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

ACC

10000/141/863
(3 & LAST)

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PRB PRESS DIGESTS
JUNE - AUG. 1944

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Lt. Peters s/c
Col. Spicer

PRB/R8

31 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

SEP 1944

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Press Conference of Economic Section briefly but accurately covered. Comment is that the idea was a good one and there was a noticeable air of cordial frankness. Perhaps there were too many questions to allow sufficient time for consideration of problems in detail.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article by Quinto Tosatti on need for France and Italy to work together as a vital nucleus for a new Europe.

2. Notes Attlee's talk with Bonomi and visit to Pope.

3. Very full coverage of press conference of Economic section. Attention called to healthy spirit of meeting, the "general survey" of ACC plans and the collaboration between ACC and govt. Reports given in considerable detail.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat) 1930

1. Gentlemen, the War! Francavilla writes that while criticism is healthy and sometimes useful there has been a lot of peevish complaining which is unjustified if two things are taken into consideration. First it is really not a very long time since Rome has been liberated and hardly more than two months since the government has been installed here and has had a chance to go work. Second, there really is a war on.

2. Electric distribution. Sharp article pointing out that the Allies never laid down any such rules of co-responsibility as the electric power companies are trying to apply. Nor are they responsible for making the concierge a general spy. The attempt to put the blame on them is a base action. We understand now, says the writer, that there is a tacit understanding that these rules will not be enforced. But we should like to know that the few victims of the measures have been re-instated.

3. Brief summary of Economic section conference.

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in detail.

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3. Brief summary of Economic section conference.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Oliviero Zuccarini views with doubt, if not alarm, the new labor organization which, set up from above, does not correspond to his idea of free and natural unionization.

2. Pardon, Mr. Churchill! Article reminding Churchill that the "ideals of the Risorgimento" to which he bids Italy return were Republican ideals. Garibaldi and Mazzini, the heroes of that period, were constantly opposed by Casa Savoia.

3. Another long article on electricity, making the point that, by technical measures, a better light ration could be given. Complains the power companies don't really want to improve the light situation.

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30 Aug.) The omission was due purely to lack of space. But, adds AVANTI, the people who protest so vigorously now in the cause of liberty, were oddly missing when liberty and democracy were being fought for in Spain. 2. Plea for reversal of sentence of young officer of Bari. (ITALIA LIBERA, 5, 30 Aug.)

2. Inventory under way. It was learned at Gen. O'Dwyer's press conference that the Istituto di Statistica already has plans for full economic inventory of the state. All Italians, especially the industrialists, are urged to cooperate with honesty, sincerity and dispatch.

3. Notes meeting of Anglo-American labor delegation with C.G.I.L. Presence of Captain Scicluna and Michael Grossetto also noted.

4. Useful initiative. Notes organization of Ristoranti Cooperativi Popolari. Suggests such efforts should be encouraged. The city should provide buildings, Commune and the Allies should facilitate supplies.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Italian Front. Remarks that the Italian front is relatively quiet. But no doubt it is a deceptive quiet and things are in preparation. In this connection Churchill's allusion to the use of "large Italian forces" is to be cheered. For one thing it is felt that their entry while it would not change the strategical picture, might help to safeguard the national patrimony. After all they know their own country. It should be remembered that it was the French partisans who protected the bridges in Paris from suffering the fate of the Florentine bridges. And the writer concludes with an expression of his anxiety over the fate of Northern Italy; if it is to suffer as the rest of the country has the destruction will be appalling and Italy will need much help from other nations in reconstruction.

2. Notes investigation being made to find out what happened to the film made at the Fosse Ardeatine on the 24th. Col. Pollock has ordered an investigation; it is hoped action will be speedy.

3. Waiting for pasta. The column on food matters observes that the food ration as announced for September is very comforting. But where is the pasta, promised for the 28th not only by an official communique but also viva voce by Col. Poletti ?

4. Brief coverage of Economic section conference. Only Gen. O'Dwyer quoted... Remark is made, a propos of black market, that the question is not whether one detests the black market but whether by suppressing it the food situation is improved or worsened.

GENERAL: Afternoon papers note Mr. Attlee's various visits and meeting of British and American labor representatives in British Embassy.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Under heading ODDS ENDS. 1. AVANTI notes that various journals of Rome have suspected some anti-democratic censorship in omission of some of Churchill's phrases. (See ITALIA NUOVA etc, 30 Aug.) The omission was due purely to lack of space. But, adds AVANTI, the people who protest so vigorously now in the cause of liberty, were oddly missing when liberty and democracy were being fought for in Spain. 2. Plea for reversal of sentence of young officer of Bari. (ITALIA LIBERA, 5, 30 Aug.)

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Italy in the world of tomorrow. Notes Churchill's phrase in which he speaks of the "gift of liberty" which will certainly be bestowed on Italy and reacalls the other phrase about "Italy" taking its place again among the great powers of Europe". Putting these two together it is clear that Italy will be allowed her independence and a position of prominence in the new world. But such a position has its duties. Especially if the world is to be formed of sovereign states, equal in the juridical and moral sense, and not another strained equilibrium of hostile blocs. Italy will have to work hard to fulfill her task of a catalyzing agent between Eastern and Western Europe for she will be a sort of "frontier state". Hence it is important that the country be united; at the moment, Salvaggi feels, the C.L.N. is a pretentious oligarchy working in the direction of disunity.

2. Notes the new directive on epuration, giving the High Commissioner special emergency powers. "Wetold you so", says the writer; this is another example of the extra-legal pretensions of the C.L.N.

3. Eulogy of Pecia de Gossato. (See RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, 6, 30 Aug. 1944) The writer "a sailor" notes that "the climate of today is not one for heroes to live in."

4. Article in approval of cooperatives.

5. Rotten eggs sold yesterday at market in Piazza Vittorio. 18 lire each.

6. Another cry: Where's the pasta ?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The decay of Europe. Europe has been beaten and this is the hour of triumph for the non-European and the quasi-European. This has come about because Europeans, creators of the highest spiritual and moral civilization of the ages were unable to protect this civilization; their own division and hostilities destroyed it. The "extra-European" presents himself to us with a low grade of moral maturity, and in our soul, humiliated though it be, we still have the pride of feeling we are potential leaders of the world in justice, goodness and beauty. Once the causes of discord have been removed, once a new harmony has been established between moral forces and vital forces the European spirit will be able to recapture again its lost prestige. If this does not take place the "dark abyss of decadence" will open before us.

1929

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Italy will have to work hard to maintain her rank as a unifying agent between Eastern and Western Europe for she will be a sort of "frontier state". Hence it is important that the country be united; at the moment, Salvaggi feels, the C.L.N. is a pretentious oligarchy working in the direction of disunity.

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1929

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. G. Granata writes on the privilege of culture. The task and the opportunity of Italian culture are alike great these days. On this level the meeting of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat could be useful for the life of the parties and might well serve to initiate a new civilization which would satisfy the socialistic demands of a workers society and at the same time safeguard the rights of the individual.

2. Under "Roman Scandals". 1. There is a porter, Viale

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Eritrea no. 2, who does a good business in selling 50-centesimi pieces (necessary for phone calls) at 7 lire each. Perhaps he is merely cooperating with the phone company to keep calls at a minimum. 2. An invalid, obliged to have his case verified in order to get supplementary rations, had to stand in line five times in order even to make an appointment for examination. 3. There was some complaint when workers employed by Allies were given a card with special ration privileges. In one sense, says the writer, the complaint was justified but in practice it is not because as it happens the workers don't get the supplementary ration anyway.

EPOCA (Independent) Niente di particolare.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Box first page upper right clamoring for epuration of the army.

2. Article protesting that Occhietto, private secretary of Caruso, has been protected in a concentration camp instead of facing trial like his chief.

3. Let's get on with it. Vigorous article by Spano on slowness of epuration. If ordinary measures don't suffice let us use emergency measures, he says.

4. Fascist journalists, according to an article entitled "Spazzole" (freely: "New brooms"), are gleeful over the rumored nominations to the press epurating committee. They believe it will consist of Bergamini, Vinciguerra and Tosatti. Their rejoicing is out of order; it is unlikely that Bergamini, for example, would feel at his ease on an epuration committee.

5. Article by Gullo defending grain laws. The "piccolo proprietario" cannot be the object of special defense, save at the cost of other groups, no less deserving.

GENERAL: Bonomi receives Attlee. Meeting of Anglo-American labor representatives with CGIL. Gronchi talks with British Labor People. Pope to speak to-morrow; all Rome to have electricity at 1900 hrs to be able to listen to radio. City of Naples awarded decoration for valor by Lieutenant General.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BR. JH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Gutteridge S/C
Col Spicer

PRB/R 10

30 Agosto 1944

30 AUG 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Apart from the operations in Southern France the chief interest of correspondents has been in Mr. Churchill's message to the Italian people on his departure.

BRIA (AP): In regard to Mr. Churchill's remarks that he had directed British representatives on international bodies to do their utmost to correct physical hardships brought to the Italian people by war, it is interpreted in informed quarters to mean that he supports the Italian application for UNRRA aid, and that a Commission has been studying the Italian situation and will make a report to the Montreal Conference in September. His remark that the Nation cannot be absolved from the faults and guilt of a regime was apparently meant to emphasize that while Italy will not be treated the same as Germany she naturally cannot expect to sit at the peace table as an ally.

HILL ("New York Herald Tribune"): The only demand which the Italians have been making which Churchill indicated would be met by the Allies is their request to be allowed a fuller participation in the war effort. "I rejoice that large new Italian forces will soon join the Allied Armies."
In one blunt passage of an otherwise extremely friendly message he told Italians they could not entirely escape the responsibility for the crimes of Fascism.

1928

LUMBY ("Times") : Remarks that it is noticeable that 'Avanti" and "Unità" have omitted the Prime Minister's reference to the quest of unscrupulous parties after power.

Ralph Howard (N.B.C.)....."Lively interest has been aroused by the Prime Minister's statement that large new Italian forces will soon be fighting with the Allies and by his formal assurance

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Ralph Howard (N.B.C.)....."Lively interest has been aroused by the Prime Minister's statement that large new Italian forces will soon be fighting with the Allies and by his formal assurance that British representatives will do their utmost to help Italy out of her present economic difficulties. Press reports are also quick to point out Britain's traditional policy of support for the more conservative elements of Italy."

MOORAD (CBS) ....."Press reactions to Mr. Churchill's activities vary widely from the warm effulgence of the Vatican "Osservatore Romano" to sharp criticism from the Socialist-Communist groups and the anti-Monarchist "Voce Repubblicana" which says that Churchill's lunch with old Marshal Badoglio is a slap in the face to Italian patriots." .....

MACCORMICK ("N.Y. Times") : Some Ministers fear that Mr. Churchill's conspicuous gesture to Badoglio points to the possibility of a return of the Marshal if the situation gets out of hand. In any case Cabinet members are aware that it

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will be a long time before Italian policy is made by Italy. This is peculiarly true of the financial situation. The correspondent gives the figure of paper money issued by the Allies at 30,000,000,000 Lire. Nobody, she says, either in ACC or the Italian treasury, has any idea how many more of these 100 lire to the dollar notes, will be circulated. Prices are soaring: an Italian lower middle class family with an income of 1500/3000 lire might just as well be unemployed as try to exist on its earnings. It was not a very bright idea to print the 4 freedoms on the back of these occupation notes. They should include a fifth freedom "freedom to starve" said one embittered functionary.

Recuperation depends mostly, however, on Allied policy. Americans here are asking what kind of Italy we desire to see develop. The British take the larger part in ACC policy making but seem undecided up to now whether their interests are best served by a weak dependent or a strengthened friend. Churchill's statement is a turning point because it indicates he has chosen the latter alternative.

LUMBY ("Times") : Reports the arrival in Italy of Mr. Attlee and his lunch with Pietro Nenni and Gronchi, leaders of the Socialist Party, at the British Embassy.
SPRIGGE (Reuter) : also reports this.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times"): Writing of the Communist demonstration in front of the French Embassy, to celebrate the fall of Paris, says it is clear that anti-monarchical sentiments are now becoming so strong that unless Togliatti can hold his followers in check it will run away with him and force the Communist party into a Republican policy. - which is expected in the long run anyhow. Those who recall the Spanish Republican demonstrations before 1931 find much to remind them of Spain in present day Italy.

LUMBY ("Times") reports that two contemporary portraits of Martin Luther and his wife have apparently disappeared from the Uffizi Galleries at Florence. Professor Giovanni POGGI, art superintendent, says they were withheld by a German Colonel of the Hermann Goering Division from the

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BRIA (AP): Cables his Association on the press conference held by Brig General O'Dwyer of the Economic Sub-Commission and stresses the remarks made about the building of houses just outside the devastated area of Cassino. The old ruins are to be left; there will be no modern plumbing in the 125 houses to be built. He also mentioned that only about one third of the Pontine Marshes is flooded. The food expert, he remarks, said that the poor people in Rome are suffering no doubt, but supplies will improve greatly after September 1st.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Reports an anti-Monarchist demonstration

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when Signor Mario Berlinguer, Assistant Commissioner for the punishment of Fascists, made a speech. The demonstrators demanded that the Generals who failed to resist the Germans in September, 1943, be also brought to justice. The meeting degenerated into a riot until one of the crowd jumped on the stage and delivered a tirade against the King. The demonstration was obviously planned, and the demonstrators had brought literature for distribution.

1927

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Intour s/e
Col. Spicer

PRB/R8

29 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Gronchi's Speech. Presence of notables, including Antonini. Gronchi stated need of parties clarifying their position at this time and all playing their part without too much attention to proselitism. The C.D. party feels the problem is to set political problems on moral basis. He realized the C.D. party was only one element among political currents of Catholics. Stressed need of democratization and getting away from totalitarianism. "We do no wish to suppress private property if private property can be made aware that it has a social function. But for the future the prim cy must go to labor."

2. Statements of American Labor representatives. Antonini stated he was over here to find out condition of Italian labor and prospects of free unions. Promised to offer such democratic movement "every support." In America labor and especially Italian American Labor will do all it can to create sympathy for free and democratic Italian workers. Baldanzi spoke on same lines; said CIO would make it clear to White House how much future of democracy in Italy depends on American aid.

3. Announcement of Commissione Superiore, to include Zaniboni and Vatican Committees, to coordinate work of taking care of refugees. Announcement of two "repatriation trips" Wednesday and Friday.

4. Review of Art Show in Palazzo Venezia. Words of praise for Fine Arts S/C, Col. Poletti and Doria Pamphili. Critic finds the setting not too good for the pictures.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Gronchi's speech given full coverage and serves as

1926

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Gronchi's speech given full coverage and serves as inspiration for editorial by Giordani on the value of morality in politics. 1926

2. Letter from a pharmacist explaining difficulties. (There have been protests that the pharmacists never have anything in stock.) Difficulties of supply, great extra burden in Rome because of increased population, home goods hard to make up because of lack of electric power, transport and what not, and unwillingness of customers to accept perfectly good substitutes.

3. Article on need of lights for bicycles and trucks now that night is coming on earlier.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Our place. Another article on history and purpose of party. Going back to the Risorgimento the writer says the party has a traditional position; it is anti-conservative without being revolutionary. Liberty is the core of its creed.

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2. Remaking Italy. Fonteviva, after some appreciation of the vision of Turati, attacks the general problem of what must be done. Planning is necessary and planning in cooperation with the United Nations. At this stage everything depends on their sympathy as was clearly indicated, to give an example along one line, by Soleri in his discussion of currency situation.

3. Another article on the Italian Red Cross and its need of thorough epuration. Many details are cited to show that it has not been purified. Names are called: it is said that one Lt. Cecinelli is working with the Allies at Cinecittà although he was specifically mentioned as a promoter of the neo-fascist "Green Shirt" movement by Radio Bari. Another, one Lt. Santoboni, also employed at Cinecittà, was once a "moschettiere del Duce."

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Responsibility of the Parties. G. Conti deplores the fusion of Liberals and Demo-Liberals. These forces symbolize the negative current, the obstacle to Italy's progress. Todays fusion represents the persistence of a regrettable political mentality. True liberals cannot be happy about forging this link with the errors of the past. If the Liberal party were indeed the Liberal party as conceived by Croce, that is a party of moderation and equilibrium in its views and probity and consistency in action the fusion would not have taken place. For the demo-liberal is a politician without a program, concerned only with the conquest of his place in the sun.

2. Food problem in Rome must be solved by cooperatives or by free commerce or perhaps in some other way but certainly the various food agencies and the SEPRAL, as they are now, must go.

3. Answers article of RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE on violence done to Italian flag and makes the point that if the institutional question is sub judice the proper thing would be to remove cross of Savoy and go back to the simple tricolor of '48 and '49 when it symbolized the resistance of the people of Rome, Venice and Milan. If the Savoy cross is flaunted before the people at this time their reaction is to be expected.

4. One Virgilio Nasi writes in pain and resentment over statement made at R/Cs meeting about Sicily. Thinks the concept: "Sicily has not given what was expected to Granai del Popolo, ergo Sicilians are not ready for democracy" is quite illogical. Points out difficulties of harvest this year. And concludes by saying Sicily should have regional autonomy.

MORNING PAPERS

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1. The Responsibility of the Parties. G. Conti deplores the fusion of Liberals and Demo-Liberals. These forces symbolize the negative current, the obstacle to Italy's progress. Todays fusion represents the persistence of a regrettable political mentality. True liberals cannot be happy about forging this link with the errors of the past. If the Liberal party were indeed the Liberal party as conceived by Croce, that is a party of moderation and equilibrium in its views and probity and consistency in action the fusion would not have taken place. For the demo-liberal is a politician without a program, concerned only with the conquest of his place in the sun.

2. Food problem in Rome must be solved by cooperatives or by free commerce or perhaps in some other way but certainly the various food agencies and the SEPRAL, as they are now, must go.

3. Answers article of RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE on violence done to Italian flag and makes the point that if the institutional question is sub judice the proper thing would be to remove cross of Savoy and go back to the simple tricolor of '48 and '49 when it symbolized the resistance of the people of Rome, Venice and Milan. If the Savoy cross is flaunted before the people at this time their reaction is to be expected.

4. One Virgilio Nasi writes in pain and resentment over statement made at R/Cs meeting about Sicily. Thinks the concept: "Sicily has not given what was expected to Granai del Popolo, ergo Sicilians are not ready for democracy" is quite illogical. Points out difficulties of harvest this year. And concludes by saying Sicily should have regional autonomy.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Need of action. Nenni writes in criticism of Italia Nuova's indignation at the behavior of crowd in Piazza Farnese. Admits that there was some lack of discipline but says to "demand repressive measures for a few catcalls, after twenty years of oppression, is an intolerable provocation."

2. Notes meeting of Attlee, Hall, Gronchi and Nenni.

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3. Provisioning of Rome. Objective, pol article on developments in food supply since Sept. 43. Feels the best thing to do now is to create one all powerful body to coordinate rules and take charge of supply problem. The Azienda Servizi Annonari, having been purged of Fascist personnel, is suitable for this task.

4. Unjustified exclusion. Protests that students of the "scuole medie" who took the "licenza" in June and Oct. 43 have been allowed to enroll in University with retroactive privilege; this has been denied those who took the licenza only in July because they chose to avoid enrolling among Nazi-Fascists. This seems to penalize patriotism.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. State Democracy. Article on point of view of Action Party. Writer says this is a time when the State really does not exist. In the North there is no state, only German occupation; in the South "we witness first the monarchical effort to reconstruct a neo-Fascist state, then the desire of the parties of the C.L.N. to build a democratic state. This then is a period... between the collapse of the Fascist state and the reconstruction of a democratic state. What we have now is a kind of de facto state which has yet to become a de jure state. The Allied authorities, on the basis of war necessity which is beyond dispute, have denied this state all aspects of sovereignty, without which one can hardly call it a state at all." In this crisis the Action Party feels deeply conscious of the necessity of rebuilding the state and since the monarchy has too many bonds with reaction and the residues of Fascism, the Action Party is for the Republic and defines itself as a Party of the left. It is in favor of autonomy "in every sector of national life."

2. Biting article on Lucifero, ex-prefect of Bari, now Minister of the Royal Household. Claims at Bari he "did his best to epurate the C.L.N.... and succeeded in inserting here and there some worthy demo-fascist elements."

3. Comment on gas; many in Zone I did not get any gas because the Company had not made the necessary technical preparations.

4. We want salt. In spite of promises, distribution of salt to citizens "has been indadequate to the need."

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic) not on sale this morning.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1925

1. Full coverage of Gronchi's speech (see OSSERVATORE ROMANO) and editorial on it by Gonella.

2. The double track. Doubt expressed of sincerity of sincerity of communists' desire to cooperate. Anti-Catholic violence on their part alleged to have occurred in Taranto. POPOLO asks that if, as is quite possible, such violence is the result of undisciplined hot-heads, Communist Party openly disavow it.

3. Comments on Nenni's article: Things that are not going well. Emphasizes that Nenni's party is represented in government and wonders how long a party can continue to play both sides of the fence.

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4. "The heart of Italy." Article on Palazzo Venezia; how it represented the hated Habsburgs and then the equally sinister "peudo-Renaissance tyrant"; now, thanks to the Allies art show, something of this unhappy air of menace has gone from it.

5. On turning on gas a release is issued, prepared, it seems, by gas company, calling attention to technical difficulties after long disuse. Patience is asked and consumers are recommended to call in private plumbers if there is any difficulty with the pipes.

6. Notes half hour audience accorded by Pope to Antonini and Baldanzi.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A young party. M. Pannunzio declares that the Liberal Party is not a conservative party but a "progressive" one and that it represents the middle classes of the nation. It is a new liberal party of young men and it will be what these young men make it. If the ideas which at present animate the Italian Liberal Party prevail the Italian political struggle can be carried on in a liberal and democratic framework; if not the way will be open to anarchy, prolonged foreign domination, and the dictatorship either of the bourgeoisie or the workers.

2. Ministries. A cry of alarm occasioned by the alleged present state of affairs in which the Ministries do not function, epuration is slow and the citizens are losing faith.

3. Gas release (see POPOLO, 5, supra) followed by some rather sharp words to the Gas company which, although it was aware of what was coming, was not prepared for its job and now has to recommend the use of private workmen - who, as a matter of fact, can't be found.

