

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

ACC

10000/141/754

CONSTITUENT /
NOV. 1945 - FEB

10000/141/754

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, DOCUMENTARY FILM
NOV. 1945 - FEB. 1946

45/8/1/LS.

FILE

DATE

MINUTE SHEET NO. 2

PAGE

19 Dec. Capt. C - I agree - follow up your suggested action (para. 8 - Min. 3) with a letter answering the Govt's one (fo. 1 a), please.

RRL

19 Dec. (53) Informed Dr. Crespi by telephone of the contents of paras 1 to 4 incl. of minute 3 as instructed by Capt. Cunningham. Dr. Crespi was satisfied with the reply.

1372

45/8/64

MINI-SHEET NO. 1

PAGE

4. Dec.

Sgt. Niece

Ref. p. 1 - Please phone Dr. CRESPI of Mennet
Ministry & tell him...

(1) we are looking into what was done about the
documentary film for the Bank of Italy loan.
(2) in the meantime, the S/C would be most interested
to see the film. Is it being shown anywhere? Could
arrangements be made for us to see it? C.G.H.

To Major Williams

(2)

Dr. Crespi has to call on you to give desired information.
The new film has not been produced yet, but Dr. Crespi
will bring along illustrative material. Arrange
a meeting for 1030 hrs to morning

Niece

(3)

18 Dec. 1945.

Director.

1. Reference plus 6. I had an interview with Capt. Long this morning.
2. He states that by Decree 678 of 5th Oct. 1945 published in G.U. 132
of Oct. 3, the Italian film industry is free from wartime controls and
wants to provide enterprise of a highly competitive nature.
3. Decree 678 was made applicable in A.M.G. territory by endorsement
in G.U. 142 of 27 Oct.
4. Capt. Long is quite definite that no organisation exists which can
compel the showing of a film now that P.W.B. has closed down.
5. I do not like the proposed film as from the description it appears
to me to be very life saving propaganda, and to advocate the setting up
of a totalitarian by armed force rather than by properly conducted elections.
There are also references to the Versailles Treaty and an Italian Republic of
which we could not approve.

1371

5 Dec.

To Major Williams (2)

Dr. Crespi has to call on you to give desired information. The new film has not been produced yet, but Dr. Crespi will bring along illustrative material. Arranging a meeting for 1030 hrs to tomorrow morning.

③

18 Dec 1945.

Director.

1. Reference plus 6. I had an interview with Lefte King this morning.
2. He states that by Decree 678 of 5th Oct. 1945 published in G.U. 132 of Oct. 3, the Italian film industry is free from wartime controls and reverts to private enterprise of a highly competitive nature.
3. Decree 678 was made applicable in A.M.G. territory by endorsement in G.U. 142 of 27 Nov.
4. Lefte King is quite definite that no organization exists which can compel the showing of a film now that P.W.B. has closed down.
5. I do not like the proposed film as from the description it appears to me to be very left wing propaganda, and to advocate the setting up of a bourgeoisie by armed force rather than by properly conducted elections. There are also references to the Versailles Treaty and an Italian Republic of which we could not approve.
6. I should have thought that a film showing the actual mechanics of an election showing security of the ballot and freedom from corruption would have been much more to the point.
7. The O.W.I. produced a film "First Tuesday in November" somewhat on these lines.

8. I suggest I get in touch with D'Agnano or Crespi and inform them on the basis of paras 2, 3 & 4 of this memo.

W.B.

C.C.

1371

Excerpt from the newspaper "L'UNITA" of 8 February 1946

LEARN HOW TO VOTE BY FILMS.

Two documentary reels prepared by the Ministry for the Constituency will be ready to be shown in March. A film of historical re-evocation. The electoral seat and other things.

Italians will learn how to vote by attending propaganda films prepared by the Ministry for the Constituency. All Cinemas will be obliged to show these films. This has been decided by the Council of Ministers.

Two films are well advanced in their preparation. Their work-out has been entrusted to a group of experts of the Ministry for the Constituency in the persons of Dagnano, Catte and Napoleoni, and to three technicians of the Institute "Luca Nuova" in the persons of Magnachi, Pucci and May.

The first film, 450 meters long, will describe the Constituency from its historical point of view. About 30 meters of the film are devoted to re-evocation of revolutions which gave democratic constitutions to the countries of the world. The American revolution, the French Revolution, the Roman Republic of 1848, the conquest of the Statute by the Italian people, the Russian revolution, the Spanish democratic Constituency, all will be re-evoked. One section of the reel will show present days scenes: the French Constituency and the Yugoslav Constituency.

The second documentary reel will explain in a practical way to the Italian citizens the system of voting through an exact reproduction of an electoral section in operation. One part of the film will be devoted to the ballot papers and the method to use them.

Both films, whose completion does not cost anything to the State, will be ready to be shown within the first fortnight of March.

Con i film si impara a votare

Due documentari preparati dal Ministero per la Costituzione -
 • le saranno pronti per la proiezione a marzo - Un film
 di rievocazione storica - Il seggio elettorale ed altre cose

Gli italiani impareranno a votare. Il secondo documentario, intitolato "Il seggio elettorale", vedendo i film di propaganda elettorale, la esatta riproduzione di una sezione elettorale in attività, preparati dal Ministero per la Costituzione - Sezione elettorale in attività, splendente. Tutte le sale da spettacolo mostreranno ai cittadini italiani il sistema di votazione. Una parte del film sarà dedicata alle scene di oggi: la Costituzione francese e la Jugoslava.

1370

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Two films are well advanced in their preparation. Their work-out has been entrusted to a group of experts of the Ministry for the Constituency in the persons of Dagnano, Gatta and Napoleoni, and to three technicians of the Institute "Luce Nuova" in the persons of Magnaghi, Pucci and May.

