. Amendola to the Secretary of a Commune in Salerno Province. Here is the text of the letter:

"The Provincial Delegate for the High Commissioner for Epuration.

Salerno, 16 Jan. 1945.

"To Signor G., Communal Secretary of X.....

"Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to the fact that, for some time past, you have been showing signs of hostility towards my party and towards the local 'Camera del Lavoro', reaching points of actual persedution of my 'comrades' who are all sound, simple, laborious and quiet people.

"And as I find in the occurrences reported to me circumstances which, if their existence be proved, would render you liable to the rigors of epuration, I warn you in the most formal manner that you must desist. 'Uomo avvisato è mezzo salvato' (when a man has been cautioned he has been partly saved.)

"The person who is courteous enough to warn you is Pietro Amendola, son of Giovanni Amendola (who died in consequence of being beaten by the fascists), Provincial Secretary of the Italian Communist Party and Provincial Commissioner for Epuration.

"It is now up to you to see that I shall not have to make an-

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"The person who is courteous enough to warn you is Pietro Amendola, son of Giovanni Amendola (who died in consequence of being beaten by the fascists), Provincial Secretary of the Italian Communist Party and Provincial Commissioner for Epuration.

"It is now up to you to see that I shall not have to make another visit to X..., a visit which might prove very costly for you; the loss of a livelihood for you and your family.

Pietro Amendola".

The above letter is the subject of comment all over the town

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and Province. The entire staff of the office of the Epuration Commissioner are said to be Communists. The tone of Amendola's letter is one which, in fascist days, would have been adopted by a local "Federal", and confirms the widespread opinion that, although many things may have changed since those days, the fascist mentality is still frequently to be found, especially among young men of Amendola's age. (B-3)

7. Woman Suffrage

Address by Prof. Elda Mazzoni on "Woman and Democracy". The lecture was given in a large library at No. 17 Via Principessa Clotilde, 4 March 1945. It was sponsored by the "Partito Democratico del Lavoro", of which Miss Mazzoni is a member. The audience consisted of about 75 persons, mostly young women of the better class.

Miss Mazzoni, an intelligent and cultivated young woman of about 36, spoke for about an hour during which time she held the attention of her audience. She went at length into the history of democracy from the ancient Greeks to the present day, and told of the little importance men have generally attached to women throughout the ages. Even though the concept of equality was affirmed by early Christianity, democracy has generally neglected women. It was only since the Industrial Revolution that women have begun to be recognized as "persons". She paid tribute to Socialism for having advocated woman suffrage throughout Europe.

Italy being the first Latin country to grant suffrage to women Miss Mazzone spoke of the new importance of Italian women. Contrary to the opinion of many, this is a very opportune moment for Italian women to have obtained the vote. Socially, intellectually, juridically, woman is taking her rightful place in society, and she will be a very important factor in the creation of a better world.

Although woman suffrage will not solve everything, it will raise the general level, and family ties will be strengthened. Women will have much more to say about marriage, and they will not be as docile as in the past. Mutual comprehension will mean greater happiness for both sexes. At the end of her address Miss Mazzoni was warmly applauded and personally congratulated by members of the audience.

PUBLIC OPINION

9. On Churchill's Speech in the House of Commons

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Amendola's age.

7. Woman Suffrage

Address by Prof. Elda Mazzoni on "Woman and Democracy". The lecture was given in a large library at No. 17 Via Principessa Clotilde, 4 March 1945. It was sponsored by the "Partito Democratico del Lavoro", of which Miss Mazzoni is a member. The audience consisted of about 75 persons, mostly young women of the better class.

Miss Mazzoni, an intelligent and cultivated young woman of about 36, spoke for about an hour during which time she held the attention of her audience. She went at length into the history of democracy from the ancient Greeks to the present day, and told of the little importance men have generally attached to women throughout the ages. Even though the concept of equality was affirmed by early Christianity, democracy has generally neglected women. It was only since the Industrial Revolution that women have begun to be recognized as "persons". She paid tribute to Socialism for having advocated woman suffrage throughout Europe.

Italy being the first Latin country to grant suffrage to women Miss Mazzone spoke of the new importance of Italian women. Contrary to the opinion of many, this is a very opportune moment for Italian women to have obtained the vote. Socially, intellectually, juridically, woman is taking her rightful place in society, and she will be a very important factor in the creation of a better world.

Although women suffrage will not solve everything, it will raise the general level, and family ties will be strengthened. Women will have much more to say about marriage, and they will not be as docile as in the past. Mutual comprehension will mean greater happiness for both sexes. At the end of her address Miss Mazzoni was warmly applauded and personally congratulated by members of the audience.

PUBLIC OPINION

8. On Churchill's Speech in the House of Commons

Many cultured persons were asked to express their opinions on the above subject. There was almost unanimity in the belief that Mr. Churchill was sincere when he said that Great Britain desires Italy to regain its place among the leading nations of Europe. Not many

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of the persons questioned thought that there is any relation between the Yalta Conference and either the greater autonomy granted the Italian government, or the resumption of Franco-Italian relations. Here are some of the comments:

1) A journalist, age 60: "I am sure Churchill is sincere. I think the thorny questions at the Yalta Conference were those regarding Poland and Yugoslavia, rather than Italy. The granting of greater autonomy to us is a step in the right direction, but there is a great deal to be done yet."

2) A bank employee, age 50: "There is no doubt about Mr. Churchill's sincerity. However, I do not think that there is any connection between Yalta and the resumption of relations between France and Italy, which is the result of previous accords between France and Russia."

3) A professor, age 30: "I believe that Churchill is sincere in his desire to help Italy. I think, however, that Gen. De Gaulle has decided to re-establish diplomatic relations with Italy to prove to the world that France still has many friends in spite of the fact that she was not invited to the Crimea Conference."

4) A woman professor, age 45: "I think Mr. Churchill is sincere. The granting of greater autonomy to Italy and the re-establishment of Franco-Italian relations, however, have nothing to do with the Yalta Conference, but are the result of previous agreements which are now being fulfilled."

5) A woman journalist, age 40: "Mr. Churchill is sincere not because he loved Italy but because he does not want to risk losing America's friendship. While the agreement with France is not a result of the Yalta Conference, it is a step forward toward the establishment of European solidarity."

6) A university professor, age 31: "Mr. Churchill is sincere. He realized that Italy's return to the family of nations will contribute to the political and economic equilibrium of Europe and of the world. This equilibrium is necessary to England in order to maintain her position. The re-establishment of Franco-Italian relations is an indirect result of the Yalta Conference, for France was not invited, and Italy was not discussed. This may be the first step towards a European federation of nations."

7) A bank clerk, age 30: "Churchill is sincere, but his sin-

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7) A bank clerk, age 30: "Churchill is sincere, but his sincerity has a purpose behind it. According to his own previous words, his policy towards Italy is that of 'the carrot and the stick' (della carota e del bastone). We must interpret his declarations in this sense until results prove the contrary. The resumption of Franco-Italian relations is probably a result of the Yalta Conference. On the other hand, the absence of relations between the two countries could not have been prolonged much longer."

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8) A journalist, age 25: "Mr. Churchill's psychological attitude towards Italy is one of cold indifference. This explains the errors of his diplomacy towards Italy. The British, and Churchill know the Bible and the law 'a tooth for a tooth', and they intend to let Italy pay for her entry into the war. They are right, from their point of view. England will take an interest in Italy only to the extent that her own political and economic needs will thereby be furthered."

ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN OF THE ROME DAILY "VOCE REPUBBLICANA"

It is the opinion of some that the violent anti-British campaign of fascist days is still having a delayed effect, and is influencing a large number of people. The current Anglo-phobia may also be partly attributable to the envy which the poor man feels for his rich neighbor. The following opinions are those expressed to a PWB officer by two young Italians, who have known no other than the fascist regime, with respect to the anti-British campaign of the "VOCE REPUBBLICANA":

1) A government white-collar employee, age 28: "I am glad that the organ of a party which is untainted with fascism should express freely what the people think. It is a sign that the liberty of the press is not a dead letter, if in spite of Italy's position of inferiority, people can write things which cannot but be displeasing to a power such as England. However, the "VOCE REPUBBLICANA" sometimes goes too far, and I often have the impression of reading an out-and-out fascist paper."

2) A university student, age 24: "The VOCE REPUBBLICANA undoubtedly represents the point of view of a large portion of the people, and its articles are in refreshing contrast to the meaningless phrases of 'UNITA'". However, the newspaper is too extreme, particularly at a time when the international situation is extremely delicate and when the future of Italy is at stake. Italy should be able to count on at least some friends among the victorious nations. In order not to alienate completely British sympathy a paper of the importance of the VOCE REPUBBLICANA, in our own interests, should not be allowed to go to extremes."

L A B O U R

1. Membership in the Rome Camera Del Lavoro

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L A B O U R

10. Membership in the Rome Camera Del Lavoro

Under the fascist regime, Trade Union membership was obligatory for all workmen, and the Camera del Lavoro did not exist. It was founded only after the Allies had dissolved all fascist unions. The following classified list shows the number of workmen who have voluntarily joined the Camera del Lavoro after its formation in

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

June 1944, and up to and including 31 DEC. 44. The figures cover Rome and Lazio:

Water works	226
Clothing	473
Alimentary	1,775
Chauffeurs	1,104
Truck Drivers	643
Tram workers	8,125
Porters	2,559
Linemen	1,996
Paper and press	2,079
Hack drivers	6
Chemical workers	3,054
Assistants to professional men	39
Construction	6,886
Miners	71
Electricians	1,644
Gas plants	1,010
Shipyards	23
Brickyards	13
Aviation workers	144
Clerks	71
Hospital employees	2,635
Wood cutters	736
Mechanics	5,363
Fishermen	1
Port workers	44
Postal telegraph workers	5,386
Stonemasons	76
Stage and screen workers	5,014
Glass and ceramics	199
Furniture workers	1
Farm workers	18,623
Commerce	9,225
Credit and Insurance	8,953
Public employees:	
State Employees	11,900
Teachers	3,393
Provincial	396
Commune	5,507
	1,024

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Truck Drivers	643
Tram workers	8,125
Porters	2,559
Linemen	1,996
Paper and press	2,079
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Glass and ceramics	199
Furniture workers	1
Farm workers	18,623
Commerce	9,225
Credit and Insurance	8,953
Public employees;	
State Employees	11,900
Teachers	3,393
Provincial	396
Commune	5,507
Commune roads	1,024
Railroads	7,500
TOTAL	124,113

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11. Strikes in the Rome Area

Local newspapers have recently occasionally mentioned strikes, or impending strikes in and near Rome. The following information, indicating that in spite of the high cost of living and the suffering of all classes of society, the Roman workman to date seems to be awaiting better times with praiseworthy patience, was obtained on 5 March by a PWB officer from the Rome Camera del Lavoro.

Since 27 February there have been two minor strikes of short duration, and one threatened strike. On 28 February 120 employees of the S.I.A.M.E., an automobile repair concern, struck because they had not been paid the increase of wages called for in their contract. The strike ended after 36 hours, when the firm gave the men an advance on their wages, and agreed to negotiate a new contract.

On 2 March, 140 workmen of the local FIAT plant struck for an increase of wages. The strike was settled 48 hours later with an advance on wages panding the negotiation of a new agreement.

On 1 March, 5000 of Rome's 20,000 "portieri" (janitors) organized a demonstration in the Brancaccio Theatre, in protest at not having been paid the high cost of living bonus to which they were entitled by law. After the demonstration, a delegation paraded to the Viminale where they presented a petition to Premier Bonomi. The matter has been submitted to Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Labour and Commerce, and the threatened strike called off pending his action. The issue involved is as follows:

The portieri claim that they cannot meet living expenses unless they are paid the bonus. The owners of the buildings claim that they cannot pay the bonus because all rents have been frozen for the duration of the war and the soaring costs of repair and operation of the buildings more than offset the income therefrom.

The portieri are furthermore demanding the repeal of the fascist law which required them to report to the police for whom they were virtually forced to act as spies.