4. Attention called to need of preparing shelter for some 10,000 citizens. Scialoia, assessore ai lavori pubblici, has stated that steps are being taken; new houses are being built, damaged ones repaired and "other means" are being tried.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Inedible bread. More brand sampled in office. Found to be unpleasant to the taste and harmful to the health.

2. Supplies of evaporated milk. Suggests, considering the scarcity of milk the Centrale del Latte (Milk Control Board) should also take charge of evaporated and powdered milk.

3. Good article, though in very small print, on Art Show at Palazzo Venezia. Work of Col. Poletti, Maj. "E. Wal", and

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Curiosity. Asks a number of questions about Livio Malfettani. The most puzzling is how a man with his record has managed to get on the good side of the Allies. Now he has been "suspended" but what does that mean? Is he going to get off?

2. On the Commissariato alloggi it is observed that the activities of this body have so far been "passive". The matter

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of shelter is urgent and the Housing Commission should not simply sit and register the vacant apartments but should proceed vigorously with the task of searching for them. The Commission is equipped to do this if it but will.

3. Notes Roman RR workers "reconfirm their membership" in C.G.I.L. and Camera del Lavoro.

4. Immediate investigation sought on what happened to the PWB film of the ceremony at the Fosse Ardeatine. Quoting film man as saying the demonstration against the cross of Savoy was spontaneous and not instigated, UNITA calls destruction of film an act of "Fascist banditry."

GENERAL: All morning papers carry Churchill's farewell remarks, most giving prominence to allusion to " larger Italian forces" soon working with Allies. No editorial comment. Meeting of ministers without portfolio on subject of Italian POWs, Naples CGL merging with CGIL, visit of British Trades Unionists also noted. Various political speeches of week-end, Saragat, Gronchi, Spano etc. noted.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Letter s/c
Col Spicer

PRB/ R 10

28 August 1944

8 AUG 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

Correspondents are still mainly concerned with the operations in Southern France. The French Riviera appears to have been well mined by the Germans, but not a great deal of damage has been done and the inhabitants have shown keen joy at liberation. Many women collaborators have been rounded up, according to one correspondent.

MOORAD (CBS) sums it up by saying: "Up to now Mediterranean observers had only three wars and four political revolutions to watch..... but from now on anything can happen..... and keeping up with the news.....from all these nations in chaos will be a superhuman job."

MICHAEL REYNOLDS (BBC): In a broadcast two days ago quoted Major General Browning's remarks at the Regional Commissioners' meeting in which the head of the Army Sub-Commission gave praise to the work of Italian troops.

The correspondent has made a second broadcast devoted entirely to the work of the Italian troops both in the front line and in rear areas at docks and depots. "Their services call for praise not only from the Allied Armies but also from the Italian people" he said.

ROPER (UP): General Mark Clark on the conclusion of a front line tour along the Arno, and after presenting awards to officers and men, replied to the Italian Finance Minister's suggestion that the Army should withhold part of the pay of American troops in Italy to prevent too free spending to the disadvantage of Italian currency. He said that only 17 % of soldiers pay remained in Italy.

ROSPIGLICU (INS): "A reduction of three billion 171 million Lire in the circulation of Italian bank notes is the proud record for the past 20 days of Italian Finance Minister Scleri, who discloses that not a single bank of Italy note has been issued since June 4th."

The article goes on to say that there is little for Italians to buy these days and so they are putting their money into the banks. The banks buy Treasury Bonds (Short term) with these deposits and the bank notes are then destroyed. It is the most efficient [illegible] according to the correspondent, of preserving the volume

1923

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1923

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equilibitiumor a cesspool of economic trouble. If the Italian Government be empowered to make use of it for purchases bought to recuperate goods consumed by Allied soldiers in Italy, there can be no doubt that Italian economy will be saved.

BUCKLEY ("euter)
BEWSTER ("Daily Herald")
MOORAD (CBS)

Report the incidents outside the French Embassy. Quick action on the part of Lieut. Col. Pollock, AMG police chief in Rome, saved the situation when a crowd of 5,000 tried to rush an Italian police station. It was an all-party demonstration to celebrate the fall of Paris, and took place in Rome's Piazza Farnese. The crowd roared its protest against a flag of the House of Savoy and tried to rush the police station. One demonstrator forced his way in and replaced the flag with one bearing the hammer and sickle. A young policeman dashed out and tore down the red flag and hurled it at the crowd. The crowd rushed the building but Lieut. Col. Pollock and Major John Coxhead, both ex-London police officers, stood completely unarmed in the doorway and kept the seething crowd back. Pollock at once allowed the flag without the Monarchist cross, the French tri-colour and the Red Flag, to be hung out, thus saving the situation. The two Britons prevented the mob from trying to lynch the young policeman, who undoubtedly together with his comrades, would have opened fire.

MOORAD (CBS) : In his account of the incident says that he was accompanied by a veteran French newspaperman and the latter told him that Italy is looking towards France. "Ican feel it everywhere these last two weeks. A lot of people understimate us. France has become the intellectual and political test tube of the world."

E. PACKARD (UP) : Through one of its official mouthpieces the Vatican today, for at least the sixth time, expressed grave doubts of the validity of Allied claims that the Germans used the Monte Cassino monastery for military purposes. The "Osservatore Romano" commenting on a report that Lisieux, in Southern France, had been transformed by the Germans into "a second Monte Cassino" recalled again with pain that no proof had ever been given that Cassino had been used by the Germans.

BRIA (AP) : Has interviewed

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BRIA (AP) : Has interviewed George Baldanzi and Luigi Antonini, two American labour delegates who have now arrived in Italy. Baldanzi expressed the hope that the Red Army would reach Berlin before the other Allies, as otherwise there would be another hotel room full ofpeople like these he saw in the Grand Hotel. He saw the prosperous looking Italians around him as Fascist survivors of a purge which the Allies, in complete disregard of the ideological aspects of the war, had failed to carry out. This inaction will lead to a blood bath as soon as the Allies leave Italy.

Antonini expressed himself strongly on Britain's policy. It was Britain's policy to make Italy a "colony" and he appealed to the United States to take greater interest in Italian economic and political affairs. Control of Italy is so top heavy British it isn't even funny, and if the United States leaves Italy to Britain and Russia then American troops will have fought here in

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vain. He was distrustful of Togliatti and of Communist declarations regarding democracy in Italy, and a strong Socialist party was the only way to counter balance the Communists. +

Baldanzi - a younger man - said he was not here to tell Italian labour what to do, but to give advice if desired. Financial assistance would also be needed. He wished to meet Togliatti. Harmony among the workers was the only way to frustrate Fascism.

He had learned that "socialisation of entire economic life Northern Italy was already an accomplished fact" and wondered what the Allies were going to do about it when they got there.

The correspondent adds that a delegation of British labour leaders was expected to arrive soon for a similar survey.

+ See trend of copy dated Aug. 26 page 3

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Dir.
Capt
W.
Lt.
H.

PRB/R8

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Sutro S/C
Col. Green

27 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Has words of grief for the report that Lisieux is to become another Montecassino. Remarks again that there has not yet been adduced any real evidence to justify regarding the latter as a war objective.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Our prisoners in Russia. Families interested in this problem number 100,000; this shows the urgency of having official news of prisoners. All we ask is that the list of prisoners be furnished to our government. We could hardly ask less. We have faith in the generosity of the Russian people and in the sense of fairness of their government, concludes A. Lucente.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Notes praise of Corpo di Liberazione in Allied Command Order of the Day.

2. Column From Day to Day records protest of secretary of the "party of contadini" that they are not allowed to have a paper. Article points out that there are said to be some 16 parties of "opposition". Crocodile sympathy expressed for their inability to get paper. It is suggested that there are other ways of expressing themselves; they might for example hold meetings and post list of names of members so people would know who really belongs.

3. Letter from a railroad worker on injustice of epuration laws to people who were obliged to take a collective oath in 1944. The oath was purely formal, says the writer, and indeed Radio Bari encouraged them to believe that no weight would be attached to it. Letter concludes by bitter comment that those in the South are lucky since by pure fortunes of war they never had this oath forced on them. Comment is sympathetic to the letter and points out that by going on this way it would be possible

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1934

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article on "profound humiliation of Italian people" who feel their true colors have been misrepresented by the "men of the armistice". The monarchy handicapped them before, the Lieutenant General Handicaps them now. Some harsh words for Badoglio, who "was invited to lunch". How can he fail to feel shame when the Duce reminds him, accurately enough, of his protestations of loyalty. Etc.

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2. Another article by F.G. on Reconstruction Program. Stresses need of electric power and RRs. Foreign help will be needed and private initiative must be enlisted. Stresses that Italy is a part of Europe, "it cannot be amputated". Adds that the Allies must not judge normal Italy by the harassed and devastated land that war has made of it. Shows how Italy is a necessary part of economic life of continent and of the world. On emigration hints that the solution is in finding land but promises fuller discussion of problem.

3. Epuration of financial bureaucracy. Not enough done yet to please Lucio Speranza who makes some concrete suggestions; stream line the numerous offices, make a "totalitarian" transfer of personnel, abolish the "three hour working day" and finally decentralize the various big companies and send their directorates back to seat of the actual operations.

4. On political price of bread, G. Muzzo suggests it could be done away with by increasing the ration. Because even if the workers had to pay more for bread they would be spared the high cost of supplementary foods which they now have to pay.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Things that arent going well. Nenni exhorts the Italians not to complain of this just penitential period through which they are passing. Indeed those who do most complaining are members of the ex-fascist clique of plutocrats and profiteers. We too complain, he says, but we complain of things that are not going well and could be better. A real "gangster" organization is impeding epuration in the higher grades of administration and in the service departments. Various branches of the government lack a spirit of initiative. The government must abandon the criterion of special qualifications in the choice of officials and directors; a prefect or an ambassador may have what is needed at this time without being a "career" man. How is it that the inventory of our patrimony, the destruction suffered, the condition of the unemployed, the currency situation has not yet been made? Food problems, that of Rome for example, are attacked by improvised methods, varying every 24 hours when what is really needed is communal organization of shops and restaurants. Under the socialist administrations of Milano and Bologna such a system yielded excellent results in the last war. A five year reconstruction plan should be drawn up by a Supreme Council representing all interests. Another urgent matter is to do away with appointments from above and replace them

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2. Visit of Saragat to Rieti in order to commemorate 600 dead in the struggle against the Fascists will give him a chance also to look into the strange political situation in that provinces. Reactionary elements are raising their heads and it would seem that the patriots are being persecuted.

3. Notes with approval suggestion to form Matteotti brigade, made by "comrade Parfini" to a member of the Allied Command.

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4. Salutes presence of Atlee in Italy.

5. Emergency indemnity to state employees is to be proposed to next Council of Ministers. Opinion is expressed that ammount of indemnity should be same for all - or else higher for those who are lower in grade and hence getting less pay.

6. Suggestion is made to wipe out all bureaucratic organizations from the SEPRAL to the Magazzini Generali. Replace them by one commission of honest technicians and the food situation in Rome will improve.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Towards a better future. Although there has been no official information on the results of the Bonomi-Churchill talks it is to be hoped that the policy of mistrust and the "iron control" of Italy will come to an end. Giving greater liberty of action to the govt and conceding to Italy all aids necessary to heal the wounds of the country - such are the only ways of preventing distrust in everything and everybody from taking hold of Italy.

2. Italians in Egypt. Comment on their sorry state. The Italia Libera movement has managed to get 1500 interness enrolled in Labour Corps but aside from that no concession has been made by British authorities. Even the present democratic govt of Italy, aside from radio messages, has done nothing to ameliorate the situation of so many unhappy compatriots.

3. Practical system. Large notices have been put on windows of certain shops, forbidding Allied soldiers to buy because of high prices. A good idea, comments the writer, when will the govt put up similar signs for the protection of the citizens?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Time for action. The demonstrations against the National Flag which are alleged to have taken place at the time of celebration of liberation of Paris are strongly criticized. I.N. calls attention to the opinion expressed in Il Popolo on the same subject. The agitators went as far as to violate the right of domicile. The government is asked if it intends to tolerate such "neo-squadristic" behavior. The flag is still the national flag and rights of individuals must be respected. If the government is unwilling or unable to take action on these basic matters, it should go.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Towards a better future. Although there has been no official information on the results of the Bonomi-Churchill talks it is to be hoped that the policy of mistrust and the "iron control" of Italy will come to an end. Giving greater liberty of action to the govt and conceding to Italy all aids necessary to heal the wounds of the country - such are the only ways of preventing distrust in everything and everybody from taking hold of Italy.

2. Italians in Egypt. Comment on their sorry state. The Italia Libera movement has managed to get 1500 interness enrolled in Labour Corps but aside from that no concession has been made by British authorities. Even the present democratic govt of Italy, aside from radio messages, has done nothing to ameliorate the situation of so many unhappy compatriots.

3. Practical system. Large notices have been put on windows of certain shops, forbidding Allied soldiers to buy because of high prices. A good idea, comments the writer, when will the govt put up similar signs for the protection of the citizens?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Time for action. The demonstrations against the National Flag which are alleged to have taken place at the time of celebration of liberation of Paris are strongly criticized. I.N. calls attention to the opinion expressed in Il Popolo on the same subject. The agitators went as far as to violate the right of domicile. The government is asked if it intends to tolerate such "neo-squadristic" behavior. The flag is still the national flag and rights of individuals must be respected. If the government is unwilling or unable to take action on these basic matters, it should go.

2. Emigration. Notes appointment of Caruso as indicating a more generous attitude on the part of the US than prevailed after last War. But though emigration will be necessary for Italy the suggestion is also made that a better solution would be encouraging Italian industrialism. Machines and equipment brought in to Italy to take advantage of the Labor supply and produce goods to be sold abroad. (Mario Tedeschi)

3. Sinister influence. The mad claims of Rumania at the time of its domination by Germany are cited as example of the absurdities created by the spirit of nationalism.

4. Problem of war veterans. Giuseppe Mazzini writes that it will be more difficult than ever. He lists the various bodies formed to take care of the veterans and finds them inadequate. Proposes no solution but insists the matter is pressing.

1920

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5. Another article on revolting bread sampled in office. Many bakers are giving flour instead of bread because they are without fuel for baking. Many others are turning out inedible bread.

6. Gas in Zone I beginning to-morrow. Heavy print, prominent display of notice.

7. On the camioncini. Notes that proposal has been made to organize the services. Pleads that they be let alone - they represent the only un-controlled initiative in the city and they are about the only thing that works.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat) Niente di speciale.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. M. Ferrara is sure that good will come of meeting of Churchill and Bonomi. He speaks of the honesty and rectitude of Bonomi and asserts that all Italians must be grateful to him for the thank less task he has take on himself out of desire to serve his country.

2. Interview with Ministro della Marina. Three thousand missions carried out with the Allies. Never asked to lower the Italian flag. 600 Anglo-American ships repaired by us.

3. Words of disapproval for the demonstrations against the flag at the Fosse Ardeatine. Violence breeds violence, says the writer, and, until the people have decided otherwise the banner of Italy will bear the cross of Savoy and is to be respected.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article on bicycle market in Piazza Pellegrino. Hints that stolen bicycles end up there.

2. Notice of real Hollywood style "racket" beginning operations in Trastevere.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. I Granai del Console. Velio Spano speaks of the Console della Milizia, Pesini Albino who has been indicted by the Commissione Aziendale for failure to turn in his grain to the Granai del Popolo. He managed to have 3 out of 4 members dismissed from the Commission for these three were employed by his own azienda. This is a small matter but goes to show that the anti-fascist workers are in the vanguard in the democratic battle for national solidarity, while the profiteers and the "gerarchi" are an obstacle to the consolidation of Italian economy. This is why epuration should

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2. The defense of Caruso. Comments that all kinds of technicalities and tricks are being produced to defend Caruso but they will not avail. He will be condemned and shot.

3. Salute to the representatives of American Labor.

GENERAL: Announcement of gas distribution and rules for permits for circulation appear in all papers.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R 10 August 26, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Correspondents are still closely concerned with the operations in Southern France, although the visit of Mr. Churchill to Rome occupied some of their attention. But as the Prime Minister told correspondents that his talk was "off the record" accounts were brief, and surmise as to the purport of his meeting with the Italian Ministers engaged their attention.

MOORAD (CBS)

....."Mr Churchill held a very much off-the-record press conference in Rome on Wednesday. About the only thing we are allowed to say is that he wore a black suit and a Polkadot bow tie. He polished off two cigars in the 40 minutes talk and when Jimmy Kilgallen (INS) asked him how many he smoked per day, he said, "That depends on their length !"

CHINIGO (INS) remarks that the Prime Minister said very little and was very adroit in parrying the questions put to him.

LUMBY (Times): Mr. Churchill's visit has given Italians a feeling that their efforts are being recongnised. When the Prime Minister came to Italy the depth of the political talks had not been foreseen, and it is obvious that he must consult with his Cabinet colleagues before anything concrete can be decided.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph") ..... Despite the informality of his talks it is thought that he gave Ministers grounds for hoping that some of Italy's oft repeated requests to the Allies may soon be favourably received. He is believed to have indicated that the British Govt. is ready to concur in granting of Lease-Lend to Italy provided the United States agrees. In any case it is probable that the terms of UNRRA's constitution will be modified to permit of aid being extended to the civil population of Italy whose need Churchill has fully recognised during his stay. It is calculated the country must import one million tons of wheat this winter if the people are to be adequately fed and it may be [illegible] will be met. A rumour is

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1919

CHINIGO (INS)

The Pope is to broadcast to the world on September 1st on the anniversary of the German invasion of Poland. It is authoratatively stated that he will make an appeal for a strong sovereign, Catholic Polish State.

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E. PACKARD (UP) says that although the tenor of the Pope's broadcast is secret, it is expected that he will continue his appeal to the victors not to allow feelings of revenge to dominate the peace.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

An expropriation order under the purge law has been made against a number of Fascist profiteers including Giovanni Armenise. Armenise is understood to hold a controlling interest in the "Giornale d'Italia" as well as the "Tribuna".

The re-appearance of "Giornale d'Italia" and the "Messaggero" was expected about a month ago. Both newspapers, however, rejected the proposal of their publication on new lines under the supervision of a Commissioner appointed by the State. In the case of the "Giornale d'Italia" opposition came from ex-Senatore Bergamini, a former anti-fascist editor. The staff supported him. The opposition regarding the "Messaggero" came from the Perrone family who thought that the acceptance of a Commissioner would imply that they had Fascist leanings, a thing they strongly deny. All this has stimulated speculation as to whether the traditional North Italian papers like "Corriere della Sera" will survive after liberation.

The expropriation order increases the uncertainty as to whether the "Giornale d'Italia" will survive, but in the case of the "Messaggero" it is thought that the Perrone family will endeavour to tide over the present impasse. They have retained all the staff and are even paying a cost of living bonus. This latter gesture has gained them popularity with the working classes in spite of the political attacks on them.

E. PACKARD (UP) quotes at some length the press interview given by Soleri on Italy's rehabilitation. He stated that Italy should be given financial assistance and allowed to take a greater part in the war. This would be of advantage to world exchanges and economic stability. Soleri made a strong appeal for the supply of Italy's minimum reconstruction requirements.

If the Allies limited the issue of paper currency and paid their troops only part of their pay in "invasion" lire, as was being done in France, this would be of great help to Italian finances. Italy had only the sun to ripen her crops, and the industry and frugality of her population, on the credit side of her ledger.

SPRIGGE (Reuter) : says that there is every reason to believe that General Maitland Wilson's remarks at the Regional Commissioner's conference last Tuesday, concerning the need for more

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SPRIGGE (Reuter) : says that there is every reason to believe that General Maitland Wilson's remarks at the Regional Commissioner's conference last Tuesday, concerning the need for more food for the Italian population, reflect Mr. Churchill's concern for the betterment of the feeding situation in Italy.

BRIA (AP) : Notes the arrival in Italy of Luigi Antonini, Ameri-

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can Federation of Labor delegate, and George Baldanzi, Vice President of the Union of American Workers, and C.I.O. delegate. +

+ Luigi Antonini is Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. On July 16th the "New York Herald Tribune" published a report that Antonini was proceeding to Italy to attempt to prevent domination of the reviving Italian labour movement by the Communists. The State Department denies that his passport was held up on this account, but State Department officials have pointed out to both delegates that while in the area, any civilian is subject to the authority of the military commander, and American civilians may not interfere in the political situation in Italy.

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Col. Spicer
Dentinger S/S

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 26 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Official account of visit of Churchill to Pope on Wednesday, 23 Aug.

2. Announcement of radio talk of Pope for Sept 1.

3. Description of funeral of Cardinal Maglione.

4. Center of American studies. The new Commissioner, Prof. E. Ruffini traces the program for reorganizing the Institute which has for its purpose the study of the American continent and the development of cultural, scientific and political relations between Italy and the Americas.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Notes Pope's provision for distribution of minestre to Velletri.

2. News of visit of Prefect to Bracciano and S. Marinella where he met local authorities and discussed with them the progress of Granai del Popolo.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Corporations and cooperation. Ponteviva writes that now that the corporations are dead - and they were a dishonest and totalitarian concept which really accorded ill with the original meaning of the word - it is time to talk of cooperatives. He feels that they could mean much in the economic salvation of Italy. They should not be political in character. They are an ideal organization in that they depend on private initiative yet must be coordinated in the processes of the state.

2. On the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter Vittorio Marrano

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2. On the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter Vittorio Marrano thinks it is time the idealism of the declarations received practical attention. He appeals to the United States particularly as the great creditor nation to implement the statement about participation of all nations in international commerce, free access to raw materials etc. Specifically he hopes that such statements will mean in the post war period that no such measure as the Smoot-Hawley tariff will be put into effect. And in the meanwhile the sooner there is real evidence of the practical application of the Charter the better.

1917

3. Article on the plight of state employees. There are between 90,000 and 105,000 such at Rome alone, and in the country about a million. Calculations show that even adding a very modest increase to their pay the burden on the treasury would be staggering. The individual would gain little and the country would be brought close to ruin. Yet something must be done. Following suggestions are made. 1. In considering possible increases it must be remembered

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that the need is not so great at Brindisi or Potenza for example as in Rome. 2. Any increase that is made should carry with it the repeal of the political price of bread. 3. It is worth the trouble to look into the possibility insuring the employees a number of fundamental foodstuffs at nominal prices instead of raising pay. (Till)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Paris. Article rejoices in liberation of Paris but urges caution in predicting speedy downfall of Hitler. Ends by the usual appeal to allow Italy to take a more active part in the war.