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Gli italiani impareranno a votare vedendo i film di propaganda preparati dal Ministero per la Costituzione. Tutte le sale da spettacolo saranno obbligate a proiettare questi film: così ha stabilito il Consiglio dei Ministri.

Due film sono in stato di avanzata preparazione. La loro realizzazione è stata affidata ad un gruppo di esperti del Ministero per la Costituzione, Dagnano, Gatta e Napoleoni, ed a tre tecnici dell'Istituto "Luce Nuova", Magnaghi, Pucci e May.

Il primo film, lungo 450 metri, descriverà la Costituzione dal punto di vista storico. Circa 30 metri del film sono dedicati alla rievocazione delle rivoluzioni che hanno dato ai paesi del mondo delle costituzioni democratiche. Saranno così rievocate la Rivoluzione americana, quella francese, la repubblica romana del 1848, la conquista dello Statuto da parte del popolo italiano, la Rivoluzione russa, la Costituzione democratica spagnola del 1931. Una parte del documentario riprenderà scene dei giorni nostri: la Costituzione francese e quella jugoslava.

Entambi i film, la cui realizzazione non costa nulla allo Stato, saranno pronti per la proiezione entro la prima quindicina di marzo.

1370

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/45/8/1/LG

Tel: 478490

20 December 1945

SUBJECT: Constituent Assembly - Documentary Film.

TO : The Minister of the Constituents

1. Reference is made to your letter No. 612/A.G. dated 20 November 1945 on the subject of the proposed film "The Constituents through History" and to the interview (Dott. Crespi - Major Williams) on 6th December on the same subject.

2. This Sub Commission has contacted Capt. Levy of P.W.B. who has stated that by Decree 678 of 5th October 1945 published in G.U. 132 of 3rd November 1945 the Italian film industry is freed from war time controls and that the distribution of films reverts to private enterprise of a highly competitive nature. No organisation now exists that can compel the showing of a film now that P.W.B. has ceased activities.

3. This information was passed by telephone to Dott. Crespi yesterday evening.

R.R.
RALPH R. TAPLE
Major
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

WIC/111

AC/45/8/1/4G

SUBJECT: Note of interview - HQ. AC. - Constituent Assembly Documentary Film

DATE : 6 December 1945 - 11.15 hours

PRESENT: CRESPI, Dr. Gabriele - Cabinet, Ministry of the Costituente
 D'AGNANO, Prof. " " "
 Major C.G.R. Williams " " "
 Mr. J. Chevalier, interpreter.

1. Dr. CRESPI handed me(a) the Note as to what was done about the film for the Bank of Italy loan, at fo. 2 ; (b) a synopsis of the film on the Constituent Assembly at fo. 3.
2. Prof. D'AGNANO stated that, under Italian law as it now stands, no cinema can be compelled to show a documentary film. To make the showing of the Costituente film obligatory, they do not propose to alter the law. Instead they ask that PWB be desired to act. PWB have reserved the right to compel the showing of any of their own films, D'AGNANO said. This applies in Italian Government Territory as well as Military Government Territory. What they ask therefore is that PWB give directions for the compulsory showing of the Costituyente film as if it were one of their own. This is what was done in the case of the loan film. D'AGNANO added that PWB would not, of course, assume any responsibility for the contents of the film.
3. PWB is about to close down, but D'AGNANO said there will be a body taking over from it the distribution of U.S. films and that body could give the necessary directions for the compulsory showing.
4. The film has not been started yet. They have asked PWB for the loan of some of their sets which has been granted. For some of the scenes they will use cuttings from other films in which the incidents to be portrayed appeared. They think the film will be ready about 14 January. It will cost $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lire.
5. I said I would contact PWB. D'AGNANO said the person to speak to was Capt. Levy, Film Section, PWB, in Via Santa Susanna. (tel.no. ascertained later - 489381/2/3)
6. Dr. CRESPI said would we treat the matter as urgent as they were waiting for our answer before they could obtain authorisation for the expenditure.

CGR

C.G.R. WILLIAMS
 Major,
 Executive Officer,

1368

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C.R.S.

CGRW/WW

C.G.R. WILLIAMS
Major,
Executive Officer,
Local Government Sub Commission.

1368

DISTRIBUTION.

AC/45/8/1/LG
AC/14/1/LG
Float

*R. Enigma } Dtl 678 Oct 5 1945.
H. Enigma } G.U. 132 Mar 3 n.*

O.W.I. the "1st Treasury Chamber"

MEMO for A.C.

SUBJECT: Request for the compulsory showing or
"The Costituente through History"
documentary film.

Hereunder procedure adopted for a similar case in respect of the
documentary film National loan.

The Ministry of the Treasury wrote a letter to Admiral Stone asking
him to order the screening, through P.W.B., of this documentary in the main
Italian centres.

AC gave orders to P.W.B. to take up the matter and as a result P.W.B.
using their own film section provided for the shipment of the copies. Now as
P.W.B. are being disbanded, the firm carrying out the distribution of American
film could be placed in charge of the distribution of the film and the collection
of the 3% reimbursement for the taxes.

The above information was given by the ISTITUTO NAZIONALE LUCE NUOVA,
who are dealing with the matter in respect of the National loan, Documentary.

PRO MEMORIA PER LA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA

Oggetto: Richiesta della obbligatorietà di proiezione per il documentario "La Costituente attraverso la storia".

Si segnala il caso analogo concernente il documentario di propaganda per il prestito:

Il Ministero del Tesoro scrisse una lettera all'Amm. Stone, chiedendo di far proiettare nei maggiori centri italiani, tramite il P.W.B., il filmetto di propaganda per il prestito.