R E L I E F

12. Italian Relief Organization

A PWB officer obtained the following information from a thoroughly reliable and unprejudiced source. The report may be of interest as being indicative of a growing desire on the part of many Italians

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R E L I E F

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A PWB officer obtained the following information from a thoroughly reliable and unprejudiced source. The report may be of interest as being indicative of a growing desire on the part of many Italians of the poorer classes, in spite of their very limited means, to help their more unfortunate compatriots, and not to depend entirely on the Allies for relief work.

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

In the middle of December 1944 Signora Charis de Bosis, who worked as Secretary in one of the Allied offices in Rome, suggested that a drive should be initiated in Rome to collect blankets and clothing for the war refugees and the poverty stricken people in the Abruzzi, (Provinces of Aquila, Chieti and Pescara) which is one of the poorest and most devastated areas of liberated Italy, and also for Littoria and Frosinone Provinces. A small meeting was held to discuss the idea; it was attended by Prince Doria, Mayor of Rome, Signora de Bosis, Zanotti Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross, and an American officer of A.C.

A larger Committee was thereafter organized which, after its first meeting foresaw the difficulties of collecting blankets and clothing in Rome. It was winter, there was no heat in the houses, and Rome was filled with refugees from all parts of Italy who themselves lacked clothing and blankets. The Germans had removed many blankets with them, and what clothing there was in the shops was selling at fantastic prices. In spite of the seemingly hopeless prospects the Committee decided to organize a campaign along the following lines.

An intensive publicity program was initiated under the direction of Dott. Giorgio Arbarello. Every form of publicity was used; a short film was made of the devastated areas, and was shown in all the theaters in Rome; appeals for contributions were made by newspaper articles, broadcasts, posters and stickers; an appeal was made by the mothers in Abbruzzi to the mothers in Rome.

The publicity campaign lasted for about 3 weeks and the actual drive another 3 weeks. Avv. Carmine Caiola headed the collecting committee. The city was divided into 12 zones and each zone was assigned to a woman administrator; the zones were in turn divided into districts and sub-districts. 5000 women and 7000 students and Boy Scouts were organized into teams and were assigned small areas under instruction to call at every house; each volunteer was given an identification card. All the blankets and clothing collected were accumulated in 40 different storage depots in Rome which the committee had provided. The removal of the clothing and blankets from the depots to the Central Italian Red Cross warehouse, was accomplished by means of trucks and cars which were lent for a few hours to the Committee by Italian firms and individuals.

One of the poorest zones in Rome had not been organized because the Committee felt that rather than a potential contributor, it was itself more in need of help. However, the people of this zone sent a delegation to the Committee to ask to be allowed to contribute their share; when the drive was over this zone had given 100 blank-

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Mayor of Rome, Signora de Rosis, Zanotti Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross, and an American officer of A.C.

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The Committee collected a total of approximately 6,000 blankets, 30,000 articles of clothing, and 1500 pairs of shoes. In addition the Italian government contributed 10,000,000 lire in cash, and a credit of 20,000,000 lire. Part of the cash was spent by a

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sub-committee composed of Carlo Alberto Rossi and Colonel Dove in the purchase of 35,000 blankets and shawls from factories in Prato. Some 30 tons of wool were sent to Prato to be made into more blankets, most of it contributed by the government.

The drive was such a success that the committee has constituted itself into a national organization, and plans are under way for similar drives in all districts of liberated Italy which have not been too greatly devastated by the war. A drive similar to the one in Rome is now in progress in Florence.

The following are anecdotes in connection with the Rome drive and were told the PWB officer:

A child of about 5 gave his entire savings of 37 lire because he could not sleep after seeing the film showing the suffering and destruction in Abruzzi.

A man and his wife, who are the owners of a small leather shop, worked three days and nights to make seventeen pairs of shoes for babies as their contribution.

A woman whose son had been recently killed by the Germans gave an old uniform of his.

A woman clerk upon whom her invalid husband is entirely dependent, knitted sweaters to which she added notes of greeting and sympathy to their ultimate recipients.

T A X A T I O N

13. The National Unity Fund

Comm. Papaldo, "capo di Gabinetto" of the Minister of Finance, was interviewed by a PWB officer on 4 March 1945. He gave the following information concerning the "Fondo di Solidarietà Nazionale."

The fund is being set up because of the urgent need to increase Treasury receipts in order to meet the obligations created by the UNRRA. agreement and in order to provide liquid funds for the relief of the liberated populations. The fund is in the nature of an experiment, because it adds an appeal to patriotism to the mechanism for the levy and collection of taxes. The innovation will be a means of testing the patriotic conscience of the Italian people. If the latter answers the appeal which is made to them, the task of collecting the taxes will be greatly simplified. It is hoped that the people's sense of patriotism will act as an effective curb on

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Two principal taxes are provided for: 1) a special capital levy of 1%, and 2) a series of indirect "luxury" taxes.

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The fund is administered by a committee composed of the Prime Minister (chairman), the Vice-Premier, the Ministers without Portfolio, the Ministers of Finance, Treasury, Interior, Public Works and Occupied Territory, and the High Commissioner for Food ("alimentazione"). It is hoped that the fund will be further swelled by voluntary contributions or payments in excess of the amounts which are obligatory. An early draft of the law imposed upon fascists the following imposts:

100 lire on every registered member of the fascist party
150 " " " "nucleus" head
200 " " " section leader
1000 " " all other "gerarchs".

Furthermore, every firm or individual who had contributed money to the fascist party organizations, was to have been required to contribute like amounts to the fund. The draft of the law met with considerable opposition in the committee, and was ultimately discarded.

The decree creating the fund is at present in its final form and is awaiting signature by the Lieutenant General. It provides that every Italian citizen of over 18 years of age is to make a single flat contribution of 30 lire. All earned income is taxed as follows:

Earned Income (monthly)	Tax
From 5000 to 10,000	130
From 10,000 to 15,000	230
From 15,000 and up	530

The following are the rates for the capital levy:

Capital		Tax	
10,000-20,000	Lire	50	Lire
20,000-30,000	"	100	"
30,000-50,000	"	150	"
50,000-100,000	"	200	"
100,000-150,000	"	300	"
150,000-200,000	"	400	"
200,000-300,000	"	600	"
300,000-400,000	"	900	"
400,000-500,000	"	1200	"
500,000-600,000	"	1600	"
600,000-700,000	"	2000	"
700,000-800,000	"	4000	"
800,000-900,000	"	6000	"
900,000-1,000,000		8000	"
1,000,000 and over		1% flat rate	

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Capital	Tax
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30,000-50,000 "	150 "
50,000-100,000 "	200 "
100,000-150,000 "	300 "
150,000-200,000 "	400 "
200,000-300,000 "	600 "
300,000-400,000 "	900 "
400,000-500,000 "	1200 "
500,000-600,000 "	1600 "
600,000-700,000 "	2000 "
700,000-800,000 "	4000 "
800,000-900,000 "	6000 "
900,000-1,000,000	8000 "
1,000,000 and over	1% flat rate

Individuals employing servants, owners of automobiles, of dogs,

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etc., as well as commercial firms and partnerships are subject to special taxes. Theatres, cinemas and other public amusements are taxed at the rate of 10% of the price of the ticket up to 200 lire, above which a flat rate of 40 lire is applied. Owners of cafés, bars and wine shops are taxed 3 lire for every 25 lire value sold. Women's hairdressers, manidures and beauty-parlors pay a tax of 6 lire for every 50 lire received. Meals served in restaurants and hotels are taxed as follows:

Restaurants of the 3rd and 4th categories	9	lire	per	meal
" " " 2nd category	15	"	"	"
" " " 1st "	30	"	"	"

A daily residential tax of 15.30 and 50 lire is due from Class 2, 1 and "de luxe hotels respectively.

All objects and supplies classed as being "de luxe" are taxed at 10% (3 lire for every 25 lire value.)

The decree-law, when signed by the Lieutenant General, will become effective immediately and will be promulgated throughout liberated Italy by bills and posters. The taxpayers will be required to pay the sums owing by them to the local accounts of the "funds", the payments being in each case accompanied by a form filled in and signed by the tax payer. Evaders, who are subject to severe fines, will be checked only after three months, by which time taxpayers' lists will have been established.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

14. Cessation of PWB Press Control in Liberated Italy

The four remaining PWB editorially controlled newspapers were instructed to publish last numbers under PWB control on Sunday, 4 March. The papers concerned are:

Risorgimento (Naples
Giornale di Sicilia (Palermo)
Corriere di Sicilia (Catania)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)

All these papers, including Risorgimento, will continue under their present titles according to contract.

15. Note on Risorgimento

The release of the daily "RISORGIMENTO" from PWB control has

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lire for every 50 lire received. Meals served in restaurants and hotels are taxed as follows:

Restaurants of the	3rd and 4th categories	9 lire	per meal
" "	2nd category	15 "	" "
" "	1st "	30 "	" "

A daily residential tax of 15.30 and 50 lire is due from Class 2, 1 and "de luxe hotels respectively.

All objects and supplies classed as being "de luxe" are taxed at 10% (3 lire for every 25 lire value.)

The decree-law, when signed by the Lieutenant General, will become effective immediately and will be promulgated throughout liberated Italy by bills and posters. The taxpayers will be required to pay the sums owing by them to the local accounts of the "funds", the payments being in each case accompanied by a form filled in and signed by the tax payer. Evaders, who are subject to severe fines, will be checked only after three months, by which time taxpayers' lists will have been established.

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

14. Cessation of PWB Press Control in Liberated Italy

The four remaining PWB editorially controlled newspapers were instructed to publish last numbers under PWB control on Sunday, 4 March. The papers concerned are:

Risorgimento (Naples
Giornale di Sicilia (Palermo)
Corriere di Sicilia (Catania)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)

All these papers, including Risorgimento, will continue under their present titles according to contract.

15. Note on Risorgimento

The release of the daily "RISORGIMENTO" from PWB control has been well received as a further proof of the Allies' intention of returning to the Italians the running of their own affairs. The newspaper will continue on the same political lines, careful and steady, according to the assurance of its editor Del Secolo, in a leading article by him entitled "Continuando" (Continuing) published on 6 March.

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The author states his intention of continuing the task he started a year ago when called on by PWB to superintend the publication of "IL RISORGIMENTO". After giving prominence to the very friendly and useful collaboration of all the PWB offices, Del Secolo brings into relief that epuration, in the true sense of the word, so essential and urgent, has not yet been carried out in liberated Italy. The writer concludes with the promise to readers that "IL RISORGIMENTO" will always fight for liberty and democracy.

T H E A T R E

16. Gigli to Sing in Rome on 12 March

Beniamino Gigli, the subjedt of much controversy in redent months, is to sing again in public on Monday, 12 March. He will take part in a concert in aid of Italian war victims at the Adriano theatre. Gigli has sung privately since Rome's theatrical union agreed to work with him again, but this will be the first time he has sung in public since the Allies came to Rome.

17. Plays in Palermo

(Report by a Sicilian member of PWB)

In spite of the misery in the city and complaints on all sides about the difficulty of life today, the National Theatre has been crowded during the last two weeks to see Annibale Ninchi and his company. In spite of the high prices for seats, which now cost from 5-6 times what they did before the war, there seem to be many people who can afford to spend their money for a play.

The crowd was made up of various types of persons but the dominant group was that of the educated classes in the city who are accustomed to going to the theatre. There were also many of the "nouveau riche" class, now in funds because of the "intrallazzo" they have carried on. For example, some boxes in the first tier were occupied by a fruit seller from the street who is now rich, and who attended with all his family, and by a fish monger. These, although they do not understand the play, go because it seems to them to be in good taste, and before the present time they did not have the means to attend anything more than the movies.

About 50% of the audience was made up of women. It could be observed that the habit of smoking has greatly increased among the women of Palermo since about 60% of them [illegible]

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About 50% of the audience was made up of women. It could be observed that the habit of smoking has greatly increased among the women of Palermo since about 60% of them were smoking, mostly American cigarettes. They were all elaborately dressed with furs, silk stockings and excellent shoes, although everyone knows how much clothes such as these cost today: a pair of stockings is 1000 lire, and a meter of artificial silk 2000 lire.

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The crowd that was there was in part justified because it has been deprived of the prose theater for many years and the desire to hear good drama interpreted by excellent actors is great. The public is particularly anxious to hear plays new to them. During fascism many works by foreign dramatists were forbidden in Italy. There are many good plays by American, English, French, and Russian authors which could not be given, and no works by Jews of any nationality could be produced in the theater under fascism.