2. On Soleri's press conference objection is made that the government is not really in control of the situation and seems to have no currency program. "Optimistic generalizations are not enough."

3. Reconstruction. Another article on need of national inventory.

4. On the partisans Massimo Angeloni writes that the word has lost a good deal of its meaning by its wide application. Not counting the definitly bogus individuals who are numerous, the word is now applied very loosely to any one who gave casual or passive support in the struggle against the Germans. He believes the heads of the genuine bands should get together and draw up lists of bona-fide partisans. As it is the real patriots are suffering in prestige by the free use of the word.

5. From bad to worse. Article of usual sort on supply restrictions and bureaucracy. But this time it is said that the situation has become worse with the Italian govt taking over. (Gaetano Canino)

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Ambassador of Labor. On arrival of representatives of Anglo-American Labor organizations Saragat describes the size and importance of the elements represented, expresses pleasure that the American pair is of Italian origin and calls attention to the problems of Italian Labor which these emissaries will no doubt study.

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2. English impressions of Churchill's visit. Quotes article from London Times. "There is reason to believe that Churchill is of the opinion that the Italians have given sufficient proof of their desire to cooperate, thereby acquiring the right to hope for strong support."

3. Interview with Mariano Costa, Undersecretary for Labor. On the conditions of the workers he refers to the manifesto of the CGIL and says "increases... are indispensable whatever the effect may be on currency and the Finance S/S must realize this"... On union organization notes progress of CGIL and says some sort of provisional legislation is needed to bring national order into Union situation. Believes in democratic principle of free unions but thinks the new law while leaving unions out of politics should be so formed as to "polarize the working masses" towards an

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association which would have the juridical representation not only of its own membership but also of all workers in the industrial category.... Speaks of encouragement and growth of cooperatives, organization of "ministerial messes" at cheap prices and hopes the system may be expanded.

4. Water for the suburbs. In outskirts of Rome there are many houses and farms where the water supply is almost non-existent because of lack of current for pumping apparatus.

5. Patriots and traitors on the same level? Calina that Air Force ruling n. 514 of 14 July touching pay of dependents of personnel treats those who have gone North and those still serving their country. Concludes with expression of distrust for the Aeronautica, "the most Fascist arm of all."

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Roumania's "25 July". Notes analogies between Roumanian and Italian action. The United Nations, the writer says, and especially Russia have learned a lot since the Italian collapse. The promises made by Russia to satisfy the aspirations of Roumania, indicate comprehension of political realities. To-day, with the rebirth of France and the Balkan Nations, Europe is arising again, Russia is coming in for a legitimate position of influence in European affairs and a need is now felt for the return of Italy as a force for liberty, union and European equilibrium.

2. The police. Epurating the police means striking at the very soul of Fascism. Measures taken up to now, says the writer, have taken care of the most urgent cases but they have not gone to the root of the problem. The Epurating Commission and the Allied Command cannot continue to operate successfully if they go on making use of too many officials of the Police; being involved themselves they cannot guarantee impartial judgment. In the police force the epurating process, concerned with getting rid of Nazifascists is raising to position of command elements linked to the Royal House. This is dangerous because the supralegal powers of the Questura are still in force. The problem of the police is so important that I.L. proposes to hand over its epuration to a committee composed of representatives of the six parties, aided by upright and honest officials.

3. Speech of Lussu to street railway employees. "The Party of Action," he said, "bases the problem of the reconstruction of democracy and of the state on three principles: the monarchy must go, the reactionary plutocratic combination of bankers and industrialists must go, the foundations of the new democratic

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Financial Policy of the government. Article by Enzo Selvaggi based on Soleri's interview. He feels that the Minister has the best of intention but that the government is simply not in control of the currency situation and talk of "defending the lira" is pure rhetoric. He approves the statement that the political price of bread will be abandoned but deplores the Governments intentions of sticking to principle of controlled prices. Notes Soleri's hopes for Lend Lease and concludes approving his statement that the lack of international solidarity which had so much to do with the beginnings of this war must not characterize the future.

1916

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2. China and the Pacific. Long article by C.S. Lin on the future of the Far East. Russia is the great mystery. A minor question is the eventual destiny of the Marshalls, the Caroline and the Mariana Islands.

3. Daily Telegraph and Times dispatches from Rome are reported. The correspondent of the first "it writes that is believed that Churchill let it be understood that Britain would be willing to extend Land Lease to Italy if the United States would consent."

4. Notes meeting of Ministers of Labor and Finance under chairmanship of Bonomi and the announcement of indemnity for living costs to workers. These measures should go into effect Sept. 1. The Minister also announced abandonment of the political price of bread and I.M. comments that this device was obviously useless from the beginning as a check on inflation.

5. Article on the hardships of the inhabitants of the wealthy quartiere Parioli. Somewhat lightly written but in general sympathetic. Mentions the activities of a group of evacuees in a school in the quarter who get up early, buy out the markets and then peddle goods at black market prices to the ladies of the quarter.

6. A result of publishing (in yesterday I.M.) table of fares charged by "camioncini" is a letter from President of a taxi-drivers group urging they be allowed to have gasoline.

POPOLO (Independent Catholic)

1. The Vatican and England. Article on how the two have worked in accord in recent years, notably in efforts to prevent war. (Gonella)

2. Note on Gigli. Scolds ITALIA LIBERA for what seems dishonesty in publishing petition for Gigli (for which I.L. was paid) and then on same page attacking him. Q. states that it simply refused to print petition though it was accompanied by several biglietti da mille. As for Gigli let his conscience be his judge.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Solidarity of peoples. With arrival of Anglo-American Union representatives, says the writer, Italy is again making contact with workers of other nations after twenty years of isolation. The presence in Rome of the Allied delegates means the desire to make a first hand study of Italian conditions, to hear proposal for re-establishment of economic relations on an

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2. On the ministers' committee to consider indemnity for workers. It is noted that the indemnity will be higher for the zone of Rome than for other areas. For Rome the proposed indemnity would be 50 l., 45 and 30 for men, women and children under 20 respectively. Nothing decided as yet for state employees.

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TEMPO (Independent) Rien a signaler.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The reactionary situation of Poggio Moiano. V. Spano denounces conditions in above named village, claiming fascist elements dominate and there are occasional shootings. Article says there are other towns like this; it is apparently inspired by the incident which is recounted in detail and is as follow: The 16 Aug. the epuration committee arrived; a lieutenant and sergeant of carabinieri who formed part of it immediately accepted the hospitality of a noted local fascist whose name appeared on the list of those to be investigated. One Piombo (Communist) and Col. Zamboni, of the Rieti C.L.N., also members of the commission, were arrested and when the crowd intervened there was some shooting.

2. Article by Guilo on the prorogation of agricultural contracts. The government's measures have been criticized, he says and complaints have been made that it is the small farmer who will suffer. But this, he says, is a favorite shield for the big proprietors to hide behind.

GENERAL: All papers mention Churchill's visit to the Pope and most give it prominence. The approaching trial of Caruso receives attention. The celebration in honor of liberation of Paris, the praise of the Corpo di Liberazione in official Order of the Day and the arrest of Count Massimo del Fonte di Castellarcione and Count Filippo Mutieri, both very large Fascist fish, are other matters carried by all journals. British opinion on Churchill's visit and provision of indemnity for workers are carried by all, significant comment quoted above.

1915

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Gutenin s/c
Col. Spicer

PRB/R8

25 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

26 AUG 1944

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Roumania and the armistice. History of Roumania's politics since 1918. On present situation notes that the proclamation of the King says the Army will take up arms against the Germans so the war will go on in Roumania but "with new objectives".

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. A. Lucente writes that Russia has no official relations with the Red Cross nor with the Welfare Office of the Vatican; that is why there is lack of specific information on Italian prisoners in Russia. The radical change in relations, which came about a year ago, between Russia and Italy gives room to hope that we shall soon be able to get the data on the prisoners which are so necessary to the tranquillity of their families.

2. Telegram of good wishes from Christian Democrat Party to Gen. De Gaulle.

3. On the Roumanian situation it is pointed out that Bulgaria seems next in line and the Nazis are rapidly losing ground. Who will take their place in the Balkans? One must note the fact that the armistice was made not only with the Russians but also with the Anglo-Americans. And from the proclamation of the King one can see that the armistice was "inspired in a moderation denied to us Italians." Is this moderation perhaps a characteristic of Russian policy? Russia sees in the war not an end in itself but a means to an end. The Western Powers, on the other hand, wage war and do not think of what comes after - or at least they weren't thinking of it until a short while ago.

4. Archbishop of Catania has urged his priests to use every means in their power, especially their sermons and exhortations, to ensure ammassing of grain.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1914

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1914

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Meeting of Churchill and Bonomi prominence.

2. Chiding of Italia Nuova for its "neo-Fascist" policy of petty criticism of the govt.

3. Aspects of disappointment. Commenting on Poletti's statement that hopes of Romans had been disappointed writer says that the simple minded who expected to see jeeps and trucks filled with olive oil and pasta need hardly be considered seriously. What is disappointing and puzzling is the contrast between the lack of so many things and the various black market luxuries. For example in the Pasticceria Ungherese in front of the Grand Hotel pastry is on sale at exhorbitant prices, the Torrefazione Melli in Via Sant'Andrea delle Fratte is selling cocoa at 2000 lire the kilo.

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Other examples are given; these are the really disappointing aspects of the situation.

4. Another article on the "comandanti" (See RICOSTRUZIONE 18 Aug.)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The other destruction. Zuccarini writes that Italian currency has reached a pass where the destruction caused by unchecked emission of notes bids fair to be as serious as the physical destruction of war. He insists that something be done. As for the North, where the Germans are turning out notes, the govt should fix a date beyond which such money would be declared invalid. And as for the issue of the Allies it is time one asked what is behind it. If it is issued without metal or credit reserve then for every million issued a million Italian notes should be withdrawn. But the important thing is to be aware of the problem and act. Otherwise we shall be worse off than Germany after the last war.

2. Notes recall of ambassadors from Madrid, Stockholm and Lisbon.

3. Pacciardi writes on partisans. Points out that they are the real soldiers of Italy in the sense that they are fighting for an ideal. And it is not fair to disarm and dismiss them when their immediate task is done and their region is liberated. They all want to go on fighting and in their own formations. They should be treated as a government problem of the first magnitude. They not only have earned their country's gratitude and the right to fight again but their proper use is necessary to the well-being of Italy. If they fall into the wrong hands they may become a danger - remember the "arditi" and "ex-combattenti" of the last war.

4. Another fiery article on need of good bread.

5. On a letter from a Sicilian complaining that he is not allowed to return to Sicily comment is made that such is the case of all Southerners, "who have read in the papers that they are free. Free, yes, provided they don't want to move. They must fast in Rome instead of being allowed to eat in the provinces."

6. Complaint is made at the Questura's ruling against ambulant peddlers. They are particularly useful in these days, says the comment, and the order seems absurd.

7. A propos of two incidents involving armed robbers the comment is made that we are approaching banditry in Rome and it is evident that the police are not on the job.

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni has article on peace plans, stressing that they must be based on two fundamentals of "free circulation of work and workers" and free access to raw materials.

2. Notes with approval adoption of measure for high cost of living indemnity to workers.

3. Mention of arrival of Antonini and Baldanzi and their visit, accompanied by Col. Lane, to the C.G.I.L.

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4. Antonini's visit to office of AVANTI where he received a "brotherly welcome" from Nenni.

5. Interview with Soleri on financial situation. The Minister said it was impossible to state what amount of currency was in circulation. Data on German issued notes in North and Allied issue in Liberated Italy was lacking. As far as depends on the government the issue in Liberated Italy is rigorously controlled. Many things beyond the govt's control tend to have a bad effect on the monetary situation, among them the unfavorable exchange rate set up by the Allies at the time of their landing. However the people may rest assured that the lire will be energetically defended. Nor should the situation in Rome lead to undue pessimism; Rome is a special case being a great metropolitan mass without sufficient productive country near by and suffering from lack of transport. The prices in Southern Italy are now nearly stationary and the they are still low in the North. As for measures of recovery the govt has confidence in its own resources, particularly labor and in the help of the Allies. It is hoped that the latter will limit their issue of banknotes and "compensate for them with supplies of products".

6. Artificial obstacles to food supply. Again the harm done by the "posti di blocco" and the restrictions on free commerce. On transport article says there should be a controlled price for transport if everything else is controlled. And some fuel should be forthcoming from the Allies "we refuse to believe that the Allies and our own authorities will condemn to death two million people merely to save the fuel necessary for four bombers.... The sword of Brennus is heavy but certain things go beyond the right of the most rigorous conqueror."

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Allied workers and Italy. On the arrival of Antonini and Baldanzi and the imminent arrival of British Trades Union representatives I.L. comments that these visit show the solidarity between workers of the "rich" countries and workers of the "poor" countries. The Anglo-American workers organizations are antifascist and not totalitarian; they are powerful because independent, rich because "voluntarily supported at the base". For this reason in spite of difference in problems, the Action Party, an anti-totalitarian party of labor, feel very close to these democratic forces. The only wealth left to mutilated Italy is labor and every hope of recovery is based on this reserve. The Anglo-American visitors bring with them an important element of support.

2. The Fosse Ardeatine. Protest on display of Italian [illegible] cremation of mass in honor of victims.

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2. The Fosse Ardeatine. Protest on display of Italian banner with Cross of Savoy on occasion of mass in honor of victims.

3. Letter of one Chirone on condition of Tivoli. Much destruction but the letter is optimistic in tone and says the spirit of the people is good.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Publishes letter of a brother of one of the victims of the Fosse Ardeatine who says he was shocked by the behaviour and the speech of a Communist during the mass for the victims. The pretext of the speaker was the display of the flag, bearing the cross of Savoy. The writer asks whether his brother's death was really in vain, since such people as this Communist live in Italy. No comment by I.N.

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2. More light! Paper asks if it is true that the Electric Companies of Rome refused the offer of the patriots to protect the plants. Suggests this charge should be investigated. And the I.N. still wants to know what is the authority for the "multiple sanctions". And then tells the story of a visit paid by agents of one of the companies yesterday to a house in Via Fonseca, where, observing that the oven was hot they applied a fine of 2000 lire, shortly reduced to 500 which they pocketed without giving a receipt. This sounds like blackmail, says the writer.

3. Curfew. Asks its abolition or at least relaxation.

4. Colosseum. Protests against unseemly uses to which the monument is being put.

5. Notes hour and a half talk between Churchill and Prince.

6. On measure to pay indemnity to workers complains that even this decision is not implemented and the matter is urgent.

7. On press conference of Soleri brings out the fact very clearly that currency situation depends on the Allies. Also reports ministers observation that Italy, though a co-belligerent, was not invited to Bretton Woods conference.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Does not approve, and expresses the belief that its attitude is shared by parties in the government, of the attempts to "resurrect the secret and mysterious order of Masons."

2. Article on the shocking spectacle of a number of children smoking and drinking with soldiers. An inn in Monte Savello is cited and it is asked that something be done to stop this. One does not blame the soldiers, "just big children themselves and in need of company", but it is not a custom to be encouraged.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. War and Peace. States that militarism must have no part in the peace for militarism sees all political and economic problems in the light of strategic elements in the relationship of forces. The political peace must be a peace of liberal regimes. We must hope that this war will end with a democratic and not a military peace treaty. For Italy, particularly, divided by a military peace, would become a center of disorder and unrest but if our nation is understood and well treated it could render many services to a peaceful world. (Pope)

2. Article on the miserable condition of the 60,000 refugees. Suggests since Rome has hardly enough for itself the

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2. Article on the miserable condition of the 80,000 refugees. Suggests since Rome has hardly enough for itself the solution is to "evacuate the evacuees".

3. Churchill's visit. Enumerates various contacts of the Prime Minister. Concludes by saying that it is not known what was said or decided but at least it has served to break through Italy's "isolation".

4. Milk or movies? Article saying that milk supply is difficult and one of the troubles is that the companies cannot get necessary current for refrigeration. But there are plenty of cinemas running.

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5. Roman scandals. Bitter comment on insufficiency of supplementary rations for sick. Rice is cited as an example. Another paragraph points out that reports show vegetables cheaper in Florence than Rome though there is street fighting in Florence. And yet another saying that Naples decree allowing export of vegetables sounds good but doesn't mean Romans will get potatoes, since there is still an ordinance forbidding their importation.

TEMPO (Independent) Niente di nuovo.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Attack on Eugenio Gualdi, who is called "il gran feudatario dell'Immobiliare." His epuration is asked.

2. Ingenuousness. The word is applied to the plutocrat Gualino who, vaunting that he has undergone exile, is now trying to "stick his robust fangs" into new and lucrative affairs. It seems that he is about to be given charge of a fat moving-picture job. Attention!

3. On the Annona. Article states that leaving the field free to private commerce would mean opening the way to speculation and would enrich the "starvers of the people". For that reason the Annona (Food Control) now that it is cleaned up and activated, should concern itself with provisioning Rome.

4. Notes incident at Fosse Ardeatine, claiming the crowd reacted in revulsion at sight of Savoy symbol.

5 Article claiming C.I.C. and Communists worked together on apprehending Nazi-Fascists.

GENERAL: Outside of the obvious war news all papers carry interview of Soleri, proposed indemnity for workers, arrival of Antonini and Baldanzi, arrest of Bingi. Most have some reference to Churchill's contacts and various messages of congratulation on liberation of Paris, including invitation to people to celebrate.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Antonio S/C
Col. Spaeth

PRB/R8 24 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The priests return. One of the first cares of the Papal Commission for Refugees is to see that parish priests return to their flocks. And this is not done for propaganda nor for any earthly end but because one cannot do without a priest in the hours of grief however he may seem unimportant in times of merry-making.

2. Sofia at the moment. Long article on Bulgarian policy and history. Notes its efforts at the present to escape from German domination.

3. Cardboard souls. Article in condemnation of callous light-heartedness of many citizens, especially young people, in this dark hour. They are even dancing - perhaps to please the "guests". But our guests certainly never asked for a spectacle like this.

4. Very brief coverage of ACC meeting. Speeches of Capt. Stone, Gen. Wilson and Admiral Morgan summarized.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Paris and Rome. Igino Giordani writes on the Liberation of Paris. The two capitals of "latinity" have now been freed. But in the army of many races which aided in the liberation of Paris there was no Italian unit. This is perhaps a result of the resentment between the two Latin countries which is so much to be deplored. In fact for some few years now the Latin race seems to have been almost submerged and this sorry state of affairs came about initially because Paris and Rome failed to understand each other. This must not happen again. History shows they have much in common.

1911

2. The poet opens the door. Summary of interview given by Santayana to The Stars and Stripes. Comment disapproves of his

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1911

2. The poet opens the door. Summary of interview given by Santayana to The Stars and Stripes. Comment disapproves of his statement that war is caused by "too many babies", approves of his observation that "religion cannot be ignored."

3. ACC meeting. Headlines phrase of Admiral Morgan in praise of Italian Navy. Quotes at length from Capt. Stone, more briefly from Gen. Wilson. Summarizes briefly (in much the same language as IL POPOLO of 23 Aug.) reports of R.C.s. Has italics for Admiral Morgan's words. Col. Legg, Col. Hartman, Gen. O'Dwyer given paragraph each; Col. Poletti quoted at length and directly as saying that "up to now the Allies have not given Rome freedom from want."

4. Special paragraph given to Admiral Morgan's story of recommending for a medal the man who blew up his ship.

5. Another paragraph on inedible sample of bread brought into office as a proof of what some Romans have to eat. (This sampling of bread in offices with resultant outbursts of disgust has been fairly frequent of late.)

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Democracy and "laburismo". Ponteviva describes the position of the Democratic Labor party. It is based, he says, to a certain extent, on imitation of the British Labour Party which is a party for workers and artisans but not Marxist in conception. The Labor Democrats in Italy, he says, are not hostile to Socialism but feel that their party responds to the needs and convictions of many Italians both among workers and middle-class intellectuals.

2. Fusion and Confusion. Cevolotto discusses recent alliances and fusion of parties. Makes no original comment save that if the Christian Democrats join the Socialist-Communist Alliance, as they have been invited to, we should have confusion rather than fusion since the C.D.s are not a Socialist party. Similarly he finds the action party's declaration that it is a "party of the masses" somewhat at odds with its record and its previous history.

3. ACC meeting. Takes up second part of meeting, beginning with Gen. Browning's words of praise for the Corpo di Liberazione. Col. Vining's report on transport given in some detail. Summary of remarks of Col. Jenney, Col. Grafftey-Smith and Gen. O'Dwyer, quoting the Gen. (in heavy type) as saying that gas will be available Sept. 1.

4. Lease Lend. Article by Marrano on familiar lines. Description of how Lease Lend works and statement of its value to Italy.

5. Short paragraph quoting Captain Stone's statement that ACC is supporting Bonomi govt.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA (See end of Digest)

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Northern Italy. S. Pertini writes that while fighting and suffering still goes on in the North, at Rome one has the impression that the war has been forgotten. Political life at Rome has assumed the appearance of a "couloir des pas perdus". But the battle carried on by the workers in the North is an admonition to the reactionary forces in Rome. The working masses in the north are not fighting for reaction; they are fighting for the republic and for socialism; this is their will and it will be decisive for the destiny of the Italian people.

2. Telegram of congratulation for liberation of Paris from the Socialist Executive Committee of Italy to the Socialist

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2. Telegram of congratulation for liberation of Paris from the Socialist Executive Committee of Italy to the Socialist Party at Algiers.

3. Notes with approval that the diplomats Prolucci di Colboli, G. Rocco, Renzetti and Blasco d'Ajeta have been recalled. Asks how Magistrati, brother-in-law of Ciano, still manages to remain at Berne.

4. Profile of Churchill. Laudatory article, saying that the real test of Churchill's stature will come with the peace but even as things are every man who loves freedom owes him a debt. Hopes he will have thirty more years of healthy life but when his hour comes he should be buried "debout" as Clemenceau wanted to be.

5. Meeting of Churchill and Bonomi. Account is given prominence and meeting is described as "cordial". Bonomi is

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said to have pointed out Italy's needs and to have stressed advisability of extending Lease Lend measure to the country.