La Commissione Alleata diede ordine al P.W.B. di occuparsi della faccenda in maniera positiva. Ne conseguì che il P.W.B. stesso, utilizzando la propria organizzazione (film section), provvide financo alla spedizione delle copie.

Ora, essendo il P.W.B. in via di scioglimento, incaricherebbe l'Ente che distribuisce i film americani di distribuire il documentario in oggetto e di occuparsi della esazione del rimborso del 3% sui diritti erariali.

Informazioni fornite dall'Istituto Nazionale Luce Nuova, che si occupò delle pratiche per ottenere l'obbligatorietà di proiezione per il documentario sul prestito.

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON THE HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS OF THE CONSTITUENTWorld War allegoric Scene.

Views of the world in flame.

Views of the United Nations soldiers.

A single soldier of each of the united nation leads toward the centre from the corner of the screen he is followed in each case by mass of troops of the various nations. At the convergent point at the center of the scene their meeting gives bloom to a group of United Nations flags.

Speaker. This is the war for freedom and democracy, for which there should not be any victors or defeated. If we want to bring to a successful end the historical process that, for many centuries has developed to give the people an order that will free men from want and injustice. Each of those flags is a mark and a symbol of the centuries-old fight of the people for the conquest of the democratic standards.

Scenario.

The group of flags of the precedent scene dissolves, and there remains one only: the United States flag, from which emerges a map of the American Continent.

Sp. On the American soil the ideas of democratic rebirth and of major dignity of the men and citizens, which was denied in Europe during the illuministic period of the XVIII century, found there the first application in the practical political field.

See. Epic of the MAYFLOWER and the oath of the 41 pilgrim fathers in the cabin of the ship at sea, just in view of the new continent.

Oct. 1774 - Congress of Philadelphia, Proclamation of the Decrees.

June 1775 - George Washington enters in the scene of history, assumption of command of the insurgent armies ~~and~~ the celebrated oak of Cambridge (USA).

April 1775 - The first battle of Lexington (from the picture of Godfrey).

July 1776 - Sign of declaration of Independence (from the celebrated bas-relief of the CAMPELLO of Washington, reproduction of the facsimile which is shown so as to permit the reading of the two minutes (see attached letter no. 2) also showing the most famous signatures JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS, etc.

Flaming up of the armed fight between the colonies and the mother country, to which participated, in due testimony of the universal signification of the ideas which they were defending, many French volunteers emigrant under command of Lafayette, and of who was to be the hero of the Polish national conflict, Kosciuszko. This fight, successfully concluded in 1783 lead to the federal constitution, approved by the National Convention on the 17th of September 1787. In 1789, year of the French Revolution, it became en-forced.

Sp. In France the political doctrines of the illuminist period are, in theory the oppression of the aspiration of the people which were seeking to liberate themselves from the political and economical slavery, in that this the people were forced by the extremist government. The contrast of the misery of the people and the welfare of the courtisans of the directing classes was great.

See The splendor of the court of the Roi Soleil (L'Etat c'est moi) ^{it} 1365
Louis the XV, la Pompadour, la Dubarry (apres moi le deluge).
Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

meeting gives bloom to a group of United Nations flags.

Speaker. This is the war for freedom and democracy, for which these should not be any victors or defeated. If we want to bring to a successful end the historical process that, for many centuries has developed to give the people an order that will free men from want and injustice. Each of those flags is a mark and a symbol of the centuries-old fight of the people for the conquest of the democratic standards.

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See. The splendor of the court of the Roi Soleil (L'Etat e'est moi) 1365
Louis XV, la Pompadour, la Dubarry (apres moi la deluge).

A parish parson wrote in his register: "I certify to whom/may concern that all the persons named on this register have died from starvation."

Sp. To solve the serious situation the General State Councils was called upon.

See. Opening of above mentioned Council on the 15th of May 1789 (from the painting of Conder).

Sp. The nobility and the clergy want vote per order so as to ascertain the majority from the start. The Third State asked vote per head. This ~~mis~~ caused a crisis leading to the withdrawal of the third State from the Hall of the jeux-de-paume.

See. Scene of the oath in the same hall (from painting of Conder)

Spe. The steps taken were recognised: the clergy and part of the nobility

3/A

joined this assembly and the legislative assembly changed over to the Constituent Assembly (for the speeches during this meeting see attached folio No. 2).

See. The Constituent ~~xxx~~

Sp. The menaces of the reaction and particularly the concentration of the Royal Troops at the Gates of Paris caused the 14th of July.

See. The capture of the Bastille.

Louis the XVI in his bedroom says to Count the Liancourt: "Great God but that is a ~~revolt~~ ^{revolution}" the Count answered: "No, Your Majesty this is the revolution."

Spe. The Constituent Assembly carries on its work. In the night of the 4th of August 1789 started the (duel amongst giants) in respect of the principles to be adopted in the foundation of the Declaration ~~with~~ of the rights of men.

See. Scene of the ball, at the trembling lights of the chandeliers: La Fayette, Danton, etc.

Reproduction of the facsimile (see folio 3).

Spe. On the 10th of the August 1792 the last symbol of the old regime the king, was declared fallen. The National Convention followed the Constituent Assembly and on the 21st of September proclaimed the republic.

See. Scene of the proclamation.

People in the streets are singing the marseillaise.

Facing an attempt by the European reaction to squash the revolt the people take up arms in ~~their~~ its defence and at Valmy overcome this attempt.

Spe. In the third year of the Constitution (1795) the French political order assumes a two houses character and this Government takes up the name of Directory.

See. The members of the Directory.