Ninchi's company is an excellent one, and in spite of his age the actor himself won rousing applause for the great skill of his interpretations. Most of the plays were by Italian authors. There was one french work, Francois Mauriac's "Asmodeo", and Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie" was the only American work presented.

C U L T U R A L

18. Arcobaleno, Palermo

"The Rainbow" is neither an association nor a party, but simply a group of intellectuals which meets every week in the house of Avv. Di Pietra for cultural purposes. At these meetings poets recite poetry, actors read brief comedies, dialect experts recite or tell stories or poems in Sicilian, pianists and violinists play. So this group spends two hours a week at these meetings with everyone offering what he is able to do to an audience of about 60 or 70 persons. Contributions are voluntary and not requested, and none of the members of the "Arcobaleno" must pay anything; the meetings are attended by the intellectual elements of the city in the musical, poetic and writing fields.

LOCAL CONDITIONS

19. Crime and Police Raids on Gambling Dens

According to EPOCA, the crime wave is on the increase, not only in Rome itself but in the Campagna Romana as well; it suggests more citizens should be armed. Rome's police chief declared that a force of 30,000 policemen would be required for Rome alone. He intends to fight juvenile delinquency. The police have arrested some gangs but not all; a handgrenade was found on a windowsill of the Palace of Justice; two bombs were thrown against a Carabinieri barracks.

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The Press comments favorably on the closing of the Rome night club "Il Cocogrillo" where a meal for 9 persons cost 110,000 lire, equivalent to a workman's earnings for 30 months. This step was taken by Rome's new police chief. Other gambling places were raided as well.

A railway guard service has been created to keep a watch on car-

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rieges and railway equipment. The police arrested a gang of 10 boys, specializing in this kind of theft; they operated between Rome and Naples.

20. New Types of Restaurants

The Press is not unanimous in its approval of the new type of Restaurant which is to serve three dishes only at fixed prices. IL TEMPO believes that this measure will meet with no success if the assigned food supplies are not increased, and if 30 kg. of bread will be assigned monthly, for instance, if this quantity is consumed in a day.

21. Shopkeepers Denounced for Fraud in Business, Palermo

The city food agents are working to control the market situation in spite of the complaints of the population that they do nothing to try and check the black market. During the week of 5-11 February, 176 shops were denounced for frauds in business: selling at too high a price, illegal weights and measures, lack of cards giving the prices, etc. 294 shops were listed as being without licenses, certificates of sales, etc. During the same week 50 bakeries and 125 "pastifici" and bread vendors were checked, and 5 samples of bread and 75 samples of pasta were taken.

16,700 kg. of fish, 38,900 kg. of bread, and 8,500 kg. of pasta were sequestered because they were sold at too high a price. The foods were given to charity institutions. 134 kg. of grain and 16,500 kg. of cereals were sequestered and turned over to the ammasso.

The Director of the Food Office made a recommendation to the Prefect that 31 stores should be shut down temporarily.

During the week of 12-18 Feb; 157 shops were denounced for fraud in business, illegal weights and measures, illegal trade in rationed goods, etc. 264 shops were listed as being without licenses, certificates of sales, etc. Two samples of bread and three of pasta were taken from the many bakeries and "pastifici" visited.

11,900 kg. of bread and 185,900 kg. of fish were sequestered because they were sold at too high a price. 47,850 kg. of cereals were sequestered and turned in to the ammasso. It was recommended to the Prefect that 16 shops should be shut down temporarily.

Citizens' committees on food activities are to be formed in

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Citizens' committees on food activities are to be formed in Palermo.

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CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH

22. Interview with a Refugee from Milan

A PWB officer on 2 March interviewed Dr. Oscar Masi (a chemical engineer and member of the Action Party) who had recently arrived in Rome from Milan by passing through the lines. Dr. Masi, who is a man of about 35 years, is intelligent and seemed well-informed of the conditions in Milan and adjacent districts. The following is a résumé of his remarks:

(1) Living and Industrial Conditions: Living conditions and prices in Milan today roughly correspond to those which existed in Rome in May, 1944. Gas is available 5 hours per week, and there is some restriction in the consumption of electricity. The city has greatly suffered from Allied bombings but industry in general is still relatively intact. Dr. Masi estimates that 5% of the machinery in the factories has been sent to Germany, 10% has been evacuated to country districts and from 5-10% has been destroyed by air raids. It is officially reported that 60,000 people are unemployed but the actual number is unquestionably greater.

(2) Public Order: Public order is maintained entirely by Italian fascist police working under the command of the Germans, who remain in the background as much as possible.

(3) Political Parties: It is difficult to evaluate the strength of the various political groups who are necessarily working underground. However, there seems little doubt but that the Communists and the Socialists are very strong in the industrial districts, while the Christian Democrats and the Socialists to some extent are strong in the country districts. The Partito d'Azione is next in order of importance in both the industrial and country districts. All political parties are solidly united behind the Committees of National Liberation and have a strong "unit consciousness" in their support thereof.

(4) Newspapers: The newspapers seem well informed of the conditions in Rome and liberated Italy and have daily columns of United Nations news from N.N.U sources (Notizie Nazioni Uniti).

(5) Radio: Reception is very difficult for Radio Roma, but the Sardinian Radio can be sometimes heard in spite of poor recep-

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(5) Radio: Reception is very difficult for Radio Roma, but the Sardinian Radio can be sometimes heard in spite of poor reception and jamming by the Germans. Dott. Masi believes that more effective "news" leaflets could be dropped over the Milan area to supplement the Radio propaganda programmes. BBC continues to be the best source of world news.

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(6) Attitude to Rome Government: The people of Milan are in accord with the principle of the composition of the Rome government but believe that the Socialist and Action Parties should be included in order to make it a real coalition government. They are critical of the fact that it "talks too much and does too little". They desire more effective participation of Italy in the war. In the north there is no real news available of the extent or manner of Italian participation. The majority desires after their liberation an evolution to the left -- but not a revolution. They wish a more rigorous policy against the fascists; "Epuration must be a moral fact, not a legal fact."

(7) Attitude towards the Allies: A marked difference has developed in the attitude of the Milanese towards Great Britain and the United States. The British attitude to Count Sforza and their intervention in Greece have led many to fear lest the reactionary forces in Italy find help from the Conservative leaders in the British government. They do not fear this danger from America.

(8) Reaction to Air Raids: Most Milanese believe that greater care should be exercized by the Allies (expecially by dive bombers) in bombing their objectives. The lack of precision of the airmen has created considerable resentment, especially during the past few months, because of the extent of damage to property of no military significance, and because of the resulting unnecessary loss of life.

(9) Allied Military Operations in Italy: The Milanese are alarmed by the slowness of the Allied military advance which spells greater loss of life and property.

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

Item 18, Page 16, Report No. 55, Interview with Prof. Gustavo Colonnetti on 2 February, should read "He came to Rome in December, 1944, on ivitation of the Italian Government and has just beenr equested by Ruini, Minister of Public Works, to suggest plans for reconstruction."

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APPENDIX I NO. 59

RECONSTRUCTION MEETINGS IN NAPLES

(This is the 2nd of a series of reports on Reconstruction specially requested by P.I.D. on individual towns in Italy)

The Port:

Meetings were held in Naples on 2 and 3 March to discuss reconstruction plans for the Naples Zone. The following Ministers were in Naples for the purpose; Rodino, Vice President of the Cabinet; Ruini, Public Works: De Courten, Navy; Cerabona, Transport; Gronchi, Labour, Industry and Commerce.

Their first approach to the important task was an inspection of Naples port and the industrial zone, both of which suffered very severely from Allied air attacks and German destruction. In these tours they were accompanied by the Naples Prefect Salvaggi and Mayor Fermariello, the Commissioner to the Banco di Napoli Ricciardi and various other important local people, among them Engineer Rivelli of the Unione Industriali, and Capozzi, head of the Union of War Victims.

When they arrived at the entrance to the port, the party, which had become about 100 strong, was refused admission by the guard. This caused considerable annoyance to the ministers and some sharp expressions from Ruini directed to the Prefect who in the meantime had disappeared. He reappeared shortly with a permit from the Allied authorities, on the strength of which ten motorcars and their passengers were given admission. Apparently the misunderstanding was due to some blunder on the part of the Prefecture staff who disregarded the instructions of the Zone Commissioner. The visit to the port lasted about one hour and the whole party then walked through the industrial zone where they got a very good idea of the vastness of the disaster.

In the afternoon a meeting was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss plans for the settlement of the port on its release by the Allies. The above-mentioned authorities attended together with about 100 representatives of the various classes interested in the matter. The chair was held by Rodinò who greeted the assembly on behalf of the Italian Government.

Ricciardi, of the Banco di Napoli, stressed the importance of the port to the whole population, and submitted an order of the day on behalf of the Neapolitan Reconstruction Committee requesting the Government to appoint at once a technical and representative committee to elaborate a practical plan for solving the serious problem of Naples Port;

Ruini said that he was anxious to state that the Italian Govern-

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Ruini said that he was anxious to state that the Italian Government were not alarmed at the declarations of the American Secretary of the Treasury as to the fate of AM lire, because they had received positive assurances in the matter, and Italy had available a credit of ten or twelve milliard Italian lire. This statement was received with great satisfaction by the assembly over which it spread an atmosphere of optimism. Ruini went on to say that the Italian Govern-

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ment will endeavor to obtain for the time being from the Allies control of some portion, even if small, of the port. He added that recent estimates put at 2 milliard lire the amount of damages sustained by the port.

De Courten, Navy, said that Italy's merchant fleet is reduced to about 10% of prewar strength. It was important to endeavor to obtain from the Allies the de-requisition and return of at least a portion of Italian ships. Another course that could usefully be followed is the salvage of ships which had been sunk, especially those in the various harbors.

Gronchi, Industry and Commerce, gave assurance that the Government will help Southern Italy but that it is necessary for the South to stick together, to organize and to learn to rely on its own efforts.

Corbino (Liberal, Professor of Economics, Naples University), stated that Naples has a feeling that the Government wants to concentrate too much in their hands while instead it is necessary to give the provinces greater autonomy. For purposes of reconstruction Italy must be based on an economic system of true Liberalism, assisting private initiative and not supporting certain industries which, like heavy industry, have always been a weight on the nation's budget.

Dini (Communist, Auto-transport) says that the Allies' treatment of port workers is bad, and that they have not organized them technically, while it would be necessary for their dignity to organize them in order to avoid chaos and social conflicts when the time comes for the port to pass from the hands of the Allies into those of the Italians. Besides this, workers should have their representatives in both the technical and directive organs of the port.

De Stefano (Communist, representing port workers) endorses what has been said by Dini regarding unfavorable treatment of workers by the Allies. He says it is necessary at once to organize cooperatives of port workers, and explains what their tasks should be and how they should operate.

Avellay representing the category of traders, wants his people to participate in the management of the port.

Ruini, Public Works, sums up the discussion, expressing satisfaction at the correct, democratic and constructive manner in which the meeting has proceeded. He stated that the Government would accept Ricciardi's order of the day and would at once appoint a Commit-

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One fact emerged very plainly from this meeting, and that is, the whole fabric of reconstruction in the south of Italy is centered around the Banco di Napoli and the outstanding figure of its Commissioner, Ricciardi.

Industrial:

The meeting was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, and was attended by Rodinò, Vice President of the Cabinet; De Courten, Navy Ministery; Cerabona, Minister for Transport, Gronchi, Minister of Labour; Ruini, Minister for Public Works; Scoca, Assistant Secretary for the Treasury; Ricciardi, Commissioner to the Banco di Napoli; the Prefects of the Campania region, Fermariello, Mayor of Naples; Lombardi, President of the Naples Liberation Committee and many other authorities of the city and region. There were also representatives of industry, of political parties, of the General Confederation of Labour, and of many other categories concerned. The meeting was presided over by Rodinò.