6. On Gigli the article would like to know what are these "glittering proofs" of the singer's innocence which have earned for him the petition for his reinstatement, signed by so many artists.

7. Food supply of Rome. Notes that from what was said at ACC meeting the food situation is not good and makes the usual demands, viz: Do not impede the activities of citizens who can bring into the city the necessary supplies. There are means of transport; what is needed is gas; it should not be difficult for the Allies to supply that. Do away with the control posts. Facilitate all possible communications with the South. Take in hand the problem of getting the refugees out of Rome. Set in motion as soon as possible a public works program to ease the unemployment situation.

8. Brief notice of concluding part of ACC meeting. Reports of Browning, Bowen-Boscarlet, Vining and Jenny noted.

9. Report that American Labor Party has asked that Italy be recognized as ally.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Truth before everything. Answering IL POPOLO of 23 Aug, writer says he never wrote that the Vatican should be excluded from the Peace conference; he simply said Sonnino was right to exclude it at the time since Austria was the most powerful Catholic country then and Italy's enemy. As for criticizing the Vatican I.D. simply notes. It is aware of all that can be said in defense of the policy of the Church; it is also aware of other things. It observes that IL POPOLO could not refute the statement that the Vatican had favored Fascism in Hungary, Slovakia and Spain. Concludes by expressing fear that the Christian Democrats are going conservative.

2. Notes that Christian Democrats have supported the Action Party's idea of woman suffrage. Some people have said this indicates the conservatives are banking on the women's vote. But this is a mistake - if Spain and Germany seem to prove it true it is because the reasoning is false; there were other causes. In England certainly women have not added to conservative strength. Nor will they in Italy if by women we mean women of the working

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1910

3. ACC session. This is an article of impressions only. Very well written. Remarks on piquancy of having this democratic gathering in the Ministero delle Corporazioni. Describes the gathering: "soldiers in shirt-sleeves and shorts, with the muscles of athletes or venerable paunches" made up of all types "stiff Oxford graduates, genuine New York types, grey haired pioneers of the West". Certainly Italy of today, says the writer, is alien to these men and their habits. But their democratic ways, their informality and honesty, have given us a new breath of life and, without any mental reservations, new hope.

4. Gas and electricity. Uses General O'Dwyers statement

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that gas will be available Sept. 1 as a point of departure for discussion of gas and electricity situation along familiar lines.

5. Publishes petition in favor of Gigli and under another heading has some scathing commentary on it. How is it, for example, that the name of Gen. Maeltzer doesn't appear on the list ? Italy can of course do without houses, transport, light and bread but not without Gigli's voice, concludes the writer.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Post war Security. Enzo Selvaggi writes that the attempt to keep the world at peace failed after the last war for many reasons but chiefly because there was no international police force set up. Such a force is absolutely necessary until the world has been sufficiently educated in freedom and democracy to do without it. But this force must be set up by all nations on a basis of equality, otherwise it will become merely the instrument of power. This can be done if the nations are really anxious for peace.

2. Redemption. F. Marrano writes that in the last war the poilu saved France as the fante saved Italy. But this time both nations have had to be rescued by outside forces - an indication of the extent to which Germanism has debased the Latins. The French and Italian nations must now work together, forgetful of past injuries, to restore the prestige of Latin tradition, not only for its own sake but as a necessity of life.

3. Strange campaigns. The campaign for Army epuration which a certain journal (UNITA) is carrying on seems odd because the party of which it is the organ is represented in the War Ministry and also on the Epuration Commission. And yesterday a notable personality of the Commission declared that we must not be surprised if lieutenants of the right political and moral qualifications were called upon to judge generals. All this is no help to the Corpo di Liberazione which is fighting side by side with the Allies. It would be better if the newspaper in question informed its readers of the insuperable difficulties encountered by its representatives in epurating the army; it would be even better if the paper stated what kind of an army it wanted since in the opinion of its representatives one cannot rely on the political and moral qualities of any generals but must call in lieutenants to judge them.

4. The R.C.s of ACC says this article, inform us that in order to collect grain in Sicily and to handle outlaws in Calabria it will be necessary to reinforce the police. But [illegible] order in Italy was satisfactory.

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4. The R.C.s of ACC says this article, inform us that in order to collect grain in Sicily and to handle outlaws in Calabria it will be necessary to reinforce the police. But Bonomi assured us that public order in Italy was satisfactory. Would it not be fitting if the Italian govt informed the people of Italy on the Italian situation ?

5. Coverage of afternoon session of R.C.s meeting. Service S/Cs given in some detail, in heavy type. Col. MacCarthy's report summarized as also the plan to select Italian officials and move them to forward areas.

6. Great prominence given to promise of gas for Sept.

7. Notice that Naples has withdrawn embargo on export of vegetables. Approval - followed by article on chestnuts and need of facilitating their transport.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Continuation of report on ACC meeting. Good words said of Italian army and patriots are printed in heavy type. Commerce and Industry S/C report summarized and the recommendation is noted for setting up Ministry of Labor. The report that the harvest is good but the summoning not going too well is also noted. Summary of report of Public Works S/C and mention made of situation of transport which allows wine to go to waste in Puglie while it is needed at Rome. It is observed that transport is perhaps the most vexing problem.

2. ACC communique on prospects for bringing in coal from Grosseto.

3. University notes. 1. The young men who have signed up for the army should not go to labor battalions but really expect to fight, the implication being that the examination schedule should not be changed for any but real fighters. 2. Some students with degrees in medicine and surgery could not take the "abilitazione" examination. This was through no fault of theirs and it is recommended that the examination be waived or specially arranged. 3. Contrast is noted between the short time students have to prepare for exams and the severity of the professors. Article says afternoon classes are worth considering.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Continues excellent and full coverage of ACC meeting. Begins with report of Col. Jenny which it gives in detail and proceeds in order. Col. Todd's announcement of industrial program, figures on exportation and remarks on transport are recorded. Similarly on report of Finance S/C. Speaks with approval of tributes paid to the services by the various service S/Cs and the Patriot Branch. Concludes with report of Interior S/Cs plan for Italian officials and Public Health's survey of situation.

2. Special column commenting on Gen. O'Dwyer's promise of gas. The article recalls that the hope had been expressed in this paper some time ago and the cry of "Fifth Column had been raised". Article contains information on repairs of "a certain RR line" which will make import of coal easier.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The avalanche. Commenting on the break up of German satellite states T.G. writes that the natural joy at the spectacle

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1909

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2. Gas Sept. 1. Gratitude expressed for the good will of the authorities.

3. Telegram of Doria Pamphili to Gen. Koenig, Governor of Paris.

4. There is a report that permits will no longer be necessary to go South. Let us hope, says the writer, that this report is confirmed - and then not denied again. The people are not pleased by contradictory orders.

5. Brief notice of report of Cols Jenny and Todd at ACC meeting.

1909

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6. On wine and charcoal. Two articles, one urging abolition of restrictions on wine transport, another cutting out the middle man in charcoal dealings. Both problems are pressing. Particularly from a national point of view the wine of Apulia going to waste is a scandal.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Telegram of solidarity sent by Communist party to French govt.

2. ACC meeting. This is comment and not a news article. Capt. Stone's remarks on support of Bonomi government are approved and the hope is expressed that his statement will put an end to a lot of malicious gossip to the effect that ACC does not like the govt. The work of the ACC is praised but the article then goes off into a discussion of what the proper function of a control commission is. (Control to an Italian has the meaning of "check", "supervise") It is pointed out that "deliberative and executive functions" do not properly belong in a control Commission. The Commission should not discourage or suppress the initiative of the administrative organs of the govt. Sometimes however the control is exercised in such a way as to hamper if not destroy initiative. The Granai del Popolo are cited as an example; the writer feels that if the matter had been left to the Committees of Liberation and the local agricultural sindicati the results would have been much better. And the same may be said of the supplying of food needs of the large cities; left to the local Aziende Annonarie Municipali there would be less restriction and easier traffic. Lastly the article observes Col. Zellars remark that Communism has had a great development in Potenza and Brindisi. In the opinion of the writer the life of the parties, except as they may effect the country's war effort, is no affair of the ACC. (NB Actually remark should be attributed to Col. MacCleary who reported for Col. Zellars Region.)

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican) (Afternoon paper)

1. Article noting that it was the rule of Fascism to usurp to the state the heads of various administrations; thus De Pirro was put in charge of theatres, Freddi of the cinema etc. It seems that the custom is continuing. Who will free us from that Fascism of the anti-Fascists ?

2. Another article on Italy's foreign policy, on the thesis that it has always been framed by Casa Savoia. (Giovanni Conti)

3. Front page space given to Col. Hancock's remarks on Sicily. The R.C. is quoted at length. Comment on his speech save that while the American (sic) observer could not be expected

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4. Food situation. Report of Col. Legg given, with paragraph on Gen. O'Dwyer's speech.

5. Another article on nauseous press sampled in office of the newspaper.

GENERAL: Much space given to liberation of Paris and Rumanian situation. Meeting of Churchill and Bonomi given prominence in all morning papers. Free export of goods from Naples and damage sustained by Giotto's tower in Florence are other items appearing in all Journals.

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PRB/R 10

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Lecture Sec
Col Spaier

August 24 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

NOTE: (Since the last trend of copy was issued landings have taken place in Southern France. As a result of these operations the work of Field Cenors at A.F.H.Q., has increased three-fold. It became necessary to re-organise their filing system and under the circumstances it was not possible or convenient for this office to obtain immediate access to copy filed by correspondents.

Previous to the opening of the operations by 7th Army came Mr. Churchill 's arrival in Italy. It was announced that the Prime Minister's visit was in connection with military operations only and that no press coverage should be given. This was subsequently confirmed when Mr. Churchill was present in person at the opening phase. The immediate success of the operations ; the fact that it was almost an all-American show; the mass of personal stories on their experiences by airborne troops; and contact with members of the French underground movement, gave correspondents a rich mass of material on which to draw. Even those correspondents who make regular broadcasts (Donald Coe-Blue Network; Mocrad - CBS; Winston Burdett - CBS) and are wont to round off their talks with some comment on the activities of the Italian Government and or short-comings of AMG/ACC, now had more than enough copy to fill out their allotted time. Godfrey Talbot (BBC) had 'won the toss" for a flight in a glider and had enough thrills to broadcast without worrying about earth-bound mortals perspiring in Rome .

At the same time the 5th Army and 8th Army fronts had come to a virtual stalemate and even the heroic efforts of AMG at Florence were swamped in the welter of news from Southern France. The possible fate of the leaning tower of Pisa became forgotten.

The happenings in Southern France still occupy first place with the correspondents, but things are moving so rapidly that [illegible] each-head men are beginning to pad out with local colour and Civil Affairs difficulties. The Rome contingent are once again taking more note of happenings in Italy.)

1908

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1908

SPRIGGE (Reuter)
BRIA (AP)
PACKARD (UP)
BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

These corrspondents covered the Regional Commissioners' Conference.

SPRIGGE: Addressing assembly of ACC Commissioners General Maitland Wilson reminded them that so far we had contacted only half the Italian population and that the work which lies ahead may prove most troublesome and difficult. The Commander-in-Chief said that

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food and unemployment are the two major problems confronting the Allied authorities. There are people in Rome today whose feeding does not reach the subsistence level. Urging Commissioners to concentrate on administration rather than stray into the by paths of politics the C.in.C. said "people look to you to see how we are going to manage the occupation of Germany when it comes, and which may not be far off." The motto for officers should be initiative, impartiality and integrity.

Real Admiral Morgan, head of the Naval Sub-Commission praised the Italian Fleet for its valuable co-operation and declared that there had never been any lack of energy or bravery on the part of Italian ships companies in operations conducted by them in the service of the Allies. He urged that the Italian Navy be considered the basis for building up a new Italy.

A difficult situation exists in Sicily as a result of the failure of the efforts to induce Sicilian farmers to surrender their grain on the nation-wide fixed price. This was described by Col.Hancock, the outgoing commissioner. Col. Hancock stated that in Palermo province the farmers had only surrendered 6% of their crop into the public granaries. Nearly 9.000 people had been arrested in Sicily for the non-surrender of wheat and a critical stage was expected when new measures are enforced. In connection with the surrender of grain the Separatist movement is gaining ground while under the guise of the Separatist movement the "Mafia" is raising its head.

The Commissioners for the other regions mostly reported a better state of affairs though certain economic dislocations were mentioned. For example 300,000 tons of Apulian wine from last year's crop will have to be thrown away as there is no transport to move it. Yet wine is practically unobtainable in other regions.

EISENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

This correspondent is particularly interested in the Jewish refugee question, and in questions of the stateless refugees. He quotes General Wilson's speech at some length and mentions that Capt. Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner, told the Conference that recommendations had been made on the highest levels for the rehabilitation of Italy's destroyed electric power supplies and transport system.

The Allies were backing the Italian Govt. and the ACC was committed to this policy of support in helping to overcome the many difficulties.

Both Brig. General O'Dwyer, Economic Section, and Colonel Poletti, Rome Region Commissioner, made strong pleas for the feeding of Rome's population. Poletti said that the Allies have brought freedom from fear; freedom of religion; but not freedom from want.

O'Dwyer said that the Allies owe something for Italian food

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O'Dwyer said that the Allies owe something for Italian food deficiency. Since October and up to the end of July, Italy had provided the Allied forces with 150;000 tons of food, in addition to 100;000 sheep. By Italian local production the Allied armed forces had been able to reduce the amount of their imports by one million tons.

Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith disclosed that the Italian Govt.is prepared to grant Italian citizenship for all stateless refugees in Italy on the recommendation of the Commission, but it is not expected that many of the stateless refugees will avail themselves of this friendly gesture of the Italian Government as they consider life in years to come will be difficult from an economic standpoint in Italy.

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Col Findlay stated that UNRRA will take over the operation of large camps in Southern Italyfor non-Italian refugees.

ELEANOR PACKARD (UP)

Quotes "Il Popolo" and the satisfaction in Roman Catholic circles at Mr. Churchill's forthcoming meeting with the Pope.

Gronchi, Communist Minister, is stated to have met a Soviet rapresentative to discuss future Italian-Russian commercial relations.

The death of Cardinal Maglioni has started a number of rumours as to his successor.

BRIA (AP) says that the names of Cardinal Giuseppe Pizzardo, formerly of the State Secretariat and now Prefect of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities, and of Monsignor Dominico Tardini, Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs in the State Secretariat, have been mentioned.

1907

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Capt A. ART
Lt L.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Duplicate to S/E
Col Spicer

PRB/R8

23 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

EVENING PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Most of first page given to death of Cardinal Maglione.

2. Another article on Poland, concluding with the statement that world public opinion will not accept any peace treaty that does not recognize Polish independence.

3. Churchill in Italy. After saying that the British Empire is too solidy put together and the gifts of its people are too great for it to collapse under the impact of war - as many had expected in 1940 - the article says that Churchill, now in Italy, will realize that as Italy responded to his appeals so it now waits for his adequate answer to her requests.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Sforza's speech. Approves in general and in particular is pleased with Sforza's criticism of the Sonnino formula which excluded the Vatican from the peace conference. Attacks Italia Libera for its statement that the Papacy has at various times supported Fascism and defends papal policy over the last twenty years.

2. Manifesto in favour of Gigli, hoping that "he may soon resume his activity as an artist", signed by various artists and musicians, the list of signers taking up 3/4 of a column.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Opposition. L.I. accuses the parties of so-called opposition of lack of precise and constructive suggestions.

2. Survey of visit to liberated areas. Longoni sums up his impressions of areas of Campania and Latium recently visited. Finds much to be done but the spirit of the people is good. Unfortunately there is a lack of means and some of the local officials are not of the right sort. He asks the Allies to allow Italians to work out their problems in their own way. On the question of transport [illegible]

1906

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3. Meeting of ACC. Summarized account of meeting. Prominence is given to tribute paid Italian Navy. Special mention of Hancock's pessimism about grapes in Sicily, MacCleary's allusion

1906

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to Communism in Potenza and Brindisi and Poletti's statement that Romans have been promised things not yet delivered.

4. Report of a number of bakers left without sufficient fuel to bake their bread. This points up urgency of fuel supply.

5. Four party commission of fruit and vegetable market has issued a strong statement on feeding of Rome. Suggestions are made that there is a deliberate attempt to keep food out. It is pointed out that fixing prices is meaningless unless transport prices are fixed too. It is suggested - not for the first time - that either all prices be controlled or free commerce be permitted.

6. Another article on Democracy and Regionalism by Persico. Contains detailed scheme for administrative organization of Region.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Foreign policy of Royal Italy. Article by Giovanni Conti on the thesis that the foreign policy of Italy has always been the policy of Casa Savoia. It is therefore useless for Sforza, for example, to put the blame on various ministers.

2. Quotes AP article from Stars and Stripes on the Atlantic Charter and possible limitations of its application.

3. "a.m." has article on reconstruction, pointing out that inventory of damage is of first importance.

4. Why ? Brief but aggressive paragraph asking why it is necessary to have permits to leave Rome province. In view of the crowding of Rome it would seem to be a good idea to encourage such emigration rather than to check it.

5. Short article on poor bread which some bakers are turning out. "It is dirty and glue-like."

6. Prominence given to sentences given in Sicily to individuals not cooperating with granai laws.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Brief notice of ACC meeting, quoting Capt Stone:..."Our present task is to help the Italian govt to overcome the many difficulties that confront it."

2. Nenni has leading article as follows: The 8 September offered to Italy perhaps her only chance to tear up the armistice of Casablanca and Malta and to redeem, by fighting, the shame of her submission to Fascism

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3. Let us not boycott epuration. The High Commissioner is indeed acting but the hearty cooperation of the masses and of

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all the parties is not in evidence. The police are sluggish, the authorities inert, the magistracy itself slow and reluctant. Personnel and means are very stingily dealt out to the Committee of Epuration. This must be changed or AVANTI will begin to name names.

4. Mancini writes on the need of connecting epuration visibly with indictment of Fascism. The true history of Fascism must be brought out in the purge, he says, the corruption of the Ministers, the twenty years of graft for the amours and the dissipation of the Duce and the Fascist leaders, the useless and insane "construction" projects. Our young people must learn what Fascism really was; exposure of its real nature will create a national conscience hostile to the regime.

5. Proposal for cooperative restaurants for each quarter and ward of the city. Suggests some 200 restaurants with a number of shifts to take care of a large number of subscribers at a reasonable price. Calls on the Camera Confederale del Lavoro to take the matter in hand.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Brief coverage of ACC meeting. Quotes General Wilson at some length. Cites his statement that the main problems are food and employment and his concluding advice that the watchword should be "impartiality initiative, integrity."... In separate box in black letters reports Capt. Stone's statement that the ACC supports the Bonomi government in the same spirit as that manifested by the declaration of the Ministers without Portfolio.

2. Police. The police, says the article, are the most Fascist of all institutions and the most in need of reform. Legislation and methods are both out of step with the conception of democratic freedom. The police must become a group of citizens responsible for guardianship of the law but must retain none of the odor of the old arbitrary instrument of oppression.

3. Interview with Undersecretary Pesenti. Pesenti stated the government's intention of combating inflation and defending savings. He hoped to increase the government's income from taxes by adding to the sources, without however putting too much burden on the tax-payer.

1905

4. Story stating that efforts are being made to build up a taxi service but the Allies have not yet granted the necessary gas. Approval is also awaited (from the Allies) on tariff for

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and ward of the city. Suggests some 200 restaurants with a number of shifts to take care of a large number of subscribers at a reasonable price. Calls on the Camera Confederale del Lavoro to take the matter in hand.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Brief coverage of ACC meeting. Quotes General Wilson at some length. Cites his statement that the main problems are food and employment and his concluding advice that the watchword should be "impartiality initiative, integrity."..... In seperate box in black letters reports Capt. Stone's statement that the ACC supports the Bonomi government in the same spirit as that manifested by the declaration of the Ministers without Portfolio.

2. Police. The police, says the article, are the most Fascist of all institutions and the most in need of reform. Legislation and methods are both out of step with the conception of democratic freedom. The police must become a group of citizens responsible for guardianship of the law but must retain none of the odor of the old arbitrary instrument of oppression.

3. Interview with Undersecretary Pesenti. Pesenti stated the government's intention of combating inflation and defending savings. He hoped to increase the government's income from taxes by adding to the sources, without however putting too much burden on the tax-payer.

1905

4. Story stating that efforts are being made to build up a taxi service but the Allies have not yet granted the necessary gas. Approval is also awaited (from the Allies) on tariff for horse-drawn cabs.

5. Roma-Viterbo 306 lire! Indignation at the price is expressed.

6. When will there be a distribution of soap ?

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Brief coverage of ACC meeting. Refers to the "brief and concise reports, made in a spirit of pure realism." Quotes Gen. Wilson, Capt. Stone, Admiral Morgan and Col. Poletti.

2. Lucifero writes that the phrase "lurking reactionary forces" is becoming just another empty phrase and the enemies

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of the Democratic party would do well to drop it. For, according to him, reactionary properly means reaction to liberalism, which is to say a favoring of dictatorship but the only dictatorship to be feared nowedays is class dictatorship. Therefore if there are "lurking reactionary forces" they are to be found among the critics of the Democratic party.

3. Brief paragraph answering RICOSTRUZIONE. States that the reason I.N. doesn't offer precise, constructive criticism of the govt program is that the govt doesn't have a program.

4 Translation of article in the TIMES of Aug. 7. The article discusses the situation in Italy and points out that the man in the street is confused and frustrated by the ambiguous position of Italy vis-a-vis the Allies.

5. Talk between Saragat and Lagerberg. Comment is very sharp; it is pointed out that these "talks" between all sorts of ministers and foreign officials are becoming quite common and these contacts are properly the business of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Concludes by asking whether this Saragat is the Minister without portfolio or the Socialist leader?

6. Notice that the Democratic party has been joined by the Partito Progressista Italiano. This latter group, we are told, has been active since early 1943 and is a descendant of the old "Evolutionist" movement. Some of its members were among the Via Tasso victims and one was executed at the Fosse Ardeatine.