Spe. To this movement of intellectual renewal Italy was not apatic. Alfieri, Foscolo, Parini, Beccaria, Guoco, with their art and in their thoughts showed the principles of that renewal. Thus the republican arrangements caused by the armies of Napoleon found an answer from many in Italy. (insist on the Roman Constitution and show their abiding to the principles of 1789.)
For the reproduction of the facsimile see folio No. 4.

Spe. But in the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it was considered that the French Revolution had not taken place and thus gave birth to the theory of legitimist to the restoration of the old political cast.

See. Congress of Vienna.

Against that order the best Italians fought and payed with ~~the~~ servitude in the Spielberg prison for their participation.

Spe. Against this order and also in France the revolution of 1830 was developing and it overthrewed the Burbon dynasty represented by Charles the X.

See. The July revolution from the wellknown painting of ~~the~~ DELACROIX ³⁶ the assault on the bridge of Arcole on the morning of the 29th of July (from the pen drawing of Adam).

Loot of the palace of the Archbishop (from the pen drawing of Adam).

King Louis Philippe takes the oath of the Constitution on the 9th August 1830

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The assault on the bridge of Arcole on the morning of the 29th of July (from the pen drawing of Adam).

Loot of the palace of the Archbishop (from the pen drawing of Adam).
King Louis Philippe takes the oath of the Constitution on the 9th August 1830 (painting of ~~the~~ Deveria), taking the title of "Roi des Français" instead of King of France.

Spe. The process of the Constituent expends in Europe, in Belgium the show "Muta dei Portici" which shows the Massaniello rising in Naples spread the spark and the demonstration started in the theatre changed into revolution in the streets and squares.

See. The royal troops are beaten in their attempt to capture the Capital.
People in the street are singing the "Brabançonne".

On the 24th of 1830 the provisory government proclames their independence and formed a national assembly who on the 7th of February 1831 formed the new Constitution.

Spe. The Parisian revolution of July has repercussions in Bologna, Modena and Parma.

Scenario.Speaker.

Sc.

Scene of the revolution in the Italian states
The representatives of the insurgent cities meet in Bologna on the 26 feb,
and proclaimed the constitution of a "State of the united provinces" which
however was overcome during its embryonic state by the Austrian army
The revolution of February 48 flared up against the conservative government of
Louis Phillip, large contingents of the population took part
24 feb. assault of the Palais royal (from a wood carving)
The forming of a provisory government(bring to notice the two socialist
leaders Louis Blanc and the mechanician Albert)
The constituent assembly formed on the 23/24 april 1848 proclames the
2nd. republic

Risings of Vienna ,Cavalry charge against the crowd(from a print)
Rising of Berlin the barricades of the Alexander place and of the street of
the Girona

The national assembly of Frankfurth
The Hungarian risings (close-up of KOSSUTH)

SP.

The Italian events prelude the reaching of a double objective , liberty and
independence through an Unitarian formation

Sc.

Venice ,liberation of MAHIB and DANDOLO and forming of the Republic of S.Marco
Milan the fifth day (in relief CATTANEO)

Sp.

Piedmont Declaration of war on Austria
The main manifestation of the Italian will for democracy is given at the
constituent assembly which initiated the short but Heroic life of the
Roman republic of 1849

Sc .

5th. of february, the deputies elected in Rome and the Provinces , wearing the
tricolour sash , at the sound of the civic bands , march from the Campidoglio
to the Chancelry Palace together with the heads of the National guards and
of the militia and also municipal and Ministries of the friendly Governments
representatives, namely : AURELIO SAFFI, CARLO ARMELLINI, GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI
representatives for Macerata FRANCESCO D'ALL'ONGARO representative for
Ferrara Terenzio Mamiani etc.

At 1 p.m. the deputies entered the hall ,the galleries are full of spectators
among which numerous women

ARMELLINI makes the opening speech (WE INITIATE OUR IMMORTAL LABOUR UNDER
THE AUSPICES OF THOSE MOST SAINTLY WORDS "ITALY AND THE PEOPLE")

GARIBALDI spoke thus (THE ROMANS OF TO-DAY MAY NOT BE CAPABLE OF BEING
REPUBLICANS).

On the 8 feb. QUIRICO FILIPANTI proposed the decree forming the Republic
it was approved at 1a.m. on the 9th. delirious acclamations in the streets
and in the hall.

The fac simile of the manifest is placed on the walls (see folio 5).

On the 5th. of march GIUSEPPE MAZZINI returning from Marseille and from
Toscana takes part in the work of the Roman constitution which in the
thoughts of all as depicted in the paper(LA COSTITUENTE) publish in
Toscana wants to become the COSTITUENTE ITALIANA.

The government of Louis phillip worried about a possible intervention by Austr
preceded them and sent General OUDINOT to return Rome into the Hands of the
pope PIO IX. In vain did Victor Hugo take up the Italian cause in the French
parlement , In vain the assembly received the telegrams from the Montagna
(see folio 6)

The government of the three :Mazzini, Saffi, Armellini

The battle on the Roman collines ,at villa Pamphili , Villa corsini ,at the
Vascello

Death of DANDOLO , LUCIANO MARANO , ROSA COLOMBA ANTONELLI , COFFREDO
MARELLI

SP.

It will require the campaign of the Thousand (scene of the landing of

Marsala

and of the battle of the Volturro) The Plebiscit of the 60 (11 and 12 march PAREMA & PLACENSA ; 4&5 of November MARCHES & UMBRIA) for the formation of the first Italian parliament Inaugurated on the 18 th. of February 1861 and which on the 17 th. of March of the same year Procamed the reign of Italia .Scene of the proclamation .

sp. After the fall of the 2nd. Empire formed by Napoleon III caused by the coup-d'etat of the 2nd. December 1851 Against the peoples sovereignty, following the defeat of SEDAN on the 4th, september 1870 .Paris welcomes the III republic while Gambetta prepared to defend Paris Garibaldi was coming to the rescue of the newly reborn Republic on the Voges.