The first speaker was Ricciardi (Banco di Napoli) who read a lengthy report prepared by the Provincial Commission for Industrial Reconstruction, of which he is Chairman. The report, after sketching a broad picture of the presant position of industry in the Campania, and explaining that the Commission is no longer Provincial but regional, states the requirements which the Commission considers necessary for the industrial reconstruction of the Campania region. These requirements may be summed up as follows:

a) Government approved to the establishment of a special section of the Banco di Napoli for financing industries which need reconstruction; Government guarantee for the operation of this special section.

b) Creation of a Regional Commissariat for Industrial Reconstruction to be assisted by a consultative body formed by representatives of the various categories, institutions and authorities concerned. The task of these organs would be to prepare a practical plan of reconstruction and to allocate finance and raw materials; the Government to allocate to the Commissariat all available materials for the region.

The report, which the meeting attentively followed, became the subject of discussion.

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The report, which the meeting attentively followed, became the subject of discussion.

Ruini, (Public Works) was the first speaker. In considering the country's reconstruction, the Government makes three divisions: 1) ascertainment of damages, requirements and possibilities; 2) emergency remedies to bolster the most pressing needs; 3) definite plans. Ruini then gave some figures to show how enormous were the damages, and the importance of what has already been accomplished. 14

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In the 38 provinces where a census was taken, 2 million rooms were destroyed or seriously damaged. It is estimated that in the whole of Italy this figure will rise to 15% of the existing rooms. Regarding liberated Italy, the railways have had damages amounting to 60% of the rolling stock, 10% on lines and 50% on equipment. Of electric installations, only 17% were standing, but much has already been done. 30% is working after being ptached up, and it is hoped that by the end of 1945 the figure may be brought to 70%. In this connection the Government hopes to secure the Allies' permission to import machinery and spare parts from Switzerland, whose people are ready for such export.

Regarding the Province of Naples, destruction of rooms was 250,000 of which 200,000 are in the city of Naples; even today there are still about 35,000 homeless persons, while a considerable number of other people are living under terrible conditions. The aggregate amount of war damage in the Province of Naples is far above 20 milliard lire.

Repairs effected cover 23,000 rooms (about 10%), 600 public buildings, 179 kilometers of railway line, etc., and the Government has already offered assistance to owners who are willing to rebuild, in the form of guarantees for special loans and a contribution of part cost of work effected.

Ruini closed his speech stating that the Italian Government encourages the people to rely only on themselves, but hopes at the same time to receive considerable help from the Allies.

Gronchi (Labour) in the course of remarks on general policy, stated that the Italian Government hopes that the Allies will give Italy further assistance by granting the Government autonomy in the economic field which they have already granted in the political field generally. The Government hopes therefore that apart from priority war claims, the Allies will bear in mind, especially in their requisitions, the urgent requirements of Italian people.

Regarding the demand for greater regional and provincial autonomy, the Government are favorable, in principle, to the institution of a Regional Commissioner for Reconstruction, but it will be necessary for this Commissioner to act within the limits laid down by a special organ of the Central Government, whose task will be the coordination of regional activity.

Cerabona (Transport) described the work of reconstruction carried out by the State Railways, and stated that in Sicily and Sard-

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Cerabona (Transport) described the work of reconstruction carried out by the State Railways, and stated that in Sicily and Sardinia the railways are in full working order, and that in Southern Italy 85% of the work has already been done. He added that soon direct connections would be re-established with Sicily, and it is hoped that by next summer all lines in Southern Italy will be in working order.

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Discussion then started on the Ricciardi report and on the Ministers' statements.

Dini (representing motor-carriers) made some lively criticisms on the Action of the ENAC (Ente Autotrasportanti Cose) which is a Government-instituted concern for carriage by motor lorries. Dini said that ENAC might have been of the greatest help to the nation in three ways:

a) that the carriers should have realized how desperate the condition of the country is and accordingly should have been satisfied with legitimate profits;

b) that the Government should have produced an organization with sufficient elasticity and without too much bureaucracy;

c) that the management of the concern should have been placed in the hands of technical and incorruptible persons. Contrary to this, the majority of carriers have shown no feeling for the conditions of the country, they are only greedy for money, and the Government has not shown the necessary strength to command obedience to the regulations which have been issued in the matter. Dini concluded by saying that ENAC is controlled by inept and corrupt officials, and that the Government is aware of this fact.

De Stafano (representing port workers) expressed himself as being anxious that reconstruction should not be carried out for the benefit only of capitalists, and that the financial weight of it should not fall on the shoulders of the workers. Reconstruction should have a social character.

De Pascale drew attention to the fact that a good portion of Neapolitan industry is made up of small establishments and that artisans play a considerable part in the economic life of Campania. It is necessary, therefore, that the Government should bear this in mind and should be generous towards small establishments and artisans in the allotment of raw materials, also in consideration of the fact that they are obliged to pay their workmen two or three times what is paid by the State or large industries.

Lombardi (President of the Naples Liberation Committee) expounded on the need of houses for the people and on the duty of all banks and State administrations to give every possible assistance to workers' cooperatives. This would be a real contribution towards industrial reconstruction in a truly democratic and social spirit.

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Corbino (University Professor of Economics) illustrates the need for the Government to protect the currency and stem the existing inflation. It is also necessary to bear in mind that it is important for a rapid reconstruction to encourage and secure private enterprise.

After Corbino's speech the meeting adjourned for lunch. The

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afternoon sitting was attended by the same authorities, except the Minister for the Navy.

Maglietta (Camera del Lavoro) described the serious difficulties, both financial and as regards food supplies, in which workers are living. He stressed the need that reconstruction should be based on a definite plan, and that workers should be widely represented on all economic organs. Maglietta drew the attention of the meeting and of the Transport Minister to the action of the "Grigofer" who are groups of railwaymen, recently established, who voluntarily and gratuitously have been reconstructing large sections of railway lines, displaying an admirable attachment to their work, their country and their duty.

Diletto, representing the 'Ferrotranvieri", stresses the importance of re-activating the secondary railways of Campania, and explains how it would be possible by a little more elasticity and organization to quickly bring to efficiency a number of lines. He also stresses the importance of workers in the field of railway reconstruction.

Capozzi, President of the National Union of War Victims, gives a broad outline of the serious problem of war victims. It is true that the damages are heavy, but it is also true that many proprietors have lost nothing, and others have seen the value of their property enhanced. It is only fair, therefore, that their estates should be heavily taxed and in progressive measure, which would enable the State to give full compensation to those who have suffered losses. It is equally fair that such losses should also be compensated in progressive order, starting with those who have lost everything and those without means. Likewise it is fair that all damages should be compensated, so that the benefit may be felt by the whole nation and not by the individual victims alone. This would be not only an act of justice but would also be of assistance in reconstruction by increasing the possibilities of industrialists and their peace of mind.

Scoca (Treasury) rejects Capozzi's demands, stating that the Government for the time being at least excludes the possibility of full compensation for war damages barring, of course, small sufferers. However, the Government will assist victims by guaranteeing special loans, on condition that such loans are used for reconstruction. In any case a final decision cannot be made until after the complete liberation of Italy and after a precise statistic of the whole country has been made showing the damage sustained by the na-

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Valenzi, Bertoli and Cosenza say that it is necessary to ascertain what is the kernel of the industrial reconstruction of Naples; this kernel, they maintain, is in the mechanical industry which it is necessary to activate immediately and in every way, since it will in turn enable the revival of many other industries and the production of machines and spare parts which are necessary to marine and

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land transport, agriculture, etc. The industry however must proceed on lines of national, and not private interests. In Naples, the most important of these industries is the Navalmeccanica, the workers of which are in the front line as regards the technical and social fields. On this subject, it should be noted that last September, the workers of the Navalmeccanica submitted to their managers a quick and rational plan for the reconstruction of their plants based on the friendly cooperation of workers and employers, but the workers have so far received no reply. In any case it is necessary that in all committees for reconstruction, a full representation should be included in the framework of national plans for economic reconstruction.

Jorio, metal worker, stresses the fact that a good part of the destruction of Neapolitan industry is due to Allied requisitions, and that in his factory at Pozzuoli Allied soldiers, in order to free a shed, cut valuable and irreplaceable machines with an acetylene lamp. This causes despair among workment for whom the machines represent their daily bread: from the Germans they defended their machines regardless of consequences, and they know that destruction carried out by Allies soldiers does not help the anti-Nazi war. They request the Italian government to bring this matter to the attention of the Allies authorities. Should this state of affairs continue, reconstruction will not be possible, nor will it be feasible to bring any real assistance to the anti-Nazi war and, lastly, Neapolitan workers might one day lose their tempers and react to wanton destruction performed by Allied soldiers.

Procaccini, of the factory committee of "Ansaldo", Pozzuoli, confirms the statements made by Jorio.

Rodinò intervented in the discussion and reminded the meeting that if it is true that Allied soldiers may at times be rough or violent, it is also true that they are in Italy for the purpose of liberating the country from the Germans and fascists and they are shedding their blood for Italians. (Loud applause).

Engineer Vanzi, Manager of the "Circumvesuviana" railway, stated the necessity for the Government to increase rents, otherwise house-owners will not be able to pay even the interest on loans they will have to contract to repair damaged houses; therefore unless a rent increase is allowed, reconstruction will be retarded. Lastly, it is necessary that the Government should authorize limited companies to

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Mazzella, representing ship owners, advocates the reconstruction of the merchant fleet and stresses the advantages the country would derive from the purchase of ships.

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Mazzoni, of the National Union of War Victims, confirms the arguments already set forth by his chief Capozzi.

D'Ambrosio, of the same Union, read an order of the day voted by the full meeting of the Union demanding that they shall be represented on all reconstruction committees. They also demand the confiscation of all illicitly-acquired wealth and heavy progressive taxation of undamaged property, for the benefit of war victims, expecially those who have lost everything or who possess nothing.

Ricciardi summed up the discussion and defended the Reconstruction Committee from the criticisms aimed at it during the meeting, and stated that all constructve proposals which had been submitted in the course of the discussion could easily be included in the report presented by the Commission.

Cerabona, Transport, replying to remarks about railway reconstruction, stated that the remarks and proposals had been noted and would be considered. He added that all his assistants were people of high standing. On the other hand, he did not reply to criticisms on the subject of the ENAC.

Gronchi, Labour, closed the discussion and announced the imminent creation of the National Council of Production for the coordination, in a practical national plan, of the country's productive forces which, on the one hand, will be at liberty to develop according to the interests of their region, and on the other hand will have to avoid interfering with each other. In principle he accepted the proposal of a Regional Commissariat for Industrial Reconstruction assisted by a consultative body. He assured the meeting that attention would be given promptly to the organization of the special branch of the Banco di Napoli for industrial reconstruction. Lastly he asked the Regional Commission for Industrial Reconstruction to submit to the Government detailed proposals for the suggested Regional Commissariat for Industrial Reconstruction and its consultative body, both as regards their establishment and their tasks and functioning. He expressed the hope of a close and harmonious collaboration between industrialists and workers for the prompt and rational reconstruction of the country.

Fermariello, Mayor, thanked the members of the Government for the interest they have shown in the welfare of Naples.

Rodinò thanked all those who had taken part in the meeting for their constructive contribution to the discussions and declared the meeting ended.

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S.K.

(B-2)

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. . The Opinion of a Demo-Christian Leader on Reconstruction

The leader whom interviewed, stressed the point that "reconstruction" in the general meaning of the word is not likely to proceed except very slowly. It should not be overlooked that "reconstruction" does not merely imply the structural building of factories or houses, but especially in the case of the former, it calls for tools, machinery, transport, etc, of which we have no local sources of supply. Besides this, we have to import all those things as well as the raw materials required by our factories, and at present we lack the foreign exchange with which to buy abroad.

The picture is not bright, but although the destruction of which we are aware is very extensive, we dare not even think of what we shall find in the North. The Government, however, is firmly determined to accomplish what it can with the means at its disposal. The programme can be summed up in a few words: to start on the most essential work of reconstruction in the order of national and industrial priorities.

The speaker finally referred to the question of wage increases: "It is all very well", he said, "to criticise such increases, but I defy anyone to find a more suitable policy, unless he first overcomes the food problem which is mainly, if not exclusively, the result of lack of transport".

B.2.