7. Large box stating that there are 200 bakeries without sufficient fuel for baking bread.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Very full coverage of ACC meeting. Notes that Italian Press was invited. Quotes statement of Capt. Stone on cooperation with government. Gen. Wilson also quoted (as in Italia Libera). Sums up very well reports of RCs; notes common difficulty is transport, cooperation with govt good overall, refugees a problem. Says that unemployment is stated to be grave in Apulia, non-existent in Calabria. Harvest is general good but contribution to granai varies, "scarce" in Sicily, Sardini and Campania, satisfactory in Apulia and Calabria, good in the Marche, Abruzzi and Tuscany. Admiral Morgan's praise of the Italian fleet is played up in black type. Summarizes reports of some subcommissions; giving prominence to head of "executive subcommission" (?) who stated need of putting war exigencies first and of working more and more closely with Italian authorities. Quotes head of interior S/C

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2. Notes that the property of Armonise, Vesselli, Iglori, Bottai, Federzoni and Rossoni have been placed under "protective sequestration". Commentary expresses fear that a good deal of the property of these gentlemen may not be under their own names.

3. Lacunae and distortions. Comment by Conella. 1. On Togliatti's article in yesterday's UNITA. Does not agree that

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Italy has still to justify herself in the eyes of the Allies, cites the fall of Mussolini, the abandonment of the war on the side of Germany and the declaration of war against her as three historical facts which show that Italy carried through what the Allies asked of her. So when Togliatti says "Our internal policy carries within it the solution of our foreign policy" one must say "yes", as far as our duty to liberate ourselves from reactionary forces is concerned but "no", inasmuch as our power of reconstruction is directly conditioned by the possibility of our getting supplies. 2. Follows line of QUOTIDIANO in chiding ITALIA LIBERA for accusing church of favoring Fascism. Defence of Papacy along the usual lines.

4. Complaint that one is apparently not allowed to make full use of light even during short ration period. Cites case of two boarding houses at no 6 Corso d'Italia where the light will be unavailable for two months because of "excessive use". These boarding houses contain, among others, some of the "blond liberators of Rome", i.e. Air Force men. What will they think of our hospitality ?, asks the writer.

5. Paragraph stating that Monte Mario is without telephone service.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Good coverage of ACC meeting. Explains a little of what ACC is, describes nature of meeting. Quotes Gen. Wilson along lines already noted and adds that he said prestige of England and America is at stake in this matter... Comment in general on the RCs reports is that one had the impression they were all saying the same thing: transportation, unemployment, grain, public safety, all in the same "simple and quiet tones", only Col. Poletti bringing a certain oratorical tone into the hall. These objective voices, speaking with "clinical coldness and objectivity" gave us a clear cut impression of the state of Italy. One thing stands out, the desire to cooperate with the Italian authorities. Much remains to be done, yet, as Capt. Stone says, we have come a long way since the Brindisi days when all communications came in the handwriting of the Prime Minister.... Perhaps the most important question touched on was the amassing of grain, here we must say we did not find the situation satisfactory... From Sicily the news was good and bad: much has been spent in public works and the food situation is good but on the other hand separatism has taken hold, in the face of this as in the face of other political problems the Allied authorities are neutral. In the Puglie the amassing goes better but it has been necessary

1904

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1904

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the food situation is in general satisfactory. General conditions good in Calabria and Tuscany. Refugee problem is noted. The report of the Public Health S/C is called "a cry of alarm", though sanitary conditions are good the rations must be increased before winter sets in. Report on condition of art objects in Florence is noted in some detail. Commerce and Industry, it is stated "naturally are languishing".... Capt. Stone stated intention of cooperating with Bonomi govt. Admiral Morgans story of the man who blew up his ship is reported as well as his words of praise for the Italian Navy.... Detailed report stops at this point and article concludes with remark of Gen. Wilson that ACC must not be drawn into politics but simply do its job of guidance and administration. Says that ACC officials may of course make mistakes but they should have the loyal cooperation of Italians and one should strive for relationship of friend to friend and not "occupier" to "occupied". (This is the best account of meeting, well written and full of detailed information.)

2. Collaborationists in France. The idea of the French collaborationists, writes Croce, that America and Russia are destined to come to battle in Europe, is absurd and their willingness to subject themselves to Germany because of this baseless fear is amoral.

3. E. Storoni writes on the need of encouraging private production in Italy. Doesn't believe that Anglo-Americans can possibly support Italy by bringing in supplies in post-war period; the country will have to take care of itself. And it may be the State will eventually regulate things and run production. But at the moment what is needed is encouragement of private initiative, less restrictions put in its way and permission given to charge prices that will provide incentive.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Summary of ACC meeting. Special prominence given Poletti, Morgen Fine Arts, Public Health S/C and Refugees Branch.

2. Article praising work of Corpo di Liberazione.

3. Attention called to numerous street urchins and their thieving tendencies. Suggestion made that the state consider the matter.

4. Playful and unsympathetic comment on the petition to reinstate Gigli.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Front page coverage of ACC meeting. Quotes Capt. Stone and Gen. Wilson at some length. Reports of Poletti and Morgan also given prominence.

2. The Fascist vipers are beginning to pay. Exultant article on sequestration of properties of Vasalli, Armenise, Bottai etc. V. Spano the writes also adds that Elio Federici is another of the same ilk and should receive same treatment.

3. Article expressing suspicion of the police and the magistracy as deliberately slowing down the work of epuration by "passive resistance." Such people are warned.

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4. Nothing impossible. Article asking that something be done about the food situation. Again the high-handedness of prefect of Naples in forbidding export of potatoes is signalized. The people are aware says the article of the govt's difficulties but they do look to it to abolish injustices on this level. The Vaselli type still eat well and the worker doesn't.

GENERAL: Still many stories of Florence and partisan action there. Death of Cardinal Maglione reported in all papers with considerable space in Quotidiano and Il Popolo.

1903

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Stefan in S/C
Col. Spier

PRB/R8

22 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

28 AUG 1944

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Approval of Sforza's speech which is said to show "political clairvoyance".

2. Doubts and fears still expressed for state of Warsaw. How to explain that flights of planes have come from England to rescue the patriots, at a cost of 20 out of fifty machines, when the Russian bases are so much nearer.

3. On the Dumbarton Oaks Conference fears are expressed lest the victor nations assume the hegemony of the world but comfort is drawn from the recent speech of Cordell Hull stating that the Allies have no intention of making a permanent military pact but expect the organization of the future to be based on the "sovereign equality" of all peace-loving states.

IL QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Administrative decentralization. Article by G. Londeschi stressing its advantages. Given the differences existing in various regions it seems very clear that the regions will know better than a central govt how to improve their state and work out their peculiar economic life.

2. Churchill at the Vatican. Article expresses "profound satisfaction at the visit". It goes on to say that the idea of a Papacy hostile to England is now definitely dead. Speaks of the heroism of the Maltese and the numerous Catholic Canadians fighting for England. True in England itself the Catholics are a minority, "an intellectual and spiritual aristocracy", but England cannot be unaware that there are millions of Europeans who look to the Church as their spiritual fatherland.

3. Orders and counter-orders. Comments on the counter-order saying that it is not necessary to get a permit to circulate in Rome province. [illegible]

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3. Orders and counter-orders. Comments on the counter-order saying that it is not necessary to get a permit to circulate in Rome province. Why are any permits necessary to go South? There is only one office of issue with thousands of people to be served. Hence long lines, protests etc. The government should not allow such a system to exist.

1902

4. Article pointing out that winter is not far off and some better system must be worked out for electricity ration.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Sforza's speech at the Eliseo. Full coverage given, attendance of Bonomi and other Ministers noted. Sforza said the Anglo-American occupation of Italy was something unique in history. They might have come in as invaders but actually they have come to us as brothers. Turning to colonial problems he felt that Italy's colonies in Africa should be restored but perhaps an even better solution would be a sort of international

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tutelage of various African colonies by a directive "consorzio" in which Italy too would have her place. As for the Dodecanese if they voted to return to Greece Italy, he was sure, would put no obstacles in their way. He did not like to leave talking of Africa without a word of commendation for Haile Selassie whose humane treatment of Italian prisoners was a "most noble revenge" for the insults he had been subjected to at Geneva. Speaking of Fiume and Trieste he suggested that Fiume might take the place of Geneva as an international meeting place, Trieste should remain Italian but with a free port. He ended by saying that international solidarity would have to be the basis of future world organization; even if he didn't believe in it - and he does - he would pretend to for Italy has everything to gain by it.

2. Editorial comment on Sforza's speech. Very approving. Shows how Italian thinkers have always approved concept of "nationality" - but not that of "nationalism". Italy can remain Italian and yet gain everything by taking her proper place in international order.

3. Notes that arrest of Tumedei was a mistake and that the Alto Commissariato for "sanctions" has cancelled the order. Tumedei was one of the most inoffensive Fascists and one should certainly not begin with him but rather with "hyenas" like Caruso.

4. From Day to Day column chides Contachiaro for antisemitic cartoon.

5. Supply and distribution. Article saying warehouses of wholesale dealers in food are well-stocked and doesn't understand why distribution is not more generous.

6. Notes that United Nations News Service released notice saying one must have pass to leave Rome. This is quite untrue, according to the Questura; circulation in the province is free.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA

1. Article of admiration for DeGaulle who has never compromised in his struggle against Fascist elements. What a contrast to our anti-fascists, says Pacciardi. Points out how the heroic consistency of DeGaulle has finally been vindicated; Free French troops are in France; the wavering and uncertain policy of Italian leaders has allowed them to be drawn into the

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2. Corporative economy or liberty ? Ignazio Mazzarino writes that the Consiglio di Economia of Rome has a stranglehold on all trade in the best traditions of Fascist restrictive economy. He cites the case of Sicilian wine merchants who shipped a large quantity of wine to a small port in Campania. They are willing to get it to Rome, using their own transport. But they are not allowed to because they are Sicilians and hence don't belong to the Consiglio of Rome and because wine is only allowed to come in through ports of Southern Latium. This is pure Fascism.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. National inventory. Nenni writes that representatives of

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American and British trade unions have arrived in Italy and the time has come for a national inventory. An estimate should be made of needs for industry: raw materials, fuel, RR cars etc. We should have a clear idea, he says, of what we have on hand and what must be lent us. We should also have some idea of the number and condition of the unemployed, what industries can function immediately, what is the state of the currency etc. And the govt should, with the inventory, also prepare some general draft of reconstruction plans. To entrust the situation entirely to private initiative would create chaos; private initiative has its place in the general scheme of things but the plan should be well organized and in the interest of the Nation as a whole. Nor should investments of foreign private capital on a vast scale be permitted; that would end by making Italy a colony. Loans from state to state in the general framework of the organization of the peace would be advisable. But the point must be stressed; to discuss reconstruction with the Anglo-Americans accurate figures are indispensible.

2. Another article on electricity. Suggests that electric equipment in homes, other than light, be cut off so as to give longer light ration. For winter is coming on.

IT.LIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Sforza's speech. In general approval of what S. to say, especially his insistence on need of solving Italy's problems as part of Europe's problems. But does not agree entirely with Sforza's kind words for the Papacy; I.L. recalls that the Papacy did a lot for Fascism in 1929 in Italy and also favored it in Spain, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia. Nor is I.L. in agreement with Sforza on treatment of Germany; it is true that the German people must not be punished but certain classes of militarists and industrialists should receive no mercy.

2. Article on need of starting up merchant marine and making use of excellent qualities of sailors of Italian Navy who did their duty so well and so uncomplainingly in the war. They have always been loyal to the king but they will learn that he is but a symbol - and now an empty symbol - of their true loyalty which is to their country.

3. Interview with Corezzin, Commissioner of the SEPRAL on food situation. The Allies have brought [illegible]

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3. Interview with Corazzin, Commissioner of the SEPRAL on food situation. The Allies have brought in much, he says, and it is hoped they will do even more. It is our job to see to distribution, stimulate private industry, that of evaporating and canning food for example. He hopes the cooperative movement will develop and have a "benevolent effect" on prices. 1901

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Favorable comment on Sforza's speech. But complains that the version given over Radio Rome was a poor summary, quite "inexact."

2. Notes meeting on this coming Thursday of Ministers without portfolio with Spataro. Expects new measures on press.

3. Long article on the electric societies. A propos of the rules of co-responsibility and the use of porters as informers the

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Companies have answered that they are obeying "higher authorities". But the article says the only document is still Regional Order no. 19 which says nothing of such severe measures. Goes on to point out to the light authorities that the winter is coming on and better service is necessary. And concludes by asking why electric plants and equipment were not better protected from the Germans. Claims partisans approached directors with this suggestion and were turned away.

4. Box in heavy type stating that a number of bakers were unable to bake bread yesterday for lack of wood.

5. Headlines the account of the Prince and Bonomi attending mass for Lt. Casati.

6. Small paragraph on clandestine sheets. These should be suppressed and parties who are always looking for a "Fifth Column" might find it represented by these papers.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Gonella's comment on Sforza's speech is largely to the effect that Fiume and Trieste are and must remain Italian cities. As to the consorzio internazionale to take over colonies this will be a good thing only if the countries "fat in colonies" will allow theirs to be so governed. Otherwise it will "lead to rancor".

2. On Dumbarton Woods Conference comment is to effect that precise measures are to be hoped for in line with the general program of the Atlantic Charter.

3. Rome excluded from the Consorzio Alimentare. Strong words for the prefect of Naples who has forbiden export of food to Rome. And equally strong for the sindaco of Avezzano who has put a heavy tax on export of potatoes.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Approval of Sforza's speech, especially for his statement that Italian problems are to be studied as European problems.

2. Complaint that the police are not doing their duty in dealing with robberies. There are indeed 17,000 police but they are apparently all used for seizing an extra chilo of potatoes at the control posts or for taking part in parades. The present wave of theft may of course be due to lack of means on the part of the police but lack of organization is also a factor.

3. Announcement of three art shows: ancient sculpture at the Campidoglio, old masters at the Palazzo Venezia, contemporary art at the Galleria Nazionale. Adds that it is time to close the

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Long article on the conditions and methods of the police. There are still fascists in the Corpo di Polizia. Need of complete epuration is stressed.

2. Buonaiuti analyzes Sforza's speech with approval, especially for his phrase describing the Italians as capable of thinking in "universal" terms.

3. The price of coal. Before June 5 charcoal used to cost 7. lire the kilo. Now, when the transportation is certainly no more difficult, it has doubled.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Scalera gang. Cites this family as an example of Fascist grafters. Gives some of their history and asks that their illicit gains be returned to the people.

2. Italian foreign policy. P. Togliatti examinesthe position of Italy, states that the country has suffered a complete defeat which was the consequence not only of the malcious policy of Fascism but also of that nationalism from which Fascism sprang. He wonders whether the country is really determined to destroy Fascism, since only by such action will help be forthcoming from outside. Yet up to now little has been done, none of the really guilty Fascist has been shot, the state machinery still awaits real epuration and the army cadres are what they always were, cells of reaction. Have we indeed really shaken off the sickness of nationalism. If we have not, he says, how can we expect to be taken seriously when we say we are animated by a new spirit in attacking internationnl questions. The solution of the problems of our foreign policy is today to be sought in the field of internal politics.

GENERAL: Sforza's speech reported in all papers, though in summarized and often fragmentary form. Other matters: arrest of Jacomini, Dumbarton Woods Conference, background from Florence. One paper mentions ACC RCs Meeting.

1900

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 20 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press. 2 AUG 1944

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. How many refugees? According to the Vatican Commission the number in Rome and Cesano alone is 80,000. And very little help is being given them. This is not a matter for the authorities, it is for us. The heart of Rome seems very small.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Interview with Tupini, Minister of Justice. Tupini states his primary purpose is to give the magistracy the clear sense of being above politics. He sees the need of reforming the Fascist code but feels that revision had best be left until Italy is entirely liberated. Urgent and emergency reforms of course must be made before that, for example the purely political and racial measures. He feels that the abolition of capital punishment has received the approval of the country. A propos of the new organization for the Amministrazione dei Culti the Minister said that he hoped that the second Risorgimento of Italy would be made not without - or even against - the Church as the first was but with the Church. He had been encouraged by the Christian expressions of all the speakers on the occasion of the ceremony in honor of Donati.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Reclamation problems. A cry of alarm for neglect of reclamation. Between Naples and Rome there are 150,000 hectares of reclaimed areas which have been destroyed and figures are large for Val di Chiana and parts of Southern Italy. In these areas there has been little harvested in 1944 and unless measures are taken 1945 will be just as unproductive.

2. Under From Day to Day it is stated that whoever is responsible for the measure on illegal use of electric light,

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2. Under From Day to Day it is stated that whoever is responsible for the measure on illegal use of electric light, based as it is on the principle of co-responsibility, is "a worthier disciple of Kesselring."

1899

3. On legislative reform: Conclusion. G. Magnone writes that while another code is in course of preparation it is advisable to continue using the Mussolini code, corrected of course. Cevellotti answers that he does not agree; it would be better to return to the code of 1865, bringing it up to date where necessary. This exchange concludes the discussion on the code which have been carried on from time to time in this paper.

4. SEPRAL. Article speaks of the serious situation of this body (Sezione provinciale alimentare). Hope is expressed that the new Commissioner, Corazzini, will proced to a "radical work of renovation" of the SEPRAL.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Two opposite conceptions of syndacal politics. Zuccarini writes that it is absurd to speak of unions being "apolitical". The only question is will politics be forced on them from above by specific parties getting control or will their politics emerge from their own organization. The latter is the healthy course, he feels.

2. Comment on Carandini's statement that "De Nicola, while furnishing the formula for fusion of the Liberal groups, yet remains outside the party." V.R. asks what this means ? These are days when a man should have a party, especially if he is going to provide formulas. But they are not days when formulas are adequate.

3. The urgent problems of reconstruction are the subject of an article by "a.am." He suggests the first necessity is work for those who are able to work, care for those who cannot. Suggests payment in kind rather than money. As for taking care of children and the aged he believes the use of public buildings, schools etc might help. For winter is coming on and there is a shortage of shelter. Recommends more communal kitchens and cooperative restaurants. Adds that the Allies surely cannot refuse the transportation necessary to put some of these things into operation.

4. Don't go wrong again. Somewhat playful article directed to Nenni. The writer, who says he has known Nenni for years, declares that he has always found hard things easy and easy things hard. It would have been easy for example to settle the institutional question once and for all at the time of the formation of the new government; it is difficult now to get out of the toils which this ambiguous situation has created. Points out how Nenni's position is similar to that of the pre-Fascist socialists and implores him not to make the same mistake again.

5. Article urging that the two RR lines, Roma San Pietro-Viterbo and Civitavecchia-Capranica-Orte should be put in service again immediately. Few repairs necessary to ensure good and regular service. Article rather petulant in tone.

6. Appeal from private taxi-owners for permission to run their cabs. Complains that they are sent all around town for "permessi" which are never forthcoming. Some cabs operate it is true but they belong to the companies. Is there no chance for these humble drivers, they ask, when

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Future of Franco-Italian relations. Feels that the misunderstandings between France and Italy, caused in great part by Fascism, have been swept away and in the post war world the nations will need each other and will be glad to work together in harmony.

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2. Conference for World Security. On the discussions to begin tomorrow at Dumbarton Woods, Zimarcas writes as follows: There are now three plans, not all officially sanctioned or formalized, for post war organization. The Americans conceive of an Assembly, a Council and an International Court as organs of international administration. The English are anxious to "put teeth in it" and would like an autonomous military force capable of dealing with peace-breakers. The Russians lean to a world order supported by an international aviation. All these ideas look to the past rather than to the future. The place to begin is by study and necessary readjustment of the international economic and social order.

3. Urgency is stressed of naming a Commissario straordinario for the Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche and for the Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità.

4. Interview with Lizzadri, High Commissioner for State Confiscation of Illicit Profits. Progress noted and Lizzadri states desire shared by all for speedy procedure. But he does not say what new measures are for they have yet to be submitted to the Council.

5. Report of an assembly of lawyers in Bari which voted censure on the Bari Court of appeals because of the continuance of Fascist practices. 4 names of prominent officials are cited as fit for attention of epurators, viz: De Sanctis, Procurator General and once in Badoglio's Cabinet, Spinelli, Sette, President of the Court of Catanzaro and Cuomo, President of the Court of Bari.

6. Report of conversation of Mayor of Cassino with Mancini and Zaniboni. Funds have been set aside for reconstruction by the govt. Also Mayor had conversation with Poletti who promised to go and examine condition of Cassino.

7. Protest because farmers of Rome Province have not permission of free circulation. Such permission is limited to those owning more than 100 hectares and this seems unreasonable to the writer.

8. Woes of the bachelor. Article pointing out how difficult it is for a bachelor to live. Restaurant prices too high and he hasn't home food nor the time to wait in various food lines as housewives do.

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1898

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. First page taken up with patriots in Florence. The headline of the first page is: Honor to the Action Party of Florence, Honor to our Partigiani.

2. Notice of coming trial of Caruso.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Letter to the Liberals. Lucifero writes as follows: The Liberals are to be censured for having taken part in the Committee of Liberation, for the Committee was conceived not as a non-political union of anti-fascists but as a coalition of certain political tendencies and aspirations which made the anti-fascist struggle

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a means and not an end. The Liberals however remained and have thus assumed their share of responsibility for the errors committed during the year of the Committees activities. The truce of Naples was not truce with adversaries but merely a truce among the parties of the C.L.N. The Liberals have subscribed to ideas contrary to the liberal idea, ideas hostile to private property and to individual liberties. They have subscribed to a document threatening to suppress opposition though opposition is fundamental to a liberal political concept. They have contributed to creating an illegal situation which puts in the hands of one man powers which Mussolini never had. To-day this man is Bonomi but are these powers really in his hands - and to whom will they go tomorrow ? Thus the Liberals for the sake of the non-existent unity of the C.L.N. have abandoned their true political duty. "And today Togliatti, Minister of the Cabinet in which you share, head of a party which is your comrade in the C.L.N. publicly accuses you of disloyalty and reactionary sympathies."

2. Sicily. L. Emanuele writes against the separatist movement but is in favor of some form of regional autonomy.

3. Trial of fruitsellers ends in "drinks all around". Maj. Elder found no proofs justifying the charges and the trial came to a happy conclusion.

4. Article on cooperatives, stressing their utility in general and their special value in times like the present. The cooperatives of "sinistrati" (victims of war damage), building and construction workers and farmers are mentioned with particular approval.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Social Revolution. A survey of the world situation by G. Pastori. On Italy he considers the gravity of the situation between capital and labor. He recommends that the government its attention firt of all to take care of feeding the people and then proceed to "give a different rhythm to the realtionships between the workers and employing bodies."