Scene of the defence of the Garibaldiens.
Letter of solidarity of the Germans workers to the workers of France (see flo.7)
Letter of solidarity of the French workers to the reconquest of Rome by the Italians.

Sp. The prusso- french conflict caused the reunification of the French national assembly in its first reunion
Fundamental event in the process of national unification.

On the 8th, of february 1871 the French national assembly in its first reunion at Bordeaux declared the fall of the dynasty.

But the workers of Paris are not certain of the capacity of the new regime, to which belong elements Republican but reactionary socially , to obtain a real democracy, and they revolted.

So. The revolution.

The government is forced to withdraw to Versailles.

The Red flag is flown in the palace of the commune.

On the 19th, of april the manifest asking for the dissolution of the united state and its replacement by a Federation of free cities , is circulated

The Vendome column is brought down , it was a symbol of the napoleonic victories

The 24th. of March the armies of the Government enter Paris

On the 28 the last barricade is reduced epic of the reporter who unarmed climbs on the barricade to get killed.

France prepare its new constitution which is formed in January 1875

Sp. In the next fifty years the progresses of the social question and of the political organization in a more democratic field cause events which will prove to be constructive in the European constitution , among the most important events of this period is the formation of the DUMA in Russia as a result of the strong popular push.

sc. 22 January 1905 a crowd is making for the palace of the czar and is dispersed with Volleys of Musetry.

The congress of the ZEMSTVO in a palace of Moscow , to the police, who requested the names of the persons present, it was answered WE ARE THE WHOLE OF RUSSIA.

On 13th. of August the government announce the creation of the Parliament

26 January 1907 Austria concede the universal right to vote

The 20 of July 1908 a part of the Turkish army mutineers in Salonica The new constitution alters the monarchy status from despot to constitutional

Sp. The war started in 1914 and finished in November 1918 caused fights among nations, to install democratic regims for those who were conducting the war.

So. Fall of the czarist autocracy on the 7-8 november 1917

Declaration of the rights of the people of Russia on the 15 of November 1917

10 of June 1918 approval of the first constitution of the U.S.S.R. its

experiences will permit the consolidation of the 36 socialist ideals in

U.S.S.R.

16 January 1919 formation of the WEIMAR republic.

Spanish constitution in 1931 and restauration of the democratic republic

On the horrors of Versailles, on the economical and spiritual uneasiness of

the period after the war we confirm the reaction in the whole of Europe

this reaction in Italy took the form of Fascism and that a very few countries

N.B. →

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- On the horrors of Versaille, on the economical and spiritual uneasiness of the period after the war we confirm the reaction in the whole of europe
- this reaction in Italy took the form of Fascism ~~and~~ that a very few countries escaped, denied to the people the democratic liberty and by its policy of force and not of rights led to another war
- We return to the first scene of the film , to the soldirs who from the four corners of the earth regroup in the center of the screen, scenes of utter destruction , a great fire destroy everything side by side with the regular armies , in the rear of the lines operate the groups of partisans which is a direct expression of the will of the people .
- The war wage'd by the fascism and in which the fascism was beaten remind the people of the necessity to observe the principles of democracy in the steps taken to form their own government and social problems for this the necessity that the people may express their own opinion in a constituent decision And as the fascism phenomenon was european the necessity of the change is felt in the whole of it

N.B. →

- 310
- Sc. The French national assembly
Sp. Well aware of these requirements the Italian people see in the Costituente
the possibility to regulate their own fate through proper social arrangements
- Sc. Scene of public meeting, use if possible the manifestation of the 14th. October

Translated by Sgt. R.A.G. Mansfield

21

DOCUMENTARIO CINEMATOGRAFICO SUI PRECEDENTI STORICI DELLA
COSTITUENTE

Quadro allegorico della guerra mondiale

Visione del mondo in fiamme.

Visione dei soldati delle nazioni alleate.
Dai quattro angoli avanzano soldati singoli delle varie nazioni dietro i quali sorgono imponenti masse di combattenti. Dal loro incontro al centro del quadro sorge un fascio di bandiere delle varie nazioni.

Speaker - Questa è la guerra per la libertà e la democrazia, per la quale non vi dovrebbero essere né vincitori né vinti se effettivamente si vuol concludere il processo storico che da vari secoli si sviluppa per dare ai popoli un ordinamento che liberi l'uomo dalle ingiustizie e dal bisogno. Ognuna di queste bandiere è sintesi e simbolo delle lotte secolari compiute dai popoli per la conquista degli istituti democratici.

Quadri - Il fascio di bandiere scaturito dal quadro precedente, si dissolve. Ne resta in primo piano una sola, quella degli Stati Uniti, dalla quale prende vita l'immagine del continente americano.

Sp. - Sul suolo americano l'idea di rinnovamento democratico e di maggior dignità dell'uomo e del cittadino, rivendicate dall'illuminismo europeo del secolo XVIII°, trovano la loro prima applicazione sul terreno pratico politico.

Quadri - Episodio del "Mayflower" e del giuramento dei 41 padri pellegrini nella cabina della nave, sull'oceano, in vista del continente.

Ottobre 1774: il Congresso di Filadelfia e la Proclamazione dei diritti.

Aprile 1775: il primo scontro presso il villaggio di Lexington (dal quadro di Godfrey).

Giugno 1775: Giorgio Washington entra nella scena della storia: l'assunzione del comando dell'esercito dei rivoltosi, sotto il celebre olmo di Cambridge.