. . Industrial Reconstruction in Naples Province

(From a report by the Regional Labour Office)

Evidently, the province of Naples should retain and eventually develop its industries, bearing in mind also its labour problem. In order, however, to meet the new situation which has arisen as a result ofthe war, it is considered necessary to create new centres where industries could best be established. Special consideration has been given to the choice of the most suitable location for the development of different industries.

The areas suggested for the various activities are the following:

(a) NAPLES. The most important industries should be spread out along the coast to Pozzuoli, Naples, Portici and Rosina, and in the immediate hinterland of these localities, as near as possible to sea and land transport.

(b) TORRE-CASTELLAMMARE. The same considerations as for Naples would also apply to this area.

(c) CASETTA-CAPUA. This is an extensive area and its industries should be centralized towards Marcianise, which is approximately the centre of the area from which the majority of the workers would be recruited.

The present characteristics of the above three areas are as follows:-

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sources of supply. Besides this, we have to import all those [illegible] raw materials required by our factories, and at present we lack the foreign exchange with which to buy abroad.

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Industrial Area	Area Sq. Km.	Population	Density of Population per sq. Km.	Power Consumed per Head Kw.H.	Industrial Workers	Percentage of employed in industry
Naples	634.42	1,280,329	2,018	181.3	177,926	13.9
Torre Castellammaro	436.29	416,935	955	146.1	50,881	12.3
Caserta Capua	887.04	335,013	401	43.9	33,949	9.5
Totals	1,957.75	2,053,177	1,049	150.2	262,756	12.8

These figures show that industrial reconstruction and/or expansion should only take place in the less industrially-developed areas. The transfer of workers, for instance, from Naples proper would have the beneficial effect of reducing overcrowding there. Besides this advantage, labour would not be diverted from the agricultural activities on which it is engaged in the less crowded localities where new industrial organisations might be set up.

The housing problem which would arise as a result of the transfer of workers, could be met by the creation of a corresponding number of large villages. If possible, these villages should be in the neighbourhood of transport centres and their population should not be less than 40,000.

An alteration is also being considered with reference to the industrial area immediately east of the present Naples main railway station. Destruction by air raids has been particularly heavy in that locality, and the new plan is to take advantage of such destruction to create a new industrial area further east; building a new station near S. Giovanni a Teduccio; extending eastwards the present Corso Umberto I, and along this extension, building new houses, partly of the better class type and party for poorer-class people. These new buildings could house about 120,000 people.

Any westward expansion of industries towards the Flegrea area (except for essential requirements in connection with ILVA) is to be excluded, since the necessary residential expansion in that direction would otherwise be stifled and, at the same time, the archaeological and tourist attractions of that area would be minimized.

The above are the broad lines of the plans which have been prepared with an eye to present as well as future developments in the province of Naples.

(A.2)

Reconstruction in Battipaglia (Salerno)

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(A.2)

... Reconstruction in Battipaglia (Salerno)

One of the names which will certainly remain in the history of the Allied landing in Italy is Battipaglia: it belongs to a small rural town in the centre of an agricultural zone which is one of the richest in Italy, and was the scene of one of the most bitter fights of the invasion campaign. It changed hands six times in the furious battle between the gallant American 3rd Assault Division and the German forces. When it was finally relieved, Battipaglia showed only a huge pile of debris. The town, as an important road and rail junction, had suffered heavy damage from Allied air-attacks, but it was almost totally destroyed in the tank battles, and when its unfortunate 8,000 inhabitants came down from the neighbouring mountains where they had taken refuge, there was no place left in

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which they could live.

But in spite of the hopeless appearance of things, the people were not discouraged; individual initiative appeared, and with the energy of despair everybody set to work in rebuilding, in industry and in agriculture.

On September 23rd eighty per cent of the buildings were destroyed, and the remainder damaged. The owners of the houses, without awaiting help from anybody - in fact at that moment nobody could have rendered any - started the work of rebuilding. By December 31st 1944, forty-five per cent of destroyed houses had been rebuilt and were inhabited, and the remainder are undergoing reconstruction, all done by individual initiative. By the end of 1944 drinkable water was being distributed to three-quarters of the population, while electricity was distributed all round. The hydro-electric plant at Olevano sul Tusciano provided the electricity, thanks to the prompt intervention of the Allies who, in two months, had brought back the installation to efficiency. By the same date roads were also in order. It is expected that by December 31st 1945 reconstruction of houses, with the exception of those belonging to people who had not the money for rebuilding, will be practically completed.

The revival in agriculture is equally worthy of note. As early as October-November 1943 all land in the zone over which the destruction of battle had passed, had been combed for mines. This was done at first by pioneers of the Allied forces to whom the farmers pointed out mines, the removal of which was carried out most speedily and efficiently. Later on after the Italian surrender, farmers employed groups of disbanded Italian soldiers from the North who could not get home; they housed, fed and paid them, and were helped by them to remove the mines which the Allied men did not have time to remove. Thus, after little more than two months, all fields had been put in order, and the greater part of them were under cultivation. The agricultural part of the country around Battipaglia is today in full cultivation as it was before the war, only the shortage of fertiliser makes it difficult to get a full return from the soil.

Local industries are likewise in full revival: the cheese dairies have been working to capacity since December 1943, and recently the two plants which had been totally destroyed have also re-started work. Packing plants are also in full activity, with a difference, however. The largest local packing plant having been damaged to the extent of 90 per cent, many agriculturists holding large agrarian concerns, have installed small individual plants for packing produce from their own land. In this way the tomato crop produced has not been lost, but having been packed, has supplied the needs of various provinces of liberated Italy.

It may be said of Battipaglia that all traces of the passage of war which had destroyed everything, have largely been obliterated, thanks to the initiative and energy of the inhabitants who, without any assistance whatsoever from local or central authorities, and by using their own means and hands, have performed this miracle.

(B.2)

. . "Consorzio Importazioni per Imprese di Costruzioni" (Importation Consortium for building undertakings)

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building. By December 31st 1944, forty-five per cent of destroyed houses had been rebuilt and were inhabited, and the remainder are undergoing reconstruction, all done by individual initiative. By the end of 1944 drinkable water was being distributed to three-quarters of the population, while electricity was distributed all round. The hydro-electric plant at Olevano sul Tusciano provided the electricity, thanks to the prompt intervention of the Allies who, in two months, had brought back the installation to efficiency. By the same date roads were also in order. It is expected that by December 31st 1945 reconstruction of houses, with the exception of those belonging to people who had not the money for rebuilding, will be practically completed.

The revival in agriculture is equally worthy of note. As early as October-November 1943 all land in the zone over which the destruction of battle had passed, had been combed for mines. This was done at first by pioneers of the Allied forces to whom the farmers pointed out mines, the removal of which was carried out most speedily and efficiently. Later on after the Italian surrender, farmers employed groups of disbanded Italian soldiers from the North who could not get home; they housed, fed and paid them, and were helped by them to remove the mines which the Allied men did not have time to remove. Thus, after little more than two months, all fields had been put in order, and the greater part of them were under cultivation. The agricultural part of the country around Battipaglia is today in full cultivation as it was before the war, only the shortage of fertiliser makes it difficult to get a full return from the soil.

Local industries are likewise in full revival: the cheese dairies have been working to capacity since December 1943, and recently the two plants which had been totally destroyed have also re-started work. Packing plants are also in full activity, with a difference, however. The largest local packing plant having been damaged to the extent of 90 per cent, many agriculturists holding large agrarian concerns, have installed small individual plants for packing produce from their own land. In this way the tomato crop produced has not been lost, but having been packed, has supplied the needs of various provinces of liberated Italy.

It may be said of Battipaglia that all traces of the passage of war which had destroyed everything, have largely been obliterated, thanks to the initiative and energy of the inhabitants who, without any assistance whatsoever from local or central authorities, and by using their own means and hands, have performed this miracle.

(B.2)

. . "Consorzio Importazioni per Imprese di Costruzioni" (Importation Consortium for building undertakings)

The "Bollettino Economico" reports that this organisation has been formed in Rome and includes the following companies: "Ferrobeton","Fratelli Gonrand", "Societa Italiana Lavori Marittimi", "Societa Italiana Strade Ferrate Mediterranee" etc.etc. The object of the organisation is to unite into one economic structure the various companies whose activities are connected with the building of houses, roads and harbours, in order to assist the Government by guaranteeing the purchase and allotment of machinery, tools, motor transport etc. All building firms may join the organisation. The formation of the organisation is justified by the fact that all foreign commercial exchanges are at present prohibited except through the medium of the Italian Government.

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Conversation with a Banker

The speaker said that it wasnot the magnitude of the task, in spite of its enormity, which caused him misgivings, but the attitude of the people. Labour was available in abundance; the materials required could be found, the problem of finance was not unsurmountable, but the apathy of the people, as a mass, seemed unshakeable. Instead of facing up to the colossal problems which confronted them, they were trifling. The example came from the men who posed as leaders of the nation and who instead of leading along the thorny path of national duty,were taking part in a national game of chess which was being played among the umpteen political parties; playing for position, prestige and power.

The people had no conception of democracy - they are totally unfit, unprepared for it. A people who have never before enjoyed or even known democracy, cannot have liberty thrown to them all at once in a lump. It would take years to educate them to it by degrees, in slow stages, and meanwhile they should be ruled by a strong Government. The presence of the Allies and their guidance has been a great blessing but the Government does nothing but bleat for the Allies to get out and leave the running of things to them! The Allies are leaving the running to them, and heaven help our Government and the nation!

Reconstruction? Who is thinking of reconstruction? Under present conditions the people in the South are absolutely indifferent to everything except their own individual daily struggle for existence. Everyone is too busy talking about how to settle the question of the Crown, what Togliatti and Nenni are doing and other matters even less important. There is no lead to be followed, and for this the main fault lies with the Government. They are too weak, they have to consider too many people, too many parties, so they cannot act with the required energy.

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SUMMARY No. 58

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

12 MAR 1945

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 8 March 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 58

PART I - SUMMARY

1. On the evening of Sunday, 4 March, General Roatta (whose trial before the High Court of Justice had not yet been concluded), successfully escaped from the Military Hospital in Via Giulia where he was being treated. His escape has excited great interest in Rome and in the Provinces. The press devotes great space to the escape and various interpretations are being put forward. The Ministry of the Interior issued a communique on Monday morning announcing that an immediate inquiry had been undertaken and that this had shown that there were grave deficiencies in the system of supervision. To establish both the direct and indirect responsibility, the Ministry of the Interior has set up a special commission composed of a magistrate, an inspector of public safety and a senior officer of the carabinieri. The commission will report with the greatest speed; meanwhile all the carabinieri who were guarding Roatta have been detained. Severe measures have been taken against their immediate superiors. In addition Lt. Col. Ferrazzi, the officer in attendance on General Roatta, and Major Rossi, who was in the hospital, have been arrested. A million lire reward has been offered for definite news leading to the capture of General Roatta.

General Roatta's trial had been proceeding for some time. Last week the Public Prosecutor had asked that he, together with the others (except Anfuso, for whom the death sentence was asked), being judged in the same trial, should receive the sentence of penal servitude. The sentences had not yet been given. General Roatta had been the director of Military Intelligence (i.e. S.I.M.); he had been in Spain during the Civil War and was charged with the responsibility of the assassination of the Rosselli brothers. He had been Commander-in-Chief of the Italian troops in Yugoslavia and was considered by the Yugoslav government to be responsible for many atrocities committed against the Serbo-Croats and the Partisans. At the time of the armistice he was Chief of the Army Staff and fled on 8 September to Brindisi. Badoglio dismissed him from his job as Chief of the Army Staff in October 1943, after he had been denounced as a war criminal by the Yugoslav government.