2. Under Vatican news attention is called to the frequent visits of Myron Taylor to the Pope during the past week.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Article refuting accusations appearing in yesterday's Unita. Declares that the Liberals are a party of progress and a party of the masses precisely because it is not a class party. The Democrazia Liberale of the South is not a reactionary group

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Article refuting accusations appearing in yesterday's Unita. Declares that the Liberals are a party of progress and a party of the masses precisely because it is not a class party. The Democrazia Liberale of the South is not a reactionary group but is made up of healthy and living elements of artisans, small farmers and business men who look to liberalism to save them from the dictatorship of the state and the dictatorship of any party.

TEMPO (Independent) Niente di particolare.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Large box announcing arrest of generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto. Comment: "Good. It's a beginning."

2. What we can ask of the Allies. Essentially two things, says the article: One is application of lend lease measure to Italy.

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We can not make any return now but we can in the future if we are helped to work. The second thing we can ask for is more liberty in controlling our interior economy. We are as much interested in checking inflation as the allies. But we find their methods lead to "contradictory situations". Let the Allies watch us of course but give us more liberty in working out our own solution. (Pesenti)

3. For making wages adequate. Article pointing out absolute urgency of acting on manifesto presented by Confederazione to Bonomi.

GENERAL: All papers carry interview with Scoccimarro on epuration, meeting of committee of Ministers to consider division of funds among various departments of govt for public works, reply of Alexander to Bonomi and official announcements affecting rationing and food and need of permit to leave Rome. Most say something about arrest of Del Tetto, freeing of Bentivegna and conclusion of trial of alleged agitators in market riot of July 14.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Interior P/C

PRB/R8

19 August 1944

20 AUG 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Points out Atlantic Charter statement of the principle of "Juridical equality" of nations, large or small. The next step will be the meeting of all nations around the peace table.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. B. Cialdea expresses hope that this war will make evident to all the need of "a democratic European community".

2. Quotes Marchese, Food Commissioner, saying that improvement in food situation is due to come; "this is not a hope but a promise."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Government and the small farmer. Points out how the measures supplementary to the Granai del popolo bear heavily on the owners of small farms. This group makes up one of the healthiest political elements in the country and it is being alienated - especially in the South - by what it considers unfair treatment. (V.B.)

2. On the so-called "opposition". Would like to know if these people are willing to go on record against "the forces of reaction in ambush". Suggests such forces are animated by people like Acquarone and Pippo Naldi.

3. Report of Cerabona on condition of RRs in liberated Italy. Encouraging progress noted. All lines in South , with very few exceptions are running again.

4. Appeal of Cerabona to RR men in the North to create all possible difficulties for Germans.

5. Under From Day to Day disgust is expressed at ex-Fascists who become epuratore. It may be sincere conversion but a judge should be beyond even the shadow of a suspicion.

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6. Answer to bakers. Stern warning that they are expected to turn out eatable bread and insinuations that the bakers are making money out of the situation. 1896

7. Article stressing need for real farmers to have a car at their disposal.

8. Attention, spies! Record of arrests and trials; names given of 28 in prison awaiting trial.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Ministerial harmony and the Republican party. Harmony is all very well and the Republicans are not against it but the article points out that the Party's willingness to help in the struggle against reaction does not mean approval of the Committee

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of Liberation which, in the opinion of La Voce, has retarded and endangered democracy in Italy by accepting the monarchy.

2. Who governs ? On AVANTI's appeal for epuration in the army. La VOCE agrees and says that epuration has so far only meant getting rid of officers who deserted the monarchy, not of those guilty of more serious crimes against the nation. But, says the writer, if AVANTI wants to protest why not protest through the Govt ? The Communists have even an undersecretary in the War Ministry. Or, is it the same old story of the army being a government within a government ?

3. Morel sense. Article against women who are callous to the sufferings of their country and find solace in American cigarettes and motor rides with Allied officers. (Asterie)

4. Health and decency. Complaint against the condition of Rome's streets. The streetcleaning, according to the article is farmed out to private contractors. They are still being paid; what are they doing with the money ?

5. Article on bus services, suggesting coordination with RRs and more frequent services.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni notes the approval of the decree authorizing the government to name Commissioners for industries of public interest. And adds that the government must choose people worthy of the job. Italian workers, he says, read with pleasure of what the government wants to do but would prefer to see it actually do something. Cites the examples of Vasalli, Pellegrini etc, jailed and then released, and that of Argenise, still head of a bank and owner of two newspapers. Bonomi and his government must realize that either the Epuration law and its sanctions go into effect or the government goes. And with the government perhaps the last chance of peaceful democratization of Italy.

2. Notes on the tramways. This article is a protest against the Allies taking over the buses "miraculously" collected by the tram company. They were to serve the outlying districts which now must go without service.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. What the battle means.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. What the battle means. A people's war of revolution, union against Fascism, unity between Allies and Italians, such are the lessons of the tragic yet beautiful days of the fighting in Florence. The coincidence between the people's antifascist war and the war of the Allies is absolute. They have a common enemy and the same ends, liberty and civilization. Why is this factual truth denied legal sanction ? It is not so denied in the case of the French or of the Jugoslavs. Has not this period of testing lasted long enough ? He who does not understand now that the Italians are capable, trastworthy and devoted to the cause simply does not want to understand.

2. Shades of the lictor. In the Sottosegretariato of the

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Press things are not going too well. There has been an attempt to make newspapers publish articles supplied by the Sottosegretariato. There is the Rassegna Stampa (Digest) which won't do. It is badly written, servile in tone, too given to citing ITALIA NUOVA.+ The news bulletin too; that is largely a repetition of the UNNS. Lastly there is still a censorship, not of the press but of pamphlets and booklets, which is too "bureaucratically long." Let us hope that Spataro will be able to take things in hand and make his office worthy of him.

3. Article against Italo Vannutelli, maggiordomo of Palazzo Venezia. Claims the man has a Fascist record and furthermore organized parties for the Germans. Yet he is still there and somehow has wormed himself into the confidence of the Allies. Article doesn't see how they can tolerate him.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Private property and democracy. Selvaggi defends the principle of private property, declaring that breaking down this principle would break down, in the economic plane, the very basis on which repose alike liberty and human independence. Nowadays it is true we must review the mechanism relative to the "formation" of property and the sharing of it and above all the distribution of its fruits. But all this does not and must not imply overthrowing the principle of private property.

2. Quotes Scoccimarro as saying that the principle whereby public officials are supposed to serve the state and not a party is a "conventional falsehood". Opposes this statement vigorously, stressing that such public servants should be indeed above party preoccupations.

3. The president of the Family Association for prisoners and refugees in Russia has had talk with Bonomi, and has been assured of prompt action in getting exact information on prisoners.

4. An answer. In reply to RICOSTRUZIONE I.N. states categorically that it has never circulated any rumours about the fall of the Bonomi government, that neither Acquarone nor Naldi belong to the Democratic party, that I.N. is opposed to any form of resurrection of Fascist ideology or methods.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Chamberlain and Churchill. C. Gonella regrets [illegible]

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Chamberlain and Churchill. G. Gonella remarks that Chamberlain had great confidence in Mussolini, yet Mussolini was preparing the ruin of his country. How can Churchill fail to have confidence in the new government made up of men who are working for peace and reconstruction ?

1895

+This does sound something like our digest but I must remind the reader that it refers to the one turned out by the Italian Ufficio Stampa. Resemblance is purely coincidental.

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2. War damage. The efforts of workers, artisans and peasants in the damaged areas is a matter of marvel but they should receive more help from the govt. The time has perhaps come to review and streamline the old legislation on war damages.

3. Maximum prices and real prices. Points out that the consumer is often cheated because he doesn't realize that the maximum retail price of vegetables is not a fixed thing but has a relation to the wholesale price. And the dealers do not inform their customers of this. Long list of prices given.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Continuity. There is a certain diffidence about the government, a fear perhaps that there may be a return to the old game of personal politics that prepared the way for Fascism. Italian democracy, to dissipate these fears must show that it can not only form governments but also assure their continuity. The furtive murmurings about the imminent dissolution of the Bonomi government were quashed by the opportune letter of the party leaders to Bonomi. Similar rumours attributed to the ACC the desire to do away with the present ministry; the announcement of a possible meeting between Churchill and Bonomi puts an end to those. If the meeting takes place the National Government will have full political recognition and can carry on its work in the assurance of greater confidence both national and international.

2. Statement of Carandini on meaning of fusion of two Liberal groups. Stresses that it will be an "advance guard party." Refers to De Caro's record as an old Aventino.

3. Under heading: Talks with the crowd: 1. Complaint that people are being forced to buy tomatoes (at the sellers' price) in order to be allowed to buy peppers and egg plant. 2. The supplementary rations for the sick are only issued after the inevitable stamp, given in Via Carducci. It is a pointless bureaucratic procedure and what is worse yesterday they refused to stamp more than 250 cards. This means, calculates the writer that it would take 160 days for all the sick to get their needed supplement.

3. Feeding of Children. Regret that a celebrated biscuit bakery on Via Novara has been requisitioned. This is the only place in Rome which turns out a type of biscuit essential for young children. If this building is to be requisitioned for long it would be good to have an announcement of where one could turn for similar provisioning.

TEMPO (Independent)

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4. Article on the political condition of the Abruzzi. Claims that Fascists are in the saddle; in many places, specifically Sulmona, the Communist party is not allowed to exist and almost everywhere agents of the OVRA have come out of hiding and back into positions of authority.

GENERAL: Other items found in most papers: Bentivegna out of jail (Celebrated by AVANTI), arrest of the so-called Princess Fanny di Borbone, daughter of Agesilao Greco, distribution of kilo of potatoes in Zone II and 15 kilos of charcoal generally, notice of closing of half of Acque Marcia aqueduct on Tuesday.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Interior S/C

PRB/RS

19 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Points out Atlantic Charter statement of the principle of "Juridical equality" of nations, large or small. The next step will be the meeting of all nations around the peace table.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. B. Cialdea expresses hope that this war will make evident to all the need of "a democratic European community".

2. Quotes Marchese, Food Commissioner, saying that improvement in food situation is due to come; "this is not a hope but a promise."

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Government and the small farmer. Points out how the measures supplementary to the Granai del popolo bear heavily on the owners of small farms. This group makes up one of the healthiest political elements in the country and it is being alienated - especially in the South - by what it considers unfair treatment. (V.B.)

2. On the so-called "opposition". Would like to know if these people are willing to go on record against "the forces of reaction in ambush". Suggests such forces are animated by people like Acquarone and Pippo Naldi.

3. Report of Cerabona on condition of RRs in liberated Italy. Encouraging progress noted. All lines in South , with very few exceptions are running again.

4. Appeal of Cerabona to RR men in the North to create all possible difficulties for Germans.

5. Under From Day to Day disgust is expressed at ex-Fascists who become epurators. It may be sincere conversion but a judge should be beyond even the shadow of a [illegible]

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6. Answer to bakers. Stern warning that they are expected to turn out eatable bread and insinuations that the bakers are making money out of the situation. 1895

7. Article stressing need for real farmers to have a car at their disposal.

8. Attention, spies! Record of arrests and trials; names given of 28 in prison awaiting trial.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Ministerial harmony and the Republican party. Harmony is all very well and the Republicans are not against it but the article points out that the Party's willingness to help in the struggle against reaction does not mean approval of the Committee

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of Liberation which, in the opinion of La Voce, has retarded and endangered democracy in Italy by accepting the monarchy.

2. Who governs ? On AVANTI's appeal for epuration in the army. La VOCE agrees and says that epuration has so far only meant getting rid of officers who deserted the monarchy, not of those guilty of more serious crimes against the nation. But, says the writer, if AVANTI wants to protest why not protest through the Govt ? The Communists have even an undersecretary in the War Ministry. Or, is it the same old story of the army being a government within a government ?

3. Moral sense. Article against women who are callous to the sufferings of their country and find solace in American cigarettes and motor rides with Allied officers. (Isteria).

4. Health and decency. Complaint against the condition of Rome's streets. The streetcleaning, according to the article is farmed out to private contractors. They are still being paid; what are they doing with the money ?

5. Article on bus services, suggesting coordination with RRs and more frequent services.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nenni notes the approval of the decree authorizing the government to name Commissioners for industries of public interest. And adds that the government must choose people worthy of the job. Italian workers, he says, read with pleasure of what the government wants to do but would prefer to see it actually do something. Cites the examples of Vasalli, Pellegrini etc. jailed and then released, and that of Armenise, still head of a bank and owner of two newspapers. Bonomi and his government must realise that either the Epuration law and its sanctions go into effect or the government goes. And with the government perhaps the last chance of peaceful democratization of Italy.

2. Notes on the tramways. This article is a protest against the Allies taking over the buses "miraculously" collected by the tram company. They were to serve the outlying districts which now must go without service.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. What the battle means. A people's war of revolution, union against Fascism, unity between Allies and Italians, such are the lessons of the tragic yet beautiful days of the fighting in Florence. The coincidence between the people's antifascist war and the war of the Allies is absolute. They have a common enemy and the same ends, liberty and civilization. Why is this factual truth denied legal sanction ? It is not so denied in the case of the French or of the Jugoslavs. Has not this period of testing lasted long enough ? He who does not understand now that the Italians are capable, trustworthy and devoted to the cause simply does not want to understand.

2. Shades of the lictor. In the Sottosegretariato of the

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Press things are not going too well. There has been an attempt to make newspapers publish articles supplied by the Sottosegretariato. There is the Rassegna Stampa (Digest) which won't do. It is badly written, servile in tone, too given to citing ITALIA NUOVA.+ The news bulletin too; that is largely a repetition of the UNNS. Lastly there is still a censorship, not of the press but of pamphlets and booklets, which is too "bureaucratically long." Let us hope that Spataro will be able to take things in hand and make his office worthy of him.

3. Article against Italo Vannutelli, maggiordomo of Palazzo Venezia. Claims the man has a Fascist record and furthermore organized parties for the Germans. Yet he is still there and somehow has wormed himself into the confidence of the Allies. Article doesn't see how they can tolerate him.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Private property and democracy. Salvaggi defends the principle of private property, declaring that breaking down this principle would break down, in the economic plane, the very basis on which repose alike liberty and human independence. Nowadays it is true we must review the mechanism relative to the "formation" of property and the sharing of it and above all the distribution of its fruits. But all this does not and must not imply overthrowing the principle of private property.

2. Quotes Scoccimarro as saying that the principle whereby public officials are supposed to serve the state and not a party is a "conventional falsehood". Opposes this statement vigorously, stressing that such public servants should be indeed above party preoccupations.

1892

3. The president of the Family Association for prisoners and refugees in Russia has had talk with Bonomi, and has been assured of prompt action in getting exact information on prisoners.

4. In answer. In reply to RICOSTRUZIONE I.N. states categorically that it has never circulated any rumours about the fall of the Bonomi government, that neither Acquarone nor Naldi belong to the Democratic party, that I.N. is opposed to any form of resurrection of Fascist ideology or methods.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Chamberlain and Churchill. G. Gonella remarks that Chamberlain had great confidence in Mussolini, yet Mussolini was preparing the ruin of his country. How can Churchill fail to have confidence in the new government made up of men who are working for peace and reconstruction ?

+This does sound something like our digest but I must remind the reader that it refers to the one turned out by the Italian Ufficio Stampa. Resemblance is purely coincidental.

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2. War damage. The efforts of workers, artisans and peasants in the damaged areas is a matter of marvel but they should receive more help from the govt. The time has perhaps come to review and streamline the old legislation on war damages.

3. Maximum prices and real prices. Points out that the consumer is often cheated because he doesn't realize that the maximum retail price of vegetables is not a fixed thing but has a relation to the wholesale price. And the dealers do not inform their customers of this. Long list of prices given.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Continuity. There is a certain diffidence about the government, a fear perhaps that there may be a return to the old game of personal politics that prepared the way for Fascism. Italian democracy, to dissipate these fears must show that it can not only form governments but also assure their continuity. The furtive murmurings about the imminent dissolution of the Bonomi government were quashed by the opportune letter of the party leaders to Bonomi. Similar rumours attributed to the ACC the desire to do away with the present ministry; the announcement of a possible meeting between Churchill and Bonomi puts an end to those. If the meeting takes place the National Government will have full political recognition and can carry on its work in the assurance of greater confidence both national and international.

2. Statement of Carandini on meaning of fusion of two Liberal groups. Stresses that it will be an "advance guard party." Refers to De Caro's record as an old Aventino.

3. Under heading: Talks with the crowd: 1. Complaint that people are being forced to buy tomatoes (at the sellers' price) in order to be allowed to buy peppers and egg plant. 2. The supplementary rations for the sick are only issued after the inevitable stamp, given in Via Cirdaucci. It is a pointless bureaucratic procedure and what is worse yesterday they refused to stamp more than 250 cards. This means, calculates the writer that it would take 160 days for all the sick to get their needed supplement.

3. Feeding of Children. Regret that a celebrated biscuit bakery on Via Novara has been requisitioned. This is the only place in Rome which turns out a type of biscuit essential for young children. If this building is to be requisitioned for long it would be good to have an announcement of where one could

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Poland tomorrow. Comments on the OSSERVATORE'S article and says one must have faith in Russian military decisions. If a pause was necessary at a time when the fate of the Polish patriots hung in the balance, there were no doubt good reasons for it. Nor should there be undue alarm at the apparent failure of negotiations between Poland and Russia, the matter can be taken up again on the general principle of European liberty, which will not allow Poland to become a "sphere of influence".

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1. Epuration in the Army. V.Spano complains that it is proceeding too slowly and too indulgently. It is not even certain whether the Epuration Committee for the Army yet exists. Certain units of the Corps of Liberation are not imbued with a spirit proper to the times, there are superior officers who sabotage the work of the government and are given to making reactionary speeches, recent measures for the War effort and the volunteers have remained a dead letter. It is time to say frankly whether or not the intention exists to transform a Fascist Army into a really national army.

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4. Article on the political condition of the Abruzzi. Claims that Fascists are in the saddle; in many places, specifically Sulmona, the Communist party is not allowed to exist and almost everywhere agents of the OVRA have come out of hiding and back into positions of authority.

GENERAL: Other items found in most papers: Bentivegna out of jail (Celebrated by AVANTI), arrest of the so-called Princess Fanny di Borbone, daughter of Aggeilao Greco, distribution of kilos of potatoes in Zone II and 15 kilos of charcoal generally, notice of closing of half of Acqua Marcia aqueduct on Tuesday.

1891

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 18 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Further comment on the fighting around Warsaw. Reproduces a letter of Vansittart in the Daily Mail, invoking aid for the Polish patriots.

2. Independence for the Philippines. History of Philippines since 1898, reporting American promise of independence for the islands.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. International Horizons. Stresses that the Allied landing in France has had an important effect in that it gives one the sense of an effective force in western Europe; the military prestige of the Soviets is now matched by that of the Western Allies... The trip of the Polish Minister to Moscow has been a failure; indirectly this indicates an intransigent attitude of Russia toward England.... Interview of Tito and Churchill indicates persistence of British interest in Mediterranean and Balkan matters... News from the US indicating desire of reconstituting an independent Austria brings up the vexing problem of what kind of Austria; monarchist or republican? It should be remembered that although Austria was attacked from without the people did nothing to defend their independence. The Austrian problem will have to be worked out in accord and friendship between the Slavic powers and the Western democracies.

1890

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Concord. Favorable comment on letter of six parties to Bonomi. Points out that other parties of anti-fascist character may consider that they too are remembered in the govt.

2. Article by Quagliata on Technical Committee for Study of Reconstruction problems which "is to be set up very soon". Stresses need for over-all planning and cooperation of technicians.

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3. Column From Day to Day speaks of existence of an unwitting "Fifth Column" made up of bureaucrats who obstruct the public with red tape and useless formalities.

4. "Comandi". Notes that 240 secondary school professors "commanded" to Rome are now being sent back to places of origin. The "command" system was certainly abused, says the article but points out that it is not realistic to assume these people can go back and find their posts as they left them. Considerable discussion of history and significance of "commands". (p.f.p.)

5. Warning to certain buyers. Points out the danger of stealing or even coming into illegal possession of Allied supplies. Asks Italian people to have greater sense of dignity and responsibility.

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6. Exemplary epuratorsm. Trifogli, Minucci and Galantino are cited as bad examples. They are all equipped with fine Fascist records and yet expect to be the epuratorsm of the Red Cross.

7. Article on the "recent Poletti ordinance" which, intended to wipe out some Fascist measures, has for effect making all notes fall due on the same day. This would be of course absurd.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Financial Burcaucracy before and after June 5. Article by L. Speranza pointing out that the bureaucrats were "immovable" in Fascist days and the same men are still here and still in the same places. For example in the five departments of the Uffici delle Imposte at Rome epuration has affected only a few dozen people. Article calls for 100% purge.

2. Where are the Liberals going? The fusion of the 2 liberal groups should be a clarification of the political scene. But is it, asks the writer. Is it not rather another consolidation of two camps based on personal rather than ideological lines. In any case the article wants to remind the Liberals of the words of Croce: Those who in Italy are willing to call themselves monarchists are not true Liberals.

3. The electric problem. The old story with two new turns: 1. It is suggested that The Società Romana di Elettricità and the A.C.E.A. are not in accord on measures to meet the situation. 2. There is too much preferential treatment - the directors of the electric companies think of themselves first - to give the public as a whole the chance to be fairly considered.

Epuration. Long list of individuals still untouched, who in the opinion of the writer should have been epurated. Concludes by saying a propos of Senator Valagussa that if he was spared because of intervention of monarchy or the Vatican Sforza is not serving his country.

GENERAL: Afternoon papers carry stories appearing in morning papers as noted in yesterdays Digest: message to Bonomi, Poletti's speech etc.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Meeting between Churchill and Bonomi. Pietro Nenni noting that such a meeting is on the program writes that perhaps from this will come the answer to the questions, are we a beaten nation or are we to be regarded as the victim rather than the accomplice

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2. For reduction of prices and profits. Comment on the manifesto of the Confederazione. Article says increase in wages is not so necessary as reduction of prices; points out that the few people who have means of transport are making enormous sums and their charges alone raise the cost of living 50%. Further

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retailers of all kinds - notably in clothing - are charging fabulous prices out of all relation to legitimate profit.