4 luglio 1776: sottoscrizione della "Dichiarazione d'Indipendenza". (dal celebre affresco del Campidoglio di Washington).
Riproduzione del fac simile, il qua

21A

le si svolge in modo da consentire la lettura dei due periodi, per cui vedi all'allegato n° 1. Balzano quindi in primo piano le firme più illustri: Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, ecc.

Divampa la lotta armata tra i coloni e la madre Patria. Ad essa partecipa, viva testimonianza del significato universale delle idee, in difesa delle quali si combatte, molti emigrati francesi con a capo La Fayette, e colui che sarà l'eroe della lotta nazionale polacca Kosciuszko. La lotta, vittoriosamente conclusasi nell'83 conduce alla costituzione federale, approvata dalla Convenzione Nazionale il 17 settembre dell'87. Nel 1789, l'anno della Rivoluzione francese, essa entra in vigore.

Sp. - In Francia le dottrine politiche dell'illuminismo sono l'espressione sul piano teorico delle aspirazioni del popolo, che tende a liberarsi dalla schiavitù politica ed economica, in cui l'assolutismo lo pone. Il contrasto tra la miseria del popolo e il fasto della Corte delle classi dirigenti è grande.

Quadri - Lo splendore della Corte del Re Sole ("L'Etat c'est moi") . Luigi XV°, la Pompadour, la Dubarry ("après moi le déluge").

Luigi XVI° e Maria Antonietta.

Un curato di campagna annota sul suo diario: "Certifico a cui spetta che tutte le persone nominate nel presente registro sono morte di fame".

Sp. - Per risolvere la grave situazione finanziaria si convocano gli Stati Generali.

Quadro dell'apertura degli Stati Generali il 15 maggio 1789. (dal quadro del Conder)

Sp. - Nobiltà e clero vogliono il voto per ordine in modo da assicurarsi in partenza la maggioranza. Il Terzo Stato chiede il voto per testa. Ne nasce la crisi e il ritiro del Terzo Stato nella sala della Pallacorda.

Quadro: scena del giuramento in questa sala (dal quadro di Conder).

Sp. - Il fatto compiuto viene riconosciuto: aderiscono a questa assemblea il clero e parte della nobiltà. L'assemblea legislativa si trasforma in Assemblea Costituente. (per i discorsi pronunciati in seno all'Assemblea allegato n° 2).

2/13

Quadri della Costituente

Sp. - Le minacce della reazione e in particolare il concentramento delle truppe regie alle porte di Parigi provocano il 14 luglio.

Quadro - Assalto alla Bastiglia.

Luigi XVI^o, nella sua stanza da letto, al Conte di Liancourt: "Gran Dio, ma questa è una rivolta!"
Il Conte: "No Maestà, questa è la rivoluzione"

Sp. - L'Assemblea Costituente procede nei suoi lavori. La notte del 4 agosto 1789 si inizia il "duello tra i giganti" per i principi da porre a fondamento della Dichiarazione dei diritti dell'uomo.

Quadro - Scena della sala, alle luci tremule dei candelieri: La Fayette, Danton, ecc.
Riproduzione del fac simile per cui vedi allegato n° 3.

Sp. - Il 10 agosto del '92 l'ultimo simbolo del vecchio regime di privilegio, il Re, è dichiarato decaduto. La Convenzione Nazionale, seguita all'Assemblea Costituente, il 21 settembre proclama la Repubblica.

Quadro - Scena della proclamazione.

Il popolo nelle strade canta la marsigliese. Di fronte al tentativo della reazione europea di schiacciare la rivoluzione il popolo prende le armi in sua difesa e a Valmy stronca quel tentativo.

Sp. - Il 1795 con la costituzione dell'anno III l'ordinamento politico francese assume il carattere bicamerale e il Governo da esso espresso assume il titolo di Direttorio.

Quadro - I membri del Direttorio.

Sp. - Al movimento di rinnovamento spirituale non è estranea l'Italia. Alfieri, Foscolo, Parini, Beccaria, Cuoco, con la loro arte e con il loro pensiero che rappresentano i fermenti di questo rinnovamento. Così gli ordinamenti repubblicani provocati dalle armi di Napoleone in Italia trovano rispondenza in molti spiriti. (insistere sulla Costituzione romana e mostrare la sua aderenza ai principi dell'89).
Per la riproduzione del fac simile vedi allegato n° 4.

Sp. - Ma il Congresso di Vienna del 1815, decidendo di considerare come non avvenuta la Rivoluzione francese dà vita con la tesi del legittimismo alla restaurazione delle vecchie caste politiche.

Quadro del Congresso di Vienna. 1358

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216

Contro quest'ordine lottano i migliori italiani che pagano col carcere dello Spielberg la loro lotta.

Sp. - Contro quest'ordine ancora si sviluppa in Francia la rivoluzione del luglio 1830, che abbatte la dinastia borbonica rappresentata da Carlo X.

Quadri - La rivoluzione del luglio del celebre quadro di Delacroix.

L'assalto al ponte d'Arcole la mattina del 29 luglio (da una litografia di Adam).

Saccheggio del palazzo arcivescovile (da una litografia di Adam)

Il Re Luigi Filippo giura la costituzione il 9 agosto 1830 (dal quadro di Deveria), assumendo il titolo di "Re dei francesi" e in luogo di Re delle Francia.

Sp. - Il processo costituente dilaga in Europa.

Nel Belgio la rappresentazione teatrale della "Muta di Portici", che ha per soggetto la sommossa di Masaniello a Napoli propaga la scintilla. La dimostrazione avvenuta in teatro si muta in rivoluzione nelle strade e nelle piazze.