The left wing press were particularly indignant at the escape of General Roatta. The VOCE REPUBBLICANA attributed the possibility of escape of Roatta to the fact that the monarchy is still in existence and that, therefore, the forces behind the scenes can still operate easily. The Party of Action, the Party of the Christian Left, the Communists and Socialists have decided to hold a meeting of protest near the Colosseum on Tuesday, 6 February at Four o'clock in the afternoon. The Executive Commission of the Chamber of Labour has decided to associate itself with this demonstration. In order that as many workers as possible may participate it has decided that work be suspended at three o'clock. No inter-

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the request recently put forward by Roatta to be allowed to address the High Court of Justice in secret session. The writer points out that almost immediately after this request Roatta escaped and concludes that there are people who are afraid that Roatta might speak and could only prevent this by facilitating his escape. The ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) and AVANTI (Socialist) criticise the weakness of the government which has led to the escape of Roatta. Both newspapers hint that highly placed persons or organisations must have connived in the escape of the General. The ITALIA LIBERA implies that the S.I.M. was not free of such responsibility. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) and the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) take a calmer view and insist that the episode must be seen in proportion. Everything must be done to recapture Roatta and to discover who is responsible, they maintain. The government issued a communique late in the evening of Monday declaring it was determined to go into the matter thoroughly and to discover who was responsible. The communique declared that "both the direct and indirect responsibility for this grave event will be established with determined resolution so that all those responsible shall pay for their omissions or their complicities."

2. Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons last week made a most favourable impression on the Italians and was welcomed in most of the newspapers. In particular the references to Italy were well received as indicative of a friendly attitude on the part of Great Britain to Italy. For some weeks the belief had gained ground in many circles in Rome and elsewhere largely as a result of the reproduction of articles appearing in certain sections of the American press, that Great Britain was determined to treat Italy harshly. Both the speeches of Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt however, contributed largely to dispel the belief that the three big powers are playing at politics. To many Italians it came as news that Mr. Churchill himself had taken the initiative for improving the position of Italy, an initiative which led to the statement of Mr. MacMillan ten days ago. The Prime Minister's assurance that there was no division between American and British policy towards Italy also allayed many fears. The AVANTI and UNITA did not devote any editorial comment to the speech but this was probably due to a lack of news sense rather than any deep-laid plan.

3. The Rome newspapers gave much prominence to Mr. MacMillan's statement. The comments were mostly of an optimistic nature in regard to Italy's future. Many point out that the Italian government, which up to the present could take advantage of Allied Control in order to justify its own errors, today must face its full responsibility. RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE writes for instance "It is now for us to be able to do without foreign aid except for a strict necessities." ITALIA LIBERA says that the statement of Mr. MacMillan contains less than had been hoped for. It points out that "there has been no modification in the political and juridical relations which link Italy to the United Nations and which derive from the obscure armistice terms."

4. The resumption of direct relations between Italy and France was announced on Friday 2 March. The Italian government will have consulates at Paris, Marseilles and Toulouse. M. Couve de Murville has been appointed French Representative to the Italian Government with the rank of Ambassador. The Italian Government has not yet appointed its representative but the newspapers suggest Saragat or Jacini as possible candidates. The Italian Government and the French Government have exchanged letters in which the Italian government recognizes that the three Conventions of September 1898 relative to the position of Italian citizens established

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5. The Regional Committee of the Liberal Party has held a meeting in Rome on the

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1, 2 and 3 March. At the conclusion of this meeting an order of the day was issued in which among other things the Committee affirmed its intention of effecting a renewal of the State without recourse to revolutionary methods and without distinctions or privileges for any class. It declares that the Italian constitution must be substantially revised so as to define and guarantee the rights of liberty and equality. The choice between a monarchy and a republic must be decided upon at the meeting of the first national congress when the whole of Italy is liberated. The Committee asked the directorate of the party to trace the general lines of the following reforms which should be discussed in the next national committee meeting: (1) Agrarian reform intended to promote the spread of small and medium sized property with the purpose of raising the political and social conditions of the peasants without sacrificing the intensification of agricultural production; (2) an industrial reform which in the interest of private initiative may define and establish the cases where state intervention at present is opportune; (3) a reform of education which while guaranteeing the needs of higher education and recognising the fundamental importance of technical instruction in the present economic life, may at the same time eliminate every privilege and ensure complete equality of opportunity. The order of the day defined the decision come to last November which is now to be forwarded to the Executive Committee of the Party and to its representatives in the government, to arrange for an early summoning of a political consultative assembly whose representatives would be drawn from every region of Italy. The order of the day emphasized the importance of the forthcoming administrative elections. It re-affirmed its loyalty to the coalition of the anti-fascist parties for the liberation of Italy and its determined opposition to any form of Fascism. It also invited its representatives in the government to do everything possible to re-establish the financial situation of the country and in particular to limit the amount of monetary circulation and prevent inflation.

6. The National Council of the Christian Democrat party also met in Rome last week and at the end issued a statement in which it declared that the party must aim at the greatest transformation in favour of the popular classes, both in economic life and in the social structure. The state must be based on the large and secure foundations of work, liberty and social justice. This new state must arise and be formed with the conscious contribution of the people and by means of friendly consultation. Any attempt at a recourse to force or violence or dictatorial means must be abandoned. Economic reforms must be undertaken gradually. Employers and employees must collaborate to restore the national economy. The help of the allies will be required and in particular raw materials and machinery will be needed. The statement goes on to outline hopes that the two million Italians now prisoners of war scattered throughout the world may soon return to their homes and to their work. De Gasperi in his speech at the conclusion made a spirited defence of the government pointing out that considerable efforts had been made to restore the finances of the country. He alluded to the abolition of the political price of bread, the increase in taxation and the measures taken to prevent the devaluation of the lira. He pointed to the collaboration with the Confederation of Labour which had resulted in the rise in salaries and wages. He went on to say that the government had made preparations for the consultative assembly and for the administrative elections. He declared that it had given the vote to women and he defended the achievement of epuration. He stated that when the north was liberated the large industrial population concentrated in the Milan-Turin-Genoa area would have a decisive influence on the political future of Italy. He pointed out that all the

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to his followers to fight for their ideals with the strength of discipline, with the firmness of their convictions and with the inexorable determination to achieve their objective. Giulio Rodino, the Vice-President of the Council and Cassiani, Undersecretary of Public Works, in view of their obligations in the government, asked to be relieved of their positions as members of the directorate of the party. As a result they were replaced by the Avv. Gava and Avv. Piccioni.

7. An appendix showing the achievements in the field of epuration during the last few months is attached to this report. Although epuration has been severely criticized by the left, this report shows that much has been done and in particular a compromise has been achieved between those who would like to punish all the fascists and so destroy the governing class, and those who would like to retain most ex-Fascists in power on account of their technical skill.

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 8 March 1945

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APPENDICES

Appendix I	EPURATION (further copies available on request)
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Appendix III	The E.N.A.C. (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose)

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

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PART II - ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions to Churchill's Speech

The official reaction of the Italian government to Churchill's speech may be summed up in the following words of the spokesman of the Presidency of the Council: "The Italian government has received the statements with great satisfaction. They make up for the silence regarding Italian affairs in the official communiqué of the Yalta Conference. Churchill's references to the Italian contribution to the war effort were particularly appreciated, as well as his promise that Italy would once again become one of the great leading powers in Europe. The Prime Minister's statements lead one to assume that Italy will finally be allowed to take her place within the international community on a basis of equality."

The Rome press has widely commented on Churchill's speech, particularly the references to Italy. The comments are fairly favorable on the whole even if the papers stress the fact that Churchill "has not added any new factor to what was already known."

IL TEMPO (Independent) writes that "the references to Italy are the most reassuring ones since September 1943. The best contribution to the Italian cause has been made by our partisans and our soldiers...The Italian people, alone on their road of painful expiation and without expecting miracles face their tremendous trial. Italy will take her place again among the great European powers. We could not be feel certain of this, but it is just as well that Mr. Churchill confirmed it."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Democracy of Labour) emphasizes the fact that Churchill had felt himself obliged to correct the general misapprehension under which the world in general laboured, concerning a dif-

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The official reaction of the Italian government to Churchill's speech may be summed up in the following words of the spokesman of the Presidency of the Council: "The Italian government has received the statements with great satisfaction. They make up for the silence regarding Italian affairs in the official communiqué of the Yalta Conference. Churchill's references to the Italian contribution to the war effort were particularly appreciated, as well as his promise that Italy would once again become one of the great leading powers in Europe. The Prime Minister's statements lead one to assume that Italy will finally be allowed to take her place within the international community on a basis of equality."

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IL TEMPO (Independent) writes that "the references to Italy are the most reassuring ones since September 1943. The best contribution to the Italian cause has been made by our partisans and our soldiers...The Italian people, alone on their road of painful expiation and without expecting miracles face their tremendous trial. Italy will take her place again among the great European powers. We could not be feel certain of this, but it is just as well that Mr. Churchill confirmed it."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Democracy of Labour) emphasizes the fact that Churchill had felt himself obliged to correct the general misapprehension under which the world in general laboured, concerning a different attitude of the United States and Britain towards Italy. The paper states that apart from this passage, there are two more which cause great satisfaction to the Italians: the cordial acknowledgment of the "invaluable services" rendered by the Italians in the common cause, and the faith that Italy would regain her place among the great nations."

IL QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Action) points out that Churchill has given only indirect replies to the two demands made by Italy: a greater participation in the war effort and the acknowledgment of her demand to be granted the status of an ally. The British Prime

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Minister has paid tribute to the invaluable services of Italian men and women and has expressed faith in Italy's return in the near future among the peaceloving and industrious nations.

In an editorial couched in strong terms IL GLOBO (Economic) praises Churchill highly as the British warrior who in 1940 firmly protected all that is dear to civilization; all Italians agree with him, the paper states, that "the road ahead of the Italians is still long and hard and that much has still to be done for others before others will do anything for us."

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) too comments favorably on Churchill's speech; the paper states that Britain, who sustains the greatest weight of military operations in Italy, is in the best position to judge Italy's effective and ever increasing contribution to the war effort, as for "a year and a half Italy has used a fleet, the third greatest in the world but second to none which sails the seas with a common aim in view."

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat), after having emphasized the favorable references to Italy, points out with a certain amount of bitterness that no specific promises have been made to Italy as regards her status as ally, the liberation of her prisoners, or food and financial matters. "Whilst we witness the hurried competition in joining the enemies of Germany at the last moment,"writes Guido Gonella, "our declaration of war, which happened in October 1943, at the most dramatic moment of our national life, does not carry any weight, not even as far as our direct participation in the conference of San Francisco is concerned, which aims at establishing the foundations for a new international organization."

IL LAVORO, mouthpiece of the General Confederation of Labour, in an article headed "Bitter-Sweet", comments favorably on the identical views of both Britain and America concerning Italy. Churchill's statement "that the provisional Italian government will have to be modified after the liberation of the North", will leave the Italians a little baffled, writes the paper. "Has our Press not interpreted MacMillan's and Bonomi's statements as a sign of the full re-adquisition of autonomy in internal politics?" The paper also expresses disappointment that Italy is not to be included in the first great international meeting to take place at San Francisco, and comments bitterly "Vae victis."

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B - GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

2. Address of Count Carlo Sforza

Conte Carlo Sforza made an address at the recently organized "Circolo di Cultura Politica" (Political Culture Club), which met in the Sala Borromini, 23 February. The large room was filled with a numerous and well-dressed, distinguished audience.

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The Premier, Bonomi, Minister Brosio and Gasparotto, ex-Minister Sciarloia and Pro-Sindaco di Roma Avv. Ley and other personalities were present.

After a short introduction by Prof. Gaetano Borruso, Conte Sforza began his address by speaking of the wave of pessimism which had swept Italy after the Yalta communiqué which made no mention of Italy. He stressed his opinion that the discussions between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were concentrated on the war and that it was a mistake for Italians to think that the war was finished. He then made a rapid review of the Yalta decisions, of the dangers of Prussian militarism, of the necessity of an Italian Consultative Assembly and of the recent words of the Pope relative to international democracy and peace.

The speaker then appealed for more complete union between the North and the South, which would be the "test of fire" of the strength of the Italian people and of their ability to attain a sane, strong, free, internal life and so rehabilitate themselves as a nation.

Count Sforza was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his address and many in the audience personally complimented him before leaving. A crowd of spectators who had gathered round the waiting automobiles of the Ministers warmly applauded President Bonomi when he appeared.

3. Data On Personnel, Italian Embassy, Washington

The following information was obtained by a PWB officer from several sources who are considered reliable, regarding the personnel who accompanied Ambassador Tarchiani to Washington.