3. Notes meeting with prefect of officials concerned with food problems. The meeting took place yesterday and an indication of the problems discussed may be seen from an interview accorded by Marchesi, Food Commissioner, in which he said the charcoal problem was on its way to being solved and the Allies had been approached with regard to allowing importation of potatoes from Naples. They are already coming in from Viterbo.

4. Notice of approaching visit to Italy of President of British Union of Miners.

5. Eye-witness account of conditions in Florence from Aug. 1 to Aug. 14.

6. Another protest against ruling on use of light. (See Digest 17 Aug.)

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Unity of the government. Comment on message to Bonomi. Says the government may have its faults but a government crisis now would be simply catastrophic for the cause of democracy in Italy. Admits that other groups outside the six parties may have done much in the battle against Fascism but it would be absurd to deny the six parties their natural preeminence in the struggle. Other groups represent parallel currents and not contrary ones. The real danger is in the remains of Fascism which are waiting and hoping for a crisis. It is precisely for this reason that the Committee of Liberation still stands guard.

2. Notes on the Cosenza Congress. Lussu writes that the party's attention was fixed on the agrarian problem. In the south it is acute and there are two aspects of it. One, it is unfairly divided. This is an internal problem and must be solved unless Italy is to have a permanent class of helots. He suggests some sort of five year plan. The second problem is presented by the fact that there is simply not enough land to support the population. This cannot be solved by Italy alone; it is to be hoped that nations having large relatively uninhabited territories will not close their frontiers - as they did at the end of the last war.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Unity of the government. Comment on message to Bonomi. Says the government may have its faults but a government crisis now would be simply catastrophic for the cause of democracy in Italy. Admits that other groups outside the six parties may have done much in the battle against Fascism but it would be absurd to deny the six parties their natural preeminence in the struggle. Other groups represent parallel currents and not contrary ones. The real danger is in the remains of Fascism which are waiting and hoping for a crisis. It is precisely for this reason that the Committee of Liberation still stands guard.

2. Notes on the Cosenza Congress. Lussu writes that the party's attention was fixed on the agrarian problem. In the south it is acute and there are two aspects of it. One, it is unfairly divided. This is an internal problem and must be solved unless Italy is to have a permanent class of helots. He suggests some sort of five year plan. The second problem is presented by the fact that there is simply not enough land to support the population. This cannot be solved by Italy alone; it is to be hoped that nations having large relatively uninhabited territories will not close their frontiers - as they did at the end of the last war.

1889

3. Noting visit of British Labor leader it is added that he will meet representatives of American Labor in Italy.

4. Justice for the people. Article stating that during German occupation wholesale egg-dealers deliberately falsified the amount of eggs said to be confiscated by the Germans and sold them privately although they were supposed to supply the city under a rationing system. Article claims that the same people are in the same posts and up to the same tricks.

5. Arrest of Suvich noted.

6. Report of information given over radio on work of Public Health S/C in combating malaria. Suggests reclamation of Pontine Marshes.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Faith and reconstruction. G. Ciarotti writes on need of

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coordinating govt measures for reconstruction. Planning is essential in that sense of the word. But above all the Italians need faith in themselves and the Allies must have faith in Italy's intentions and capacities.

2. Article by Manfredi Bianchi, stressing point that partisans must be regarded as patriots and heroes and not party figures. Agrees with Croce that talk of party "martyrs" is out of place and points out that within the partisan bands, the question of party allegiance is simply not raised.

3. Luciforo writes on Action Party Congress. Admires its frankness in revealing its doubts and dissensions to the world. Says however that it is not really a party of the masses but belongs to the intellectuals. Its career and its debates are valuable as clarifying the real meaning of liberalism, however.

4. The "drama" of passes. Article complains about difficulties of getting permits for transporting supplies. The Allied authorities do not seem to understand civilian problems. Of course, says the writer, there are other difficulties - among them the selfishness of the peasant who would rather let his goods rot than sell them at a price short of his greed - but facility in getting permits would be of great help.

5. Another article complaining of renting of rooms to soldiers. It makes the housing problem in Rome very difficult. Nor is renting a room for a night to a soldier likely to raise the moral standards of the city.

6. Agriculture in Latium. Article recounting the difficulties which derive from mines, refugees and marauders on the loose, lack of equipment etc. And complains the government seems to be indifferent.

7. Humanity. Points out that conditions make it impossible for all refugees to go home immediately. Asks Romans to be patient and humane with them.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. A propos of "catholic communists". Cardinal Salotti writes that the doctrines of Catholicism and those of Communism are irreconcilable. There cannot be Catholic communists and he urges such of those "cari giovani" who have been misguided in this matter reflect and reconsider. As for Togliatti's declaration that the Communists mean no harm to the Church the Cardinal doesn't doubt his good faith but doubts that any [illegible]
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2. Complaint registered because of suppression of the "Scuola dei Bimbi" (Kindergarten) by the Istituto Case Popolari. Now as never before it is important to keep the children off the streets and squares.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Poland. Lupinacci, after advising Russia that it is not enough to beat Hitler, one must also learn not to imitate him, suggests the Russians should recognize the government in exile, which in its turn should accept the Curzon line.

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2. The price of grain. G.M. finds that the price of 1000 lire was a good thing and at the time appeared to be the beginning of a sane economic policy after years of tinkering. Unhappily, he says, the measures which followed are such to interfere with delicate business relationships and are in essence the same as the Fascist regulations.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. 8000 straw mattresses and 8000 blankets have been sought in Rome for the use of war refugees. But the response has been disheartening. Rome is callous to the sufferings of these unfortunates. The writer thinks that this may be due to the old well-to-do class "suspicious of the future" to which has been added a large number of recently enriched Black Market dealers. The collective influence of this group contaminates the whole social life of Rome and makes it a heartless city.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Arrest of Suvich given prominence.

2. Comment on Sicily stating that after a year of democratic regime the old feudal system of the latifundia is still vigorous. (Di Vittorio)

3. Report from Naples that the Camera del Lavoro has voted to join the C.G.I.L.

4. Report from Aquila stating that ex-Fascists are still in power, including the head of the consorzio agrario who is a squadrista. And although the genio civile has had millions from the Allies it goes about its work with disheartening slowness.

5. Article on Fascist vice-prefect Fusco, saying he should be in jail. 11+7

GENERAL: All papers carry meeting of Council of Ministers which dealt with naming Commissari for various firms, suppressed Inspector Generalship of branches of the army, and administrative matters. All papers carry news of arrest of Fusco, most have mention of interview with food Commissioner.

1808

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Sutton s/c
Col Spicer

PRB/R8

August 17, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

MORNING PAPERS (16 August)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. First step in reconstruction. Quotes Lt. Col. Birchett as announcing plan for public works for Rome, worked out between ACC and Genio Civile.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. For the feeding of Rome. Suggests the Giunta Comunale reactivate the Office of River Navigation, suppressed 29 July. Useful for bringing in supplies.

The above were the only papers to appear on 16 August.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Article expressing concern for fate of Polish patriots who rose to help the Russians in Warsaw. It now seems that they may be cut off.

2. The Atlantic Charter. Recalls that it is now three years old. The conferences of Hot Springs, Bretton Woods and now Washington seem to be destined to implementing it. Hopes that these declarations - in harmony with the Christian teachings of Pius XII - will receive the urgent concrete implementation the situation now calls for.

3. Pope receives Minister of Holland. Hopes for peace and liberty for Holland.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article explaining how, contrary to opinion expressed in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, liberty is a part of Catholic ethical conception but not of Protestant. Therefore religion comes first and liberty follows.

2. Paragraph denying "rumours that the Bonomi government is

1887

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2. Paragraph denying "rumours that the Bonomi government is divided within itself".

3. Public works story of Col. Birchett (see papers for 16 Aug.)

4. Bonomi's message to Alexander.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Small and great problems. E.M. writes on importance of getting rehabilitation and reconstruction under way. The so-called "greater" political problems can wait.

2. Democracy and Regionalism. iii. Proposed new Regional set-up in line with theory of greater regional autonomy.

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3. In column From Day to Day there is a semi-humorous accusation that the "parties of the masses" are buying adherents by gifts of potatoes.

4. Publishes Bonomi's message to Alexander.

5. Pasta again! Good to see it but discontent is expressed at the unappetizing color and the manner of packaging, which breaks up the pasta.

6. Attack on one Filippo Schoesser, not only Fascist but well known pro-German. He walks about freely - and, what is worse, with the Americans.

7. Inapplicable sanctions. Strong protest against rules on light making whole house guilty if one tenant offends giving the porter his old spying rôle.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Solid bases. Contrasts the old policy of "spheres of influence" with freedom and justice as basis for new world. The author remarks cynically that nations appeal to freedom and idealism when they are losing wars but go back to talk of "solid bases" of peace when they are winning. But the only solid base is freedom. And for that reason too "non-interventionism" must be scrapped. We can no longer live in water-tight compartments. If the Atlantic Charter means what it says we shall have a truly solid base for peace - if it is just a political trick it will be the same old story.

2. Fascist systems. 1. Letter from a wineseller claiming he speaks for some 3000 "little men". Says the system is such that a few big dealers are able to bring in wine at a much cheaper price than the "little man". If the latter sells - as he is obliged to - at a higher price he is penalized. 2. Very violent protest on light ruling [illegible].

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

Conversation between secretaries of C.G.I.L. and General O'Dwyer. The latter said he realized need of improving lot of the working masses and would do all he could - within the limits imposed by war conditions. Grandi, Di Vittorio and Lizzadri thanked him for his understanding.

2. Message of the six parties expressing confidence in [illegible] signed by all parties representatives.

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2. Message of the six parties expressing confidence in Bonomi's govt. Signed by all parties representatives.

3. Article by Lizzadri urging speedy action on suggestions made in manifesto to govt.

4. On the Unione Laziale for public works, comment is made that the constitution of the body is totalitarian and monopolistic. Reminds the writer of the Todt organization.

5. Favorable comment on increases of pay made by the Associazione Romana Industriali del legno. The increases are inadequate but they are a step in the right direction.

6. 500 quintals of potatoes per day to come in Rome.

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ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Wine problem. Recommends way be left free to private enterprise.

2. Poletti's talk summarized briefly.

3. Another protest against light ruling.

4. In Ciociaria. Survey of situation in Pontecorvo, Roccasecca region. Some kind words for Maj. Lee "stroart" and Capt. Willis.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Comments on message of parties to Bonomi. Favorable but makes two points: 1. The govt should not suppress private initiative in its haste to get reconstruction under way. 2. Takes objection to the phrase "lurking forces of reaction" and defends the position of the Democratic party, anxious to collaborate to be sure but refusing to believe that the six parties have all the wisdom in Italy and can never be wrong.

2. Like other papers has objection to ruling on light. However puts the blame directly on the electric companies and says the Regional order on which the instructions of the companies are based says nothing of this sort of "sanction" - "at least in the version made public".

3. Prints telegram sent by Selvaggi for the Dem party to Bonomi, wishing him well on occasion of taking over Rome.

4. Notes that the local Ufficio provinciale del lavoro is waking up and trying to get data on unemployed.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. G. Gonella, writing on the fusion of the two Liberal groups, says that this action merits approval as clarifying the political situation; other groups would do well to imitate. However, says Gonella, one is a little surprised to read that Croce considers liberalism and democracy synonymous. This is not true. We, writes Gonella, who are not liberals, expect liberalism to make its contribution through a reformist urge; true liberalism must be anti-conservative.

1886

2. In Santa Croce. Diogene urges that the remains of Fascists who have been honored by burial in Santa Croce (Florence) should be removed. And specifically G. Gentile. His virtues and merits are what they are but he certainly does not deserve

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3. Records ceremonies in honor of Donati. Saragat, Sforza and De Gasperi spoke among others.

4. Pope's speech to Dutch minister given in full, stressing need of return to fundamental concept of law as basis of society.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A manoeuvre that failed. Applauds the manifesto of the six parties which expresses faith in the Bonomi government and points out that this declaration gives the lie to the rumours current about the break up of the government. Such rumours had been circulated by "certain political groups" and "certain reactionary currents."

2. We await an answer. For some time the R.L. has been complaining of the apathy and ineptitude of officials of the

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Commune and public utilities. There has been no sort of answer from those criticised. Why ?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Again on electric ruling. Calls it "odious and incredible".

2. Sharp criticism of mismanagement and confusion prevalent during examination at school of Economic Sciences of University.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Armenise, another account to settle. Catalogues Armenise's Fascist background and his opportunities for graft and asks that he be epurated and if necessary, punished. And if the law doesn't fit him, change it. (Spano)

2. Protest against letting Pellegrini out of jail. He is the "hated exploiter of Naples workers". Adds that Del Tetto should be tried too.

3. Inadmissible language. Such is the term applied by Unità to the remarks made day before yesterday by a Polish officer on the occasion of closing an art exhibition. He had repeated publicly the false and stupid story that the Russians had deliberately allowed the Polish patriots to be massacred in Warsaw. Such language towards the ally that has given the greatest help in the war against Hitler is quite inadmissible.

4. Potatoes, transport and bureaucracy. A complaint about various bureaucratic rulings which make transport and commerce impossible. In date of 2 August a ruling of the Naples prefect is cited, blocking potatoes because the price is above that set by AMG. So the potatoes rot in Naples while in Rome the situation is what we know it to be. Similarly for wine. Pleads for some coordination of rules and transport.

5. Italy and the Allies: Our situation. Article on familiar lines by Antonio Pesenti, saying that Italy has the right because of its sufferings and its contribution to the war effort to ask the Allies for some absolutely essential help. Quotes article "Starving Italy" from Economist of 5 February as giving good description of state of country.

6. Large box on first page, asking Minister of War how epuration of Army is going.

GENERAL : All papers carry notice of appointment of General Brown, Poletti's speech, message of six parties to govt., and coming Cabinet meeting.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col. Spiro
Interior S/C

PRB/R8

August, 15 1944

16 AUG 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

MORNING PAPERS (Monday 14 August)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A policy of solidarity. Conditions in Italy, writes G. Pepe, are critical as we know. But they will be the same in other European countries devastated by war. It is for the victors to say whether they are going to make the post war world one of rehabilitation and collaboration or one of narrow nationalism and autarchy. The second course will lead to Fascism. The point is stressed that rebuilding the devastated nations will be economically useful to the victors in that it will supply customers and consumers and keep industrial wheels turning.

2. Quotes from the "PWB organ of propaganda" the assurance of Poletti that gas will soon be available.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. V.G. Rossi writes that England is a European country in spite of her imperial interests. Thinks that she will remain European - which will be good for Europe.

2. Speech of Ettore Lombardo Pellegrino of the Libero-Sociale Party (Laborist Union). This speech made 26 July is reproduced in full. It is an attack on the present government. The speaker asks either for a military government or a democratic government based on some kind of Chamber of Deputies, he suggests those of the 26th parliament and the so-called Aventini who protested against Mussolini in the early days. Above all he argues for doing away with the domination of the Committee of Liberation.

The above were the only papers on sale on Monday.

1885

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Blanket denial of rumour of discussions on post war said to be going on between Soviet and Vatican.

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Ferragosto for the gov't. Enumerates the miseries of Italy as the gov't takes over. The article is grateful for the Church and the Faith, a powerful moral assistance. (Igino Giordani)

2. Article on difficulties of proper feeding of children over 1 year old.

3. Parco Virgiliano. Calls attention to neglected condition of park and bad behaviour of children in it.

4. Article on vandalism of urchins in district of Via Giulia and Piazza dei Pellegrini. Windows have been broken in S. Filippo

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taking Fascist oath.

3. E. Longoni writes of his trip over devastated areas south of Rome. Has words of praise for all Allies have done in rehabilitation but says Italians must work hard themselves and [illegible] not expect everything to be given them.

4. Notes that Senators Capps and Gotta were also recommended for dismissal.

5. Gas and charcoal. On Poletti's interview. Article would like to know if Col. Poletti could tell where the charcoal will go. At the moment it is selling in the black market at 28 lire a chilo.

6. The blue squadristi. Article observes that Italia Nuova tries to defend itself against charges made of encouraging reactionary meetings. Ricostruzione admits it was wrong on place of meetings but there were such meetings, attended by Italian officers, and at least one presided over by Enzo Selvaggi, editor of Italia Nuova. This man is new in the political field but was a Fascist until July 25, 1943, says the writer.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA

1. Most of front page given to Pacciardi's speech. Attacks monarchy and also present govt as being unsound combination of parties. Implores the United States not to play the "spheres of influence" game but to lend its weight to some kind of European and international society of Nations. Points out that Churchill once said Italy's woes were due to "one man". This was not true and even less is it true that all Italians are responsible. Yet the country is being treated as a conquered country and as if everyone were responsible for Fascist crimes... Asks for recognition of Italy as ally, union of all Republican elements and end of the monarchy.

2. F.C. continues his comment on the manifesto of the Confederazione presented to Sonnino. On currency thinks the thing to do is to have the allies "define" the occupational currency and differentiate it from the currency issued in the North. Urges need for transportation for food and coal.

3. Another reference to the case of the man who could bring in charcoal in quantity at one lire above fixed price and was not allowed to do it. (See Risorgimento Liberale for Aug. 13)

4. On pasta ration it is noted that this is only adventitious and not the beginning of regular distribution.

Neri and S. Maria delle Quercie and none of the young rascals has yet been apprehended.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. F.C. writes in article entitled On the middle class that the economic structure should be based not on the interlocking interests of big firm but rather on small industry of artisans, tradesmen and farmers.

2. From Day to Day. Column lauds govt for recalling to service those University professors who were discharged for not taking Fascist oath.

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GENERAL : Afternoon papers give coverage to ceremony in honor of Amendola, speech of Bacciardi, interview of Poletti and situation in Florence.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Motives for anxiety. Survey of Italy's position with stress on internal difficulties. Trusts in government's good intentions and vigilance of people. Mentions that it should not be forgotten that lack of transport, difficulties of industry and impoverishment are due to German activities.

2. Invitation of C.G.I.L. to American, British and Soviet workers to send delegates to study situation in Italy. Expressed gratitude for all the allies have done.

3. Brief paragraph calling attention of Minister of War to political nature of material issued by press bulletin of war office.

4. For some authentic epuration. Takes up cry of Unità against Italian diplomats still representing the country abroad though they have well-known Fascist background. Lisbon, Madrid, Berne, Stockholm and Vatican City all have emissaries out of sympathy with new Italy.

5. Notes visit of Mancini to Civitavecchia.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. If we but will. Editorial on handing over of Rome to govt. Says that this is no time for illusions; the provinces already handed over are in a state of embryonic reorganization and increasing misery. And there are many practical problems in Rome. Suggests as one step that confiscation of gains of Fascist profiteers be carried out immediately. And that the government take a strong position and assume real prestige both in the eyes of the country and of the Allies.

2. On fusion of Liberals and Democratic Liberals article says that the latter is essentially a conservative if not reactionary group. Points out that it had no hand in Committee of Liberation. Thinks the fusion good as it clarifies the political situation but wonders whether the Liberals will become more conservative or the Demo-Liberals more liberal. Suggests the new party should frankly call itself Conservative.

1884

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3. Unsu writing of Action party congress at Cosenza denies there was any centralizing or "totalitarian" tendency. On the other hand the party recognizes the trend toward regional autonomy and is in favor of it.

4. Article on sorry condition of the "avventizi" (i.e. supplementary) state employees who lost their jobs because they did not go forth with Fascist Republic and for whom no provision has yet been made. And Postal and telegraph employees "fuori ruolo" also appeal for help.

5. Paragraph applauding reintegration of University professors not taking Fascist oath.

1884

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Crisis of Liberalism. On the fusion of the two liberal parties. Roberto Lucifero writes that the new party has such disparate elements that it cannot really be called a party; as soon as a definite program is called for it will split. Calls the Committee of Liberation "anything but Liberal and points out the inner dissidence of the Committee. The Democratic party, says Lucifero, which is truly liberal, welcomes this development which is a clarification of the situation and indication of the eventual dissolution of the Committee.

2. 15 August. Selvaggi regards the hand over as proof of Allies' good faith and symbol of beginning of new era. Stresses practical problems of food and reconstruction which all Italians must attack now with energy and harmony. His party is in opposition to be sure but wishes the government well and assures them that the opposition will be fair and legitimate.

3. Remedies. On the manifesto of Confederazione to Bonomi Clerotti observes that press reaction shows the parties were not really prepared for this, although their members were represented on the committee presenting the memo. He agrees with Il Popolo that the remedies suggested are hasty and illusory, though admitting that the situation of the workers is accurately described.

4. Strategic positions. Criticism of government's action in creating commissari for state and parastatal entities. This is a fascist scheme and leads to state surveillance of industrial and social life, says the article.

5. Interview with Vincenzo Sofia Moretti, secretary of Partisans associations. Moretti stresses non-political nature of the group and complains of hostile attitude of Committee of Lib.

6. Transport. There has been much talk of transport but the question remains still unsolved, writes Dell'Ardizio. Suggests encouragement and organization of private initiative, fixing of regular tariff, adequate gas supply, among other things.

7. Report on cooperatives and their recent freedom to import food. Alas, they cannot bring in charcoal or potatoes.

8. On the incident in Piazza Chiesa Nuova (reported 13 Aug.) a letter informs the I.N. that the meeting was not run by the Catholic Communists but by the Confed. Gen. del Lavoro. And the victim was not lynched but only beaten.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Atlantic Charter. Today marks the third anniversary and the writer recalls with what enthusiasm it was hailed in Italy. Now "the indecisions and the politics" of the Allies make it very uncertain what Italy may expect from it. She still looks to us for the helping hand of brotherhood. A propos of the Four Freedoms printed on the back of AMC currency the article says it is time the currency situation were carefully studied and some kind of limit fixed to the issue; if not "our capacity of economic resistance will be destroyed".

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2. On hand-over of Rome, G. Andreotti writes that the city now goes over to the Bonomi Government, recently so much criticized. Most of the criticism has been purely destructive. Andreotti urges sympathy and cooperation with the government for if it should fail we should have "anarchic conflicts between selfish interests and ambitions harmful to the rehabilitation of the nation."