Quadro - Le truppe regie sono respinte nel tentativo di conquistare la capitale.

Il popolo nelle strade canta la "Brassansonne".

Il 24 ottobre 1830 il governo provvisorio proclama l'indipendenza e convoca un'Assemblea Nazionale che il 7 febbraio del '31 emana la nuova Costituzione.

Sp. - La rivoluzione parigina del luglio si ripercuote a Bologna, a Modena, a Parma.

Quadro - Scene delle sommosse negli Stati italiani?

Il 26 febbraio si riuniscono a Bologna i rappresentanti delle città insorte e proclamano la Costituzione di uno "Stato delle Province unite" soffocato però sul nascere dalle truppe austriache.

Sp. - Contro l'irrigidimento conservatore di Luigi Filippo scoppia nel febbraio del '48 la rivoluzione a Parigi, alla quale partecipano larghi strati della popolazione.

Quadro - L'assalto al Palazzo Reale del 24 febbraio (da un'incisione in legno).

L'insediamento del governo provvisorio (sottolineare le figure dei due socialisti Luis Blanc e il meccanico Albert).

L'Assemblea Costituente eletta nei giorni 13-24 aprile del '48 proclama la Seconda Repubblica.

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210

carta geografica

Insurrezione di Vienna. Assalto della cavalleria contro il popolo (da una stampa).
Insurrezione di Berlino. Le barricate di Piazza Alexandra e di via della Corona.
L'Assemblea Nazionale di Francoforte.
Insurrezione in Ungheria (in primo piano la figura di Kossuth)

Sp. - Gli avvenimenti rivoluzionari italiani preludono al conseguimento di un duplice obiettivo: la libertà e l'indipendenza, attraverso la formazione unitaria.

Quadri - Venezia: liberazione di Manib e Dandolo e Costituzione della Repubblica di S. Marco.
Milano: le 5 giornate (in rilievo la figura di Cattaneo).

Piemonte: dichiarazione di guerra all'Austria.

Sp. - Ma la maggiore manifestazione della volontà democratica italiana è data dall'Assemblea Costituente che portò alla vita breve ma eroica della repubblica romana del '49.

Quadri - 5 febbraio: i deputati eletti da Roma e dalle province, adorno il petto della sciarpa tricolore, muovono a piedi, al suono delle bande civiche, dal Campidoglio al Palazzo della Cancelleria, accompagnati dai Capi della Guardia Nazionale e dalle Milizie, dai rappresentanti del Municipio, dai Ministri dei governi amici. Notansi: Aurelio Saffi, Carlo Armellini, Giuseppe Garibaldi, in rappresentanza di Macerata, Francesco dall'Ongaro in rappresentanza di Ferrara, Terenzio Mamiani ecc.

I deputati all'una dopo mezzogiorno entrano nell'aula delle sedute. Le tribune sono gremite di spettatori tra i quali molte donne.
Armellini pronuncia il discorso di apertura:
"Noi inauguriamo i nostri immortali lavori sotto gli auspici di queste santissime parole: Italia e Popolo".

Parla quindi Garibaldi: "I romani di oggi, forse non sono capaci di essere repubblicani?"

*Cartella
nella
sala
del
Campidoglio*

L'8 febbraio Quirico Filopanti propone il decreto costitutivo della Repubblica, che viene approvato all'una del mattino del 9. Le acclamazioni fragorose nell'aula e nelle strade.
Il fac simile del manifesto è affisso sui muri.
Per la riproduzione del fac simile vedi allegato n° 5.

Il 5 marzo Giuseppe Mazzini reduce da Marsiglia e dalla Toscana partecipa ai lavori della Costi

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tuente romana, che nel pensiero di tutti, secondo la tesi del Montanelli propugnata sul giornale "la Costituente" che si pubblica in Toscana, vuol essere "La Costituente italiana".

Il governo di Saffi

La Repubblica francese preoccupata di un intervento austriaco nella questione romana lo precede, inviando il Gen. Oudinot a riconsegnare Roma a Pio IX. Invano, al Parlamento francese Victor Hugo si batte per la causa romana. Invano giungono all'Assemblea i telegrammi della Montagna (vedi allegato n° 6).

Il trionvirato: Mazzini, Saffi, Armellini.

La battaglia sui colli di Roma, a Villa Pamphili, Villa Corsini al Vascello.

Morte di Enrico Dandolo, Luciano Manara, Rosa Colombo Antonelli, Goffredo Mameli.

Sp. - occorreranno la spedizione dei Mille (visione dello sbarco a Marsala e della battaglia del Volturno), i plebisciti del '60 (11 e 12 marzo, Parma e Piacenza; 4 - 5 novembre: Marche e Umbria) per la costituzione del 1° Parlamento italiano inauguratosi il 18 febbraio 1861, dal quale il 17 marzo dello stesso anno viene proclamato il Regno d'Italia. Scena della proclamazione.

Sp. - Caduto il 2° Impero costituito da Napoleone III° con il colpo di Stato del 2 dicembre ai danni della sovranità popolare, in seguito alla disfatta subita a Sedan il 4 settembre 1870, Parigi acclamava la III° Repubblica.

Mentre Gambetta organizza la difesa di Parigi dal memorabile assedio, Garibaldi accorre a difendere la libertà della rinata repubblica sui Vosgi. Scena della difesa Garibaldina.

Lettera di solidarietà degli operai tedeschi agli operai francesi (vedi allegato n° 7)

Sp. - Il conflitto franco-prussiano provoca la riconquista di Roma all'Italia, avvenimento fondamentale nel processo di unificazione nazionale. L'8 febbraio 1871 l'Assemblea Nazionale francese nella sua prima riunione a Bordeaux proclama decaduta la dinastia.