1) Carlo Almagià, private secretary to Tarchiani. Born in Rome in 1909. Engineer. Was an exile in the U.S.A. from March 1939 to October, 1943, on account of his Jewish blood and anti-fascist opinions. He comes from the wellknown family of engineers who at one time or another were engaged in the construction of several railroads and of the ports of Venice, Catania, Tripoli, Rhodes and Alexandria. While

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2) Mario di Stefano. Counsellor of the Legation. Born in Palermo, March 6, 1900. Degrees in Law and Social Science. After competitive examinations was appointed legation attaché in 1923. From 1925 Secretary of Legation, then 1st Secretary at Athens (1925), Bucarest (1928), Ankara (1931), Moscow (1932) and Warsaw, from 1936 until 1939. Served a few months in the Foreign Office in Rome, and then returned to Warsaw, which by then was occupied by the Germans. It is said he was active in helping Poles and Jews to escape from the country. After 8 Sept. was appointed head of the Research and Docu-

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mentation Section of the Foreign Office. Was recently placed in charge of the American Affairs Branch.

3) Enrico Scaretti, Financial Attaché. A stockbroker and the owner of a small bank. Married to an Englishwoman. Has previously spent some time in the U.S.A. on a mission for the Red Cross. Is said to belong to no political party.

4) Count Luigi Silvestrelli, First Secretary. Born in Rome, 23 Sept. 1901. Law Degree. Entered the Foreign Office, after competitive examination, 21 July 1925. Successively Vice Consul, Tunis and Bizerte, the Secretary of the Legation, Prague, 1935, and 1st Secretary of the Legation, Montevideo, 1937-38). From 19 July 42 to 14 FEB 43, was 1st Secretary of the Governor of Dalmatia. Thereafter served in the Foreign Office.

5) Tristan Gabrici. 2nd Secretary of the Embassy. Born in Prepotto, 19 Dec. 1904. Degree in Law and Political Science. Entered the Foreign Office, 1 June, 1928. Successively Secretary of the Italian Delegation to the League of Nations, (1930-31), Vice Consul, Tunis and Sfax; 2nd Secretary, Santiago, Chile, 1935; Consul, Valparaiso, 1935. Recalled for duty in the Foreign Office, 1937. Was in Brussels in 1939. Since then served at the Foreign Office.

6) Mario Mondello, Secretary of the Embassy. Born in Rome, 7 Aug. 1914. His family is Sicilian. His father was at one time Minister Plenipotentiary. Law degree. Entered the Foreign Office in June, 1939. In 1943 was appointed 3rd Secretary to the Holy See. Until his recent appointment, served with the General Direction of Political Affairs (Foreign Office).

7) Corrado Orlandi, Secretary of Embassy. Born in Rome 10 July, 1914. Entered the Foreign Office, 1 June 1939. Served as 1st Secretary of Legation in Budapest, then in the Foreign Office, and more recently under the Premier.

8) Paolo Pansa, Secretary of Embassy. Born in Naples, 15 Nov. 1915. Entered the Consular Service, and was Vice Consul in Paris when war broke out. Was interned in France and subsequently repatriated. Is said to have been at one time a "lictor" under fascism. His appointment to Washington is alleged to be due to the influence of Persico, head of the personnel Division of the Foreign Office.

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9) Mario Voglicio, Commercial Attaché. Previously served in Helsinki in 1940, and in Brussels in 1943.

10) Vittorio Ivella, "Cultural" Attaché. Doctor of Philosophy. Was Secretary of Sforza when the latter was High Commissioner for Epuration. Belongs to the Party of Action.

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4. Assembly Meeting of the Liberal Party, Naples

On 25 February, the Liberal Party held an important meeting in Naples HQ to discuss the party's attitude with regard to the coming administrative elections. Benedetto Croce, the president of the party; Prof. Arangio-Ruiz, one of the Liberal members in the Italian Government; Prof. Altavilla, leading Liberal in Naples; the Liberals Renato Morelli of the Bank of Naples; Dr. Astarita, manager of the Bank of Calabria under Quinto Quintieri, and Manlio Lupinacci, editor of the Liberal organ in Naples, "IL GIORNALE", were all present.

Prof. D'Onofrio, president of the communal branch of the party in Naples, presided and opened the meeting with the inevitable tribute to Croce. Prof. Altavilla then addressed the meeting. He complained of the "deplorable" political apathy, ("assenteismo"), and said that to speak frankly, the Liberal Party was in a disorganized state ("sbandati"). The Liberals must be told what policy to follow in these critical times. The Liberal members in the government must keep more in touch with the party here. There were in fact certain puzzling things (perplessita") such as t votes for women which needed explaining. There was considerable approval in the meeting at this reference to the women's vote.

Prof. Arangio-Ruiz then rose to defend the Liberal Party's policy in the government. He first mentioned the work he was doing for the schools (he is Minister of Education), and said he was concentrating especially on the Elementary Schools. Regarding the economic situation, he said the idea still exists that, to heap piles of paper is to get wealth. The Liberals, he added in a low voice, risk unpopularity by their policy (against economic control). The speaker mentioned the black-coated workers who had been making such pressure on the Treasury Minister Soleri. He could not give the exact details of their salary increases and the bread indemnity promised until agreement had been reached with the General Confederation of Labour (CGIL). A few murmurs followed the mention of the CGIL.

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He mentioned the great work Food Commissioner Bergami was doing and praised the far from melancholy spirit of the Neapolitans in these hard times. He described the purpose of epuration to help restore the equilibrium between all the Italians, and went on to speak of votes for women. At this p int he was interrupted for some time by shouts of "errore", "tutti contrari". A shrill feminine cry was also heard. Prof. Altavilla and Croce commented briefly on the subject, the former remarking that men, too lazy to go themselves, would say their women were going instead. Prof. Arangio-Ruiz then defended votes for women, saying that women too had plenty of sense and must be trusted. He was interrupted by a man in the audience who asked what specific attitude the Liberal party in the government took

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on the subject. Arangio-Ruiz hesitated a little and then said that the Liberals had wanted to consult their Directive Committee but decided that if they had waited and held back, all the women, including the Liberals' wives, would have voted against them. Many protests followed.

The minister then continued saying that all the world, the democracies, especially, were watching the Italians right here in their midst. If the vote for women had not been approved, the government might have appeared to be rather behind the times. He added that in many cases, what with rationing and bomb-shelters, the women had suffered more than the men from the war (a few protests), and because of their valor they deserved the vote. He praised the women teachers working in such difficulties. One hundred and fifty thousand out of the 180,000 teachers under his jurisdiction were women (applause).

Concerning foreign affairs, Arangio-Ruiz said that they were in the hands of the most Liberal man not in the Liberal Party -- De Gasperi. His work had been most fruitful.

The reply which had come over the radio (MacMillan's statement) was a great victory: "the country most hostile (to Italy) has stretched out the hand of friendship for the first time." The rumors concerning the results of the Yalta conference had been most bitter ("aspri"). The minister then referred in particular to the generous help of the Americans in his own field and said that there was a feeling that Italy would rise again, even with the help of those who had previously been her enemies. (Cheers).

Arangio-Ruiz announced that there would soon be a meeting of the National Committee of the party to which agrarian and industrial reports would be brought. In the meantime there must be a strong movement in the party to raise the blocking of the rents. He concluded by speaking of the future Constitution, the Senate and the Chamber, and the elective machinery. Would representatives of classes or trades be included? The coming Liberal party Congress must represent fully all Liberals (cheers.)

A long discussion followed until Croce, who had hardly spoken at the meeting, left, and the meeting broke up.

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A long discussion followed until Croce, who had hardly spoken at the meeting, left, and the meeting broke up.

5. Statement of a Liberal Party Member, Bari

A member of the Italian Liberal Party connected with the office of the Secretary of the Provincial Office, when questioned by a PWB collaborator on the politics of the moment, expressed himself as follows:

"The conditions of the country tend to get worse and certain less democratic elements are using dictatorial methods. The nation is at a crucial point in its existence. The question is either to

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progress toward a normal state of affairs or fall back into a totalitarian regime.

"The Liberal Party has been accused of being reactionary. This is not true. We are interested in healthy progress, for having various provisions discussed before they are accepted by the majority of the people. We believe in the necessity of obtaining agreement before introducing any change whatsoever in the social structure.

The solution of the Institutional Problem can be postponed until more mature decisions can be reached in the future. In our section of the party there are elements both for and against the Monarchy. Our principle in selecting candidates for public office is based on the recognition of the political honesty of the individual and then considering his political opinions. We are against any form whatsoever of distortion of the truth such as the Communists are accustomed to do. I cite as an example the characteristic Sicilian type presented to some Allied journalists. The impression carried back by the Anglo-American reporter is of an island population completely headed for Marxism. We expect to have better contacts with the Allies because we are, in our ideals, closest to their ideals."

6. Article by Croce

A remarkable article by Benedetto Croce, leader of the Liberal Party, appeared in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE on 23 February. It indicates an evolution of his ideas and of those of his party. Croce states that Liberal methods must employ both discussion and persuasion but that it also approves the use of force, should this force be beneficial. Croce severely criticizes the liberals in the past "who have been weak through negligence, shortsightedness, momentary confusion", and refused to take part in the struggle against the other political parties, and who did not use force against force, but trusted in the laws of the state.

UNITA, commenting on the article, expresses its satisfaction for Croce's changed political views. Only by strong measures will it be possible to eliminate fascist reaction which is striving to reappear. Only in this way will it be possible to avoid a civil war.

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7. Nenni's Tour in Calabria

Pietro Nenni, Secretary of the Socialist Party, made a propaganda tour in Calabria and Sicily, where he spoke on the various questions concerning the country. According to the AVANTI, large crowds attendad the meetings. On his return to Rome, Nenni, in an editorial in AVANTI, writes that the reception which the people of Calabria gave him proves that "the south sind blows in the same direction as that of the north", against fascist dictatorship and the

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monarchy within the Army. "In the three claims submitted by the Socialist Party, i.e., the republic, agrarian reform, socialization of monopolistic industry, the people of Calabria have found the requirements for the future."

8. Forthcoming Administrative Elections

Comm. Strano of the Civil Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was interviewed by a PWB officer on 27 February: During the course of the interview, Comm. Strano said that it was not possible to say at the present time what administrative positions would be involved in the impending elections. It is not known what modifications to the laws of 1915 the government proposes to adopt. The decree on the subject is still in the process of being drafted. If the laws of 1915 remain unchanged, members of the municipal and communal councils (including mayors and members of municipal Giuntas) and members of the Provincial Councils (including Presidents of such Councils and Provincial Deputies) will be voted for. According to Comm. Strano the electoral lists will not be ready until the end of May.

9. Political Parties at Bari

Italian Socialist Party (Partito Socialista Italiano)
Head: Eugenio LARICCHIUTA Via Andrea da Bari N. 114
Via Dante Alighieri n. 24
Weekly paper: Puglia Socialista
Editor: Sergio AZZOLLINI

Action Party (Partito d'Azione
Head: Vincenzo CALACE Via Roberto da Bari n. 26
Weekly paper: L'ITALIA DEL POPOLO
Editor: Domenico PASTINA

Christian Democratic Party (Partito Democratico Cristiano)
Direction of: Nicola ANGELINI, lawyer; Dott. Franco PAPA; Dott. Natale LOJACONO; Luciano MARZOLLO; Dott. Attilio GERMANO; Dott. Vincenzo ZAGAMO.
Via Beatillo N. 6
Weekly paper: RISVEGLIO
Editor: Dott. Natale Lojacono

Communist Party (Partito Comunista)

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Via Beatillo N. 6
Weekly paper: RISVEGLIO
Editor: Dott. Natale Lojacono

Communist Party (Partito Comunista)
Head: Antonio DI DONATO Piazza Roma N. 18
Weekly paper: CIVILTA' PROLETARIA
Editor: Antonio DI DONATO

Italian Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano)
Head: Giuseppe LATERZA, Engineer Via Bozzi N. 17
Weekly paper: L'IDEA LIBERALE
Editor: Giuseppe GIOIA, Lawyer

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Labour Party (Democrazia del Lavoro)
Head: Dott. Arduini DI TROIA - Presso Istituto Previdenza Sociale

10. Bari Comitato Di Liberazione Nazionale

The Committee of National Liberation at Bari is composed of the following members:

Eugenio LARIOCHIUTA (Socialist)
ANTONIO DI DONATO (Communist)
Adolfo LA VOLPE, lawyer (Liberal)
Dott. Natale LOJACONO (Demo-Christian)
Mauro ARMENISE, lawyer (Action Party)
Domenico PAPARELLA, lawyer (Action Party)

Secretary: Vito DE GRECIS, lawyer (Demo-Christian)
Headquarters: Via Imbriani n. 67.