Ma le organizzazioni operaie di Parigi non sono persuase della capacità del nuovo regime, di cui fanno parte elementi repubblicani ma socialmente reazionari, di attuare una reale democrazia e insorgono.

Quadri - L'insurrezione.

Il governo è costretto a ritirarsi a Versailles. Nel palazzo comunale di Parigi sventola la bandiera rossa.

Il 19 aprile viene lanciato il manifesto con cui si propone la sostituzione dello Stato unitario

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con una federazione di città libera. Si abbatte la colonna Vendôme, simbolo delle vittorie napoleoniche.

Il 21 maggio l'esercito governativo entra nella città.

Il 28 l'ultima barricata è caduta. Episodi del giornalista che inerme si lascia colpire al sommo della barricata.

La Francia prepara la sua nuova Costituzione che viene promulgata nel gennaio del 1875 e ~~che durerà fino al 1945~~.

Sp. - Nel cinquantennio che segue il progresso della questione sociale e l'ansia di ordinamenti politici più democratici provocano avvenimenti che s'inquadrano come sicuri elementi costruttivi nel processo costituente europeo. Tra i maggiori avvenimenti di questo periodo è la costituzione della Duma in Russia sotto la decisa spinta popolare.

Quadri - 22 gennaio 1905: un corteo popolare che si dirige verso la residenza d'inverno dello Zar è respinto a fucilate.

Il congresso degli Zématvo in un palazzo di Mosca: alla polizia che chiede i nomi dei presenti, si risponde: "Siamo tutta la Russia".

Il 18 agosto il governo annuncia la creazione del Parlamento.

26 gennaio 1907: l'Austria concede il suffragio universale.

20 luglio 1908: una parte dell'esercito turco insorge a Salonico. La nuova costituzione modifica la monarchia dispotica in monarchia costituzionale.

Sp. - Il conflitto, apertosi nell'agosto 1914 e conclusosi nel novembre 1918 provoca la lotta di alcuni popoli per l'instaurazione di regimi più democratici di quelli che li condussero alla guerra.

Quadri - La caduta dell'autocrazia zarista in Russia (giornate del 7-8 novembre 1917).

15 novembre 1917: Dichiarazione dei diritti dei popoli della Russia.

10 luglio 1918: approvazione della 1ª costituzione della Repubblica Socialista Sovietica Russa, le cui esperienze consentiranno la definitiva costituzione del '36 espressione del consolidamento del socialismo nell'U.R.S.S.

16 gennaio 1919: avvento della repubblica di Weimar
Costituente spagnola del 1931 e restaurazione della Repubblica democratica.

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216

Sugli orrori di Verdailles, sul disagio economico e spirituale del dopoguerra si afferma la reazione in tutta Europa. Questa reazione che in Italia fu il fascismo e che pochi paesi risparmiò, negò le libertà democratiche e per il suo carattere di affermazione di potenza e non di diritto, spinse di nuovo i popoli alla guerra.

Si riprende la scena introduttiva del film, dei soldati che raggiungono il centro del quadro da tutti gli angoli della terra. Scena immensa di distruzione. Un vasto incendio distrugge ogni cosa. Al fianco degli eserciti regolari, nelle retrovie o operano i partigiani, diretta espressione del volontarismo popolare.

La guerra provocata dal fascismo e nella quale il fascismo è stato vinto richiama i popoli alla necessità di osservare il principio della democrazia nell'elaborazione dei propri ordinamenti sociali. Da qui l'esigenza che il popolo esprima la propria volontà in una decisione costituente. E come fu europeo il fenomeno della reazione fascista, così è oggi sentita in tutta Europa questa esigenza.

Quadri - L'Assemblea Costituente francese.

Sp. - Partecipe di questa esigenza il popolo italiano vede nella Costituente la possibilità di regolare il proprio destino attraverso i propri ordinamenti sociali.

Quadri - Scena di masse popolari, (utilizzare possibilmente le manifestazioni del 14 ottobre).

LG
26 NOV 1945

MINISTRY OF THE COSTITUENTE

Ref. No. 612/A.G.

ROME, 20 November 1945

TO: THE ALLIED COMMISSION
R O M E

The Cinema service of this Ministry, General Affairs Office, shall soon produce a short documentary (450 meters) on the subject, "The Costituente through the History".

Your Commission is therefore asked to authorize the ^{obligatory showing} ~~urgent filming~~ of the said documentary adopting the same procedure followed for the propaganda documentary on the loan issued by the Bank of Italy.

Dr. Gabriele Crespi of this Cabinet will contact with your Commission to give you all details you may request on the subject.

Many thanks.

THE MINISTER
/s/ Nenni

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Civil Affairs Sect 1A
Mod. 839



Dist. n. 612 / a.g.

Ministero della Costituente

Roma, 20 novembre 1945

26 NOV 1945

Alla Commissione Alleata

R O M A

Il servizio cinematografico dell'Ufficio Aff. Gener. di questo Ministero sta per iniziare la realizzazione di un cortometraggio documentario (metri 450) sul tema "LA COSTITUENTE ATTRAVERSO LA STORIA".

Preghiamo, pertanto, codesta On.le Commissione di volersi interessare perchè venga concessa l'obbligatorietà di proiezione per il film in oggetto, analogamente a quanto fu fatto a suo tempo per il documentario di propaganda sul prestito promosso dalla Banca d'Italia.

Il Dott. Gabriele Crespi di questo Gabinetto prenderà contatto con Voi per fornirVi i più ampi schiarimenti.

Con i migliori ringraziamenti.

IL MINISTRO

Heim



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