I N T E R I O R

11. The New "Questore" in Rome

Anselmo Sessa was recently appointed "Questore" of Rome, in the place of Morazzini who was removed after the Salvarezza-Il Gobbo affair. A PWB Officer obtained the following information from a well-placed and reliable source:

Sessa is a Neapolitan and has been in the Police Service since 1910. He rose by merit, successively to the positions of Asst. Commissioner and then Chief of the Police in Naples. In 1930, he was named Questore of Vercelli, and later of Parma and Vicenza. In 1939, he was transferred to Cagliari where he remained until the armistice. Thereafter he did not heed the request of the Minister of the Interior to follow him North, but chose instead to retire.

After the arrival of the Allies, he was appointed to Palermo where he remained for five months until his recent appointment. While there, he distinguished himself by his vigorous stand against the Separatists, particularly in countering their attempts to persuade conscripts from answering the call to arms. Sessa is reported as saying that he does not consider the situation in Rome to be as serious as is generally believed, and that all that is necessary are

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A R M E D F O R C E S

12. Celebration of Anniversary of Birth of Soviet Army.

The ceremony took place on 23 February in the Piazza Venezia in Rome. The reviewing platform had been erected in front of the principal facade of the Palazzo Venezia. Behind the platform were aligned four flagpoles, flying the Russian, British, American and French flags.

The crowd was numerous, but the Piazza was only partially filled. The "Mussolini Balcony" was unoccupied.

The review consisted of a Russian detachment which was hardly more than a color-guard, and of detachments of approximately company strength of British, American and French troops. The national anthems of these nationes were played in turn. The Russian detachment and anthem provoked the greatest enthusiasm, while the "Marseillaise" was more loudly applauded than either the British or American anthems.

The departure of the Russian Generals in their magnificent limousine aroused great curiosity among the spectators, who crowded in upon it and applauded enthusiastically.

The ceremony was brief, simple and dignified.

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RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

13. U.N.R.R.A. Aid - General Political Situation - Woman Suffrage

Avv. Montini, who is a brother of Monsignore Montini, Acting Vatican Secretary of State, and who was recently appointed Italian Government representative for the distribution of U.N.R.R.A. supplies made the following statements to a PWB officer on February 25th.

Relief to Italy is beginning to take shape. U.N.R.R.A.'s flow of assistance is about to be released from the Naples warehouses where such supplies as have arrived have been locked pending the signature of the agreement between U.N.R.R.A. and the Italian Government. Fifty million dollars worth of supplies have been allotted as follows:

Care of children, and expectant and nursing mothers:	36 millions
Medical Supplies:	8 millions
Aid to Refugees:	6 millions

The supplies are to be administered and distributed by Italian authorities. In return, the Italian government is to furnish a corresponding sum in the form of lire credits.

The above represents one more step forward in the huge task of Italian rehabilitaion. Another important aspect of U.N.R.R.A. is that such an agency, which employs personnel of many nationalities who will be called upon to work in close collaboration with Italians, will further the exchange of ideas and will contribute to creating an atmosphere of sympathy and mutual understanding, which in turn will have far-reaching effects, extending into the field of international relations.

With regard to Italy in general, the country, in its defeat, disarray and abject poverty, is in the position of a minor and should be treated as a ward. Liberty is something which cannot without consi derable danger be forced upon her now, in her bewildered state. She must be gradually taught the value and also the responsibilities of liberty, as one brings up and educates a child, or as one nurses a sick person. Allied guidance and protection is a necessity, and Italy, as a defeated nation should continue to be governed by Allied Authorities until she is completely liberated and is capable of a concerted national effort to rehabilitate herself.

Woman suffrage is a ridiculous measure, for it is an insignificant issue at a time when the need for food and medical supplies is a vital consideration. It would be very dangerous to hold elections before total liberation.

As to the increase of the bread ration to 300 grammes, Montini said that A.C. would probably have to release stocks held in warehouses which are destined for Northern Italy. If this is true and the stocks are not replenished in time, there will be a most serious situation in the North upon its liberation.

14. Christian Democrats and Woman Suffrage

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14. Christian Democrats and Woman Suffrage

Dr. Guido Gonella, editor-in-chief of "Il Popolo" and an active and highly intelligent member of the Christian Democrat Party, was interviewed by a PWB officer on 26 February.

Dr. Gonella esteems women in the home but is sceptical as to their possible activities in political life. According to him, they will go to extremes and will vote either Communist or Christian Democrat. But the majority of women, who are Catholic and under the influence of the Church, will support the Christian Democrat Party, which is the mass party which is opposed to Communism. Woman suffrage will therefore materially add to the votes controlled by the Christian Democrats.

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He referred, in lighter vein, to a recent cartoon, in which a priest, after Mass, says to a parishioner: "Go in peace - and don't forget to vote for the man I told you about".

In general, he believes that woman suffrage will in the course of time enable Italian women to acquire a certain social consciousness, which they have hitherto greatly lacked.

15. Work of the American Relief for Italy Inc. The distribution of articles of clothing, milk, medicines and vitamines. (Communique for the press 12 February 1945).

The articles of clothing sent to Italy by the American Relief for Italy Inc. were distributed in the first place to the six most seriously damaged provinces of Central Italy: Pescara, Aquila, Campobasso, Littoria, Frosinone, including the battle zones of Cassino, and the bridge-heads of Anzio and the Adriatic zone.

Immediately after being unloaded the clothes were divided into different categories in the central warehouses of Naples, Rome, and Leghorn, from where the bales went to the 215 municipalities of the aforesaid six provinces and from these to the individual families. The provincial and municipal committees of the "Ente Nazionale per la distributzione dei Soccorsi in Italia (E.N.D.S.I.) directed and controlled the distribution. Its members include representatives of the Italian government, of the Catholic Church, the Italian Red Cross, and the Labour League (Confederazione dei Lavoratori).

The major difficulties encountered in the matter of transport, caused by snow and road destructions relative to the war, were overcome by the help of the Army and A.C.

A basic distribution of 4 articles of clothing a head was made in these six provinces to 182,030 men, 133,154 women, 72,352 boys, 72,668 girls and 85,422 children, totalling 491,626 persons, that is to say more than a fifth of the whole population. Large quantities of shoes were also distributed.

Afterwards clothes were sent to Foggia, severely damaged by air-raids and others were distributed in the municipalities more severely damaged of the provinces of Rome and Naples, and to the more indigent persons of Naples itself. Nearly 238,000 persons received relief in these provinces.

At Christmas there was an extra distribution of clothes and chocolate to the children ov very badly damaged villages in the provinces of Rome, Frosinone and Littoria.

At the present moment a plan of distribution is being carried out for the damaged provinces of Benevento, Salerno, Avellino, Reggio-Calabria, Cosenza, Potenza and Catanzaro, nine provinces in Sicily and Pantelleria and Sardegna. 340,000 persons will thereby receive relief, much ofwhich is ready for transport. Another important distribution will be through the E.N.D.S.I. to 10,000 Italian refugees from the Balkans.

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On the 1st February 1945 two million articles of clothing had been distributed to 649,182 men, women and children in liberated Italy. The relief sent from America is not only clothing but also many other things such as: large quantities of milk, vitamines, medicines, surgical instruments and First-Aid outfits. These were distributed by a special Medical Committee composed of eminent Italians in Government medical and Church circles andin the Red Cross.

It is interesting to note that the first distribution made by E.N.D.S.I. of American Relief consisted in 1,500,000 units of atebrin in the malarial zones South of Rome last autumn. More than 50,000 persons received the necessary drug with beneficial results.

Milk and other products made from milk have been given to 16 children's

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hospitals in Rome and 8 in Naples. 6,000 children in 110 Roman orphanages and 5,000 in 70 Neapolitan orphanages have received this relief, which provides 12,000 children with two cups of milk and vitamines per day.

Shortly, in the city of Rome alone, 64,840 pupils of the elementary schools will have a daily ration of vitamine pills. These children will come under medical observation and their progress will be noted.

When new supplies arrive shortly from America, the central and northern provinces will also receive relief. The programme for the distribution of milk and vitamines will be further carried out, and the relief given to children increased. The 50 trucks presented by the American people to Italy through the American Relief for Italy will be a great help in speeding up the distribution.

The relief given by the Americans through the American Relief for Italy, has been distributed without prejudice of race, nationality, religion or party, gratis to the needy people of the Italian provinces ruined by the war, through the co-operation of the Army and A.C.

L A B O U R

16. Merchant Seamen's Meeting - Bari

On February 21, 1945 the Camera del Lavoro, Bari, invited all the seafaring men to meet in a room of the local Socialist Party, via Dante Alighieri No. 24, to discuss measures of interest to them. More than 200 persons, belonging mostly to the humblest social classes, were present. Their ages ranged from 25 years to 50 years. Among those present were some women, such as widows of men who had lost their lives on Fascist transports. After some discussion of the immediate problems by various individuals, the Secretary explained the reasons for the meeting as being:

(a) An increase in pay.
(b) A discussion of unemployment.
(c) The payment of pensions to the widows and relatives of marine workers who had lost their lives in performance of their duty.

An unexcited discussion followed in which various members of the audience participated. A 40 year old boatswain proposed sending a protest to the government concerning the government's lack of interest in finding employment on a large scale for Italian seamen on Italian ships. The suggestion was enthusiastically approved by the rest of the audience. A young woman, speaking in very ungrammatical Italian, described the hard life of her family of four children. After the premature death of her husband they were left without any means of support. She appealed to the sympathy of the Secretary to bring about a settlement of her case which had been lying dormant for many years in the offices of the Merchant Marine.

The meeting ended with a few words from the head of the local section of the Socialist Party, who greeted the audience in the name of his party.

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

17. General Neapolitan Reaction to Mr. Macmillan's Statement

The Allied decisions which were communicated to the Italian Government by the Head of the Allied Commission, have been the subject of most comments all over liberated Italy. Generally they have been favourably received in Naples where it is considered that they represent a step forward towards normal, although some circles of the middle bourgeoisie regard the advance as too slow by far. Others say that the Allies want to show the people in Italy, in their own countries, and in other countries, that they are dealing with Italy in an increasingly friendly

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manner, while on the other hand they are not anxious to grant the Italian government substantial concessions.

Among the various decisions, the one which appears to have caused most satisfaction in local bureaucratic government circles is that of eliminating the regional and provincial section of the Allied Commission in the various liberated provinces. This elimination will give greater elasticity and more authority to the local Italian officials.

As regards Naples itself, people persist in saying that the measure will only affect it in part, since they are convinced that on account of the special importance of the port to the Allies, the local Italian authorities will not be given, for the time being at least, complete control.

Reactions on the political parties have been varied. The Communists only express regret at the fact that Italy has not yet been allowed to take a more active share in the war of liberation with large units of her own. This has been stressed by the Communists even more than by military circles.

On the other hand, the Socialist Party and the Party of Action are hoping that after these Allied declarations, the British Government will no longer oppose its vote to Sforza in case he should be proposed as the new President of the Council when Bonomi should wish, or be obliged to resign. For some time now these two Parties have been feeling that their non-participation in the Bonomi Government was an error, and that it would be another error for them not to be in the Government when Northern Italy is liberated.

The leaders of the two Parties it is said, are therefore considering the possibility of the present Government being overthrown and a new one formed, eventually with Sforza as President, and in which they would participate.

All those employed in Allied offices -- and they are many -- are anxious because they know that they will soon be without work.

Many people -- those of more moderate and liberal views -- fear that disorder and confusion will break out when the Allies leave, but are overjoyed because they interpret the news as a sign of greater Allied confidence in the Italians.

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Benedetto Croce and Floriano Del Secolo expressed great joy at the news.

Lombardi, president of the Naples Committee of Liberation, and an ardent veteran Socialist, approved, but said half in fun that he would never believe the news would become fact until the Allies had left altogether.

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