3. Notes that epuration of banks, under Henry G. Tasca of Finance s/c is proceeding "without rest".

4. Notes visit of Minister Tupini to Terni.

5. Article in honor of Giuseppe Donati, founder of paper.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A proof of faith. The hand over of Rome is so described by the writer. He adds that Fifth Columnists who have been circulating all kinds of rumors intended to discredit the Allies' good faith and the Italian Govt will be disappointed. The Italian people is now happily immune to cert in kinds of poison.

2. Totalitarian sanctions. On the order of the Electric Companies that if one tenant is guilty of breach of regulations the whole building pays the penalty, the article observes that this is a perfectly monstrous ruling both for the principle of co-responsibility and retroaction. Article notes that the porter is again put in his Fascist role as informer. The whole thing is wrong and formal appeal is made for its revocation, it is certainly not to be hoped, said the writer that the "democratic" allies will take up with Fascist customs. "Crascia capta..."

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Statement by Cerabona categorically denying that mortgaging the railroads is a part of armistice terms.

2. Comment on hand-over. "The noble words" of Bonomi are praised and the article says that the entrance of the two months under the Allies is on the whole very good.

UNITA' (Communist)

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. V. Spano writes that bureaucratic epuration is not enough. One must remove from Italian life the possibilities of great as well developed under Fascism. Vassalli, Scalera, Federici cited as examples.

2. Fiery article against Italia Nuova for its recent attempts to accuse Unita and the party of bad faith. End of article says that the story reported in L.N. of delegates at the Christian Democrat Congress complaining of Communist armed bands is completely false.

3. Grandi del popolo. Criticism of PWB film. Finds it "an honest film" with a tone of "perhaps too easy optimism".

SEVERAL : All morning papers carry story of hand-over of Rome (significant commentary indicated where it occurs), Baccicchi's speech (somewhat summary coverage but in general, except for Italia Nuova, sympathetic), trial of agitators in market of 24 July, epuration of banks.

1883

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Lt Colonel S/C
Col. Spicer

PRB/R10

14 August 1944

Trend of Correspondents' Copy.

16 AUG 1944

SEDGWICK ("New York Times") and others.

The position in Florence is still one of stalemate. British troops remain on the South side of the River Arno and AMG officers are in the city striving manfully to relieve distress and get in essential food supplies. Small detachments of Partisans and Fascists seem to be fighting it out in the centre of the city, while Florentines in that section go to and fro striving to carry on their normal daily lives. A German tank is said to have made a lone reconnaissance through the city yesterday and arriving in the vicinity of the Ponte Vecchio fired on those who were engaged in getting supplies across the river. OneBritish officer was wounded and an Italian liaison Officer was killed. AMG's task in this area is described as the most difficult it has yet encountered in all the Italian campaign. But generous tribute is being paid to them by the correspondents.

GODFREY TALBOT (BBC)

.....8th Army troops have NOT advanced across the river into Florence; but AMG officials HAVE and, making exceptional efforts, are doing everything humanly possible to take food, water, and medical supplies to the civilian population North of the river. AMGOT is right in the front line of the battle to start their task of reconstruction - a particularly difficult job because indiscriminate sniping has continued in the heart of the old city. .....Meanwhile all praise to the Allied Military Government front line men who are working and improvising flat out to revive liberated Florence after the sufferings imposed by the German reign of terror.

LONGMIRE ("New York Post")

"The AMG man was fed up and disgusted, and you can't blame him. During the 15 minutes I had sat in his office the doorman had brought in seven perfumed notes and two visiting cards from Romans, of both sexes, requesting "just an introduction" to Colonel or Major Somebody-or-other who handled Such-and-Such a department of AMG." The correspondent then tells how the AMG officer remarked that it was impossible to make these people realise that the bribery of Fascism was no

1882

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1862

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no word can be uttered. Mason MacFarlane stuck by his guns, though. Badoglio's out and probably won't get back. But what have we done to help this new Italian Government of Bonomi's? Not a blasted thing. If we were not going to help the Italians why did we ever say so in all our propaganda in the first place ? Everybody in Rome is screaming about the lack of food and the lack of jobs. Maybe we have a war to fight and can't help it, but if so why don't we come out and say so. Have we got a policy or not ? Here's another one. Did you see that big department store around the corner? Do you know what's going to happen to it ? The British forces have taken it over as a recreation center for the troops with a service restaurant. Everybody who worked in that store is out of a job for that sole reason. Does that look as if the Allies are trying to play the game astutely so as to help Italy to rebuild the country ? Everybody who worked in that store is today probably cussing out the Allies and saying "Even the Germans did'nt take our jobs away from us."

HADFIELD ("Times") files a despatch saying that there are indications of an improvement in the food situation in Italy. In Rome ACC have announced the distribution, as from August 14, of 275 grammes macaroni an item which the citizens have been eagerly awaiting and which the Germans failed to provide for many months. A similar quantity is fixed for August 28th. In Sicily the High Commissioner has announced that the bread ration is to be raised as from August 12th to 300 Grammes daily and a macaroni ration of 550 Grammes. Two of Italy's most urgent problems, those of transport and supplies, were dealt with by General O'Dwyer, at an Allied Advisory Council Meeting on Friday; Captain Stone also reported on political developments. Dr.Berlinguer, one of the High Commissioner's assisting Sforza in his Fascist purge, has revealed that it has been decided to re-open the Matteotti trial.

HILL ("New York Herald Tribune") files a long despatch on the present political confusion in Italy and on the distress within the country. He gives a general outline of the political development from the time of Badoglio and says among other things : "In the first days after the Allied entry into Rome, Badoglio came here charged with forming a new and better Government. He told the party leaders the conditions imposed by the Allies under the Armistice and that any Government which was formed must adhere to those terms; the question of the Monarchy was not to be raised until after the war. A [illegible] condition later insisted on by General MacFarlane was

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McCORMICK ("New York Times") connects Mr.Churchill's visit with that of King George VI a few days ago, and with the presence of Marshal Tito and of Mr.Robert Paterson, U.S. Under Secretary for War. Everybody knows, says the correspondent, that from the beginning Churchill has taken great interest in the Mediterranean Area. She then quotes freely the various hopes expressed in the Italian press in connection with the visit of the Prime Minister, and remarks that the latter must

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be reading these with a certain satisfaction on comparing them with the vituperation poured on him and Mr. Eden by the Fascist press. If Churchill should show himself on the streets of Rome he would receive a heartfelt ovation where the last British Minister to appear here received but a cool reception. Yet when Chamberlain and Halifax went to the Opera even the boisterous horse play of the " Merry Wives of Windsor" failed to overcome the depression of the audience. Today's pleading is one of despair and of Italy begging Britain to once more treat her with the traditional friendship of the two nations.

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

..."There has been no official hint as to the purpose of Mr. Churchill's visit but the Italian papers here are full of speculation, guesses and comment. Many of them take this occasion to air the grievances of occupied Italy before the Prime Minister ..... Political comment in the papers here is very candid, often very bitter. The Allies permit sharp criticism, plenty of it, but the Italians feel hurt because, while we let them freely criticise we do very little about it. They feel that we do not take them very seriously..... Already Republican parties on the one hand and Royalist groups on the other are beginning to close ranks and consolidate, and prepare for what seems today must be an inevitable conflict.

COOPER Not for publication.

Cables his journal that Mr. Churchill has ordered "no press coverage" of his visit to Italy. His visit is said to be purely of a military character and for this reason he gives the order. As a result there are many rumours as to why he really is here. These include that he is to confer with Tito, now in Rome; that he may meet Mr.Roosevelt here; and that there may even be peace talks through the Vatican. Both this correspondent and Jordan ("News Chronicle") protest against the order issued by Mr. Churchill which they consider a political censorship.

1881

HANNON (Kemsley Press)

According to Colonel Russell of the Rockefeller Foundation the condition of the Pontine Marshes is back to

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1881

HAMMOND (Kemsley Press)

According to Colonel Russell of the Rockefeller Foundation the condition of the Pontine Marshes is back to that of 1880 from the Public Health standpoint. They are now spraying the marshes by aircraft and more than 5,000 people are continuously employed fighting malaria. Civilians have been given 6 million atabrine tablets. Fortunately Allied forces have discovered North of Rome 4½ tons of quinine, enough to supply Italy for one year.

+ The allusion is to the large C.I.M. building in the Via XX September.

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Interior s/e

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 August 13 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

The fall of Florence came undramatically, the Germans having pulled out to the Northern side on Thursday night. A few ardent Fascist snipers remained but these are being gradually rooted out by the Partisans and are getting swift punishment. AMG has distinguished itself by being first into the Northern part of the city.

ROPER (UP)

Although British troops have not advanced into Florence beyond the Arno, despite the fact that enemy snipers are still being encountered AMG officers have crossed the river to assist the civilian population.

KENNEDY (AP) and other correspondents.

Although 8th Army has not yet entered the Northern section reports from officers who have crossed give the following general picture. The situation was not quite so desperate in regard to food as was believed. There is a shortage but this is being met by strenous efforts on the part of AMG. There is only the Ponte Vecchio remaining of the bridges. The Germans demolished buildings at one end of this and effectively blocked it for wheeled traffic. In addition it is still said to be mined. Food is being brought up to a point near the bridge and is then passed across on a human chain, and this will have to continue until the engineers get a temporary bridge erected. During the last days of the German occupation all male subjects were forbidden to go out into the streets. There was a small amount of looting of jewellery, cameras etc. by the Germans, but no extensive damage has been done to the city. The area of the railway yards, however, suffered severely from Allied bombing last March and again in May. 500 members of the local police who had gone into hiding have now reappeared for duty. A local committee had been working underground, and they had prepared a list of experienced public officials who would be ready to

1880

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1880

BRIA (AP)

Unconfirmed but persistent rumours spreading in Rome today that Bonomi would resign and be replaced by Orlando when Rome Region comes under Italian jurisdiction. Anonymous manifestos posted on buildings in Rome said that the entire government is about to fall and that the British desire Badoglio back in power. One high Italian official attributed the rumours to forces who had persistently attempted to undermine the Government.

CHINIGO (INS) also writing on this rumour says that posters with an emphatic "Badoglio No !" are being posted. These

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posters attack the Marshal. Badoglio on his part says that he is ready if wanted. Right wingers see in Badoglio somebody who might hasten the extension of Lease-Lend to Italy.

NORGAARD (AP)

Churchill's arrival is interpreted by "Il Popolo" as a sign of the importance the Italian theatre of war may assume in the near future. There has been no immediate announcement of the Prime Minister's activities. "Italia Libera" meanwhile has told its readers that the British would be righteously aghast if they only knew that so many Romans complain about some restrictions while London after five years of war is once again under terroristic bombing attacks as well as many stringent restrictions such as rationing.

The British have been receiving with open arms for the last five years millions of Americans, Poles, Czechoslovaks, French, Norwegians and other, and without a murmur bearing in silence all inconveniences from the presence of foreign troops.

BRIA (AP)

Liberals and Liberal Democrats of Rome and Southern Italy have agreed on a fusion. The move is interpreted as a strengthening of the Right forces after the recent Communist-Socialist alliance.

BIENSTOCK (Supernews, NY)

The crisis with the Bonomi Government is caused by doubt and uncertainty of the Allied policy towards Italy, and the Allied failure to give the present Government support and backing. There has been much dallying as to whether Italy is a co-belligerent and friendly liberated territory, or a conquered country. This has been responsible for many conflicting Allied commitments and actions which make the position of the Govt. impossible. There is less belief in the Allies and their intentions towards Italy. The position of the Bonomi Government is certainly not strengthened by the almost contemptuous attitude towards it manifested by high-placed Allied officials, as well as our failure to give the Government the means with which to work. Meanwhile the Bonomi Government is under heavy pressure from the Left on the wages and cost of living issue.

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COE (Blue Network)

....."The general unemployment situation is still truly serious and one which has given both ACC and the Govt. concern. Some recent figures published about Naples showed, for instance, that less than 25% of the people formerly employed in industrial and transportation jobs in the Province of Naples are now at work. The same figure of less than 25% also holds true for the employment of artisans,

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including carpenters, glove makers, tailors and shoemakers".....

PACKARD (UP)

The arrival of Churchill in Italy has been followed by a widespread display of posters by anonymous Italian Leftists this morning emblazoning the allegation that the days of the Bonomi's Government in Italy are numbered because it did not enjoy the confidence of the Allies.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

14 AUG 1944

PRB/R8

August 13 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Baltic frontiers. Article on the small Baltic states, stressing their hardships and their desire for independence.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article reporting denial from Vatican Press Service of rumored approaches from Soviet Government for conversations on post war plans.

2. On San Lorenzo. Bombed July 43 the church was being cleaned up and repaired until beginning of 1944. The Superintendent of Monuments now hopes to get on with the work, in agreement with the Fine Arts S/C.

3. Interview with Alessandro Canezza, head of Welfare Body of Rome. He reports there is much yet to do for the beggars and the evacuees. Lack of transport, light and fuel make welfare work especially hard. He appeals to the citizens of Rome for material and moral aid and trusts that the Allies will do all they can to cooperate in his important work.

4. Gas on Aug. 15 ? Comments on rumour, published in some papers but denied by ACC that gas will be available - at least in small quantity - on 15 Aug. Hopes the denial merely indicates a brief delay.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Article by Giovanni Persico pointing out economic and political advantages of federalism of regional nature as against over-centralization. It is clear, he writes,

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states, stressing their hardships and [illegible] for independence.

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1. Article by Giovanni Persico pointing out economic and political advantages of federalism of regional nature as against over-centralization. It is clear, he writes, that the provinces will be suppressed in that the will no longer remain "local autarchic bodies" but this will be a good thing; the provincial system was an imitation of the French and served no useful purpose; especially under Fascism their life was painful and servile.

2. Letter from Giuseppe Sotgiu answered by Cevellotto. Letter and answer are a rather technical debate on the merits of the Fascist penal code. Sotgiu finds the "scientific content" of the code worth preserving.

3. Carries interview with Berlinguer as reported in yesterdays Italia Nuova. (Interview was general press conference.)

4. Fifth column. Calls attention to meetings of the Democratic Party. Points out that attendance is dropping

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off, first meeting had 100 fourth meeting 11. At the first meeting proposals were made definitively Fascist in character which explains the dropping off - and also gives some idea of the character of this party, says the article.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Italy's problems to-day. Approving commentary on the manifesto of the Confederazione presented to Bonomi. Discussing the condition of Italy F.G. remarks that the Allies can see for themselves the truth of the situation as set out in the manifesto. We have liberty to be sure but liberty without bread is meaningless. He suggests sending two Italian emissaries to London and Washington to explain Italy's need and ask for direct action. He then goes on to discuss details; transport and prices are studied again. In the matter of price he points out that raising salaries will have no meaning unless more goods are made available.

2. To Winston Churchill. Article in form of direct to W.C. He will be able to judge, if he comes from Rome to Naples, the extent of Italy's suffering. If the Italians must pay for the misdeeds of their past government certainly full payment has now been made. And the Italians were not the only accomplices of Fascism. Specific plea to be "left free in government, permitted the initiative in economy, allowed to fight at the front." Says Churchill has made the political situation "equivocal" by support of monarchy.

3. Once more: an eye on the situation. This article reproduces a manifesto alleged to have been affixed to various walls in the city. The manifesto calls Bonomi an ex-Fascist and looks to a new government under Orlando. It states that Badoglio must not be included in such a government and indeed the manifesto gives most space to attack on Badoglio. Commenting on it V.R. suspects a monarchist intrigue. Doesn't like Badoglio especially but declares it is not simple enough to be drawn into

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ALL afternoon papers carry communique on meeting of Allied advisory Council.

MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Open letter of Nenni to British Labor party. Asks for an International Socialist congress before the peace treaty is signed. And then makes a plea for interest in Italy on the lines which have become familiar in recent weeks: more participation in the war, more internal independence, practical aid etc.

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2. Reactionary manoeuvres against the Bonomi government. Article says that the reactionaries are exploiting the food situation to discredit the government, they are approaching allied officers of Rightist sympathies and even larger plans are in store. The organ of the Monarchical Union Party will soon be transferred to Rome to add its voice - even more conservative - to that of Italia Nuova. The immediate end is to discredit Bonomi and bring in Orlando and Badoglio. Article claims there is also in formation a veterans group of nationalistic character and the reactionaries are counting on returned POWs to swell the membership of this organization.

3. Long article on Atlantic Charter, giving history of its development, analysis of its clauses etc. document itself is reproduced. But the point is made that the Charter must be implemented - if not it will signify no more than the protestations of the Holy Alliance or the Constitution of the League of Nations. (Zimarcas)

4. Explicit denial that Communist have any armed bands. This is the sort of talk the Fascists used to create, says the article.

5. Why there is no plowing. Writer says that farm animals have been taken away by Germans and there is no fuel available for farm machinery. Hopes the Allies will not overlook necessity of supplying gasoline; after an intial modest supply for threshing they seem to have forgotten the matter.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Open letter to Winston Churchill. Admiration is expressed for his leadership and heroism and regret for some of the harsh words he has used towards Italy. The letter asks him to consider the case of Italy, cease to regard her as an enemy, define her position with respect to the Allies and hopes he will be moved the spectacle of the nation's suffering.

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2. Defending wages. Article on usual lines, arguing either for complete state control of prices and wages or complete liberty in trade.

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3. Action party congress at Cosenza. Report from Lussu saying that the party has taken a firm position. It will be a party of the masses and a party of the Left. The immediate program is to combat the reaction.

4. Criticism voiced of officers now occupying the War Ministry. They pretend to be saviours of the country when most of them are old Fascists and practically all ran away in the hour of trial. They get special treatment and have special rations - though legally only front line soldiers should draw them - and they have a military mass every Sunday with prayer for the King. Such are the charges made by one G. Gen.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Fifth Column. Charges made Thursday by this paper, says the article, that Communist are forming armed bands in the South were not our charges but reported from speakers at the Christian Democrat Congress. As yet there has been no specific denial from Avanti. This means that the communist party is either playing a double game with its leader or its leader is playing a double game with the country...A postscript to the article records arrival of special communique from Avanti. Communique is not printed but article concludes from it that there have been such armed bands but organized with out party consent.

2. People and liberty. Commentary rejoicing over delivery of Florence. Goes over history of Florence under Fascism and says that now the city has regained its old charm.

3. Summary of Roosevelts speech given in heavy black letters on first page.

4. Pact of alliance between Italians and Jugoslavs. Favorable comment now that the story of such groups making political commitments has been found to be false.

5. Assemblies that are not assemblies. On poor attendance at meetings of Mutilati di guerra observation is made that the group must be absolutely non-political, only then will attendance be assured.

6. Sympathetic commentary on ceremony in honor of Amendola. Compliments the speaker Ferrara on his tact in handling the embarassing situation created by a "boorish" member of the audience who tried to interject the institutional question into the ceremony.

7. Bachelor civil service employees. Calls attention to their unjust treatment under Fascism and suggets it is time for reform of Mussolini decrees on the subject.

8. Denies categorically that the groups of officers meeting in Via Scrofa have any connection with the Democratic party as Ricostruzione charges.

9. A symptomatic incident ? Tells of meeting of Catholic Communists yesterday afternoon, at which speaker was chased from the hall and nearly lynched. The police

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8. Denies categorically that the groups of officers meeting in Via Serofa have any connection with the Democratic party as Ricostruzione charges.

9. A symptomatic incident ? Tells of meeting of Catholic Communists yesterday afternoon, at which speaker was chased from the hall and nearly lynched. The police did nothing and the behaviour of the Catholic Communist group was shockingly undisciplined. The speaker was finally saved by intervention of French officer, after an M.P., a British soldier and a negro had all failed.

10. No gas. The announcement made by some papers yesterday morning was false.

11. New prices. They have been issued, says a brief paragraph, for fruits and vegetables. We do not publish the list since the products are in general not on hand.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Party of the Masses. The C.D. party while it is a center party is also a party of the masses, writes Gonella. It appeals to the peasants and workers and also to the middle class and intellectuals. There is a similarity of political orientation between the workers who are not Leftist and those of the middle class who are not Rightist. But the C.D. conception of their duty to the masses is that of education. It is a party of the masses which looks to the liquidation of the masses as such.

2. Another article violently defending Caronia against repeated attacks from L'Italia Nuova.

3. Article urging reorganization of the Corte dei Conti.

4. "g.f.c." reports that the Regional Ordinance abrogating for the Governorate of Rome "the moratorium proclaimed in virtue of certain decrees of the Ministry of Grace and Justice" is obscure and confusing.

5. Ironic heading: Finally, pasta ! is given to ACC announcement of pasta ration.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Most of front page given to fusion of Liberal and Liberal Democrat parties. Editorial comment and publication of communique, telegrams to Orlando, Croce and De Nicola, and letter of Croce.

2. Large front page coverage to ceremony in honor of Amendola.

3. Strong article on how bureaucracy of the Annona interfere with getting charcoal in to Rome. Case cited in which being held to fixed price prevented dealer from bringing in large quantity of charcoal even though the increase would been slight and charcoal is simply not to be found at the fixed price.

4. On gas. Paper regrets that it must base all its news on official communiques, points out absurdity in pasta situation when, it claims, there was every haste to

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5. Paragraph criticizing the manifesto presented by the C.G.L. to Bonomi on its acceptance of the principle that a woman can live on less food than a man. This is absurd, says the writer, the fact is many women work harder than men nowadays.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Commenting on the accord between the Socialists and the Communists the writer, Politicus, says that the Alliance is such as to give the two parties the initiative in Italian political life, and to oblige the other parties

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to take a clear cut position and to form other alliances. Thus it is a step in the right direction towards simplifying and clarifying the Italian political scene.

2. On pasta announcement some questions are asked. What coupons will be called for ? Have those subscribing to the "cucine popolari" a right to the ration? What coupons of the month, those for the first two weeks or those for the second, must be presented. The important thing is to see that the dealers are not left with any pasta for it would go to enrich the black market and the pockets of speculators.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The masses await the answer to the manifesto of the C.G.L. For the workers, writes G. Di Vittorio, at times like this a day may seem an age. The government and the Allies are urged to give immediate consideration to the plea presented to Bonomi by the Confederazione Nazionale.

3. Denial. Categorical denial of stories circulated by a Roman paper on alleged organization of armed bands of Communists. This is an official party communique.

4. Attack on Alberto Consiglio of the Italia Nuova, calling him responsible for Fascist crimes.

5. Article on Polish Committee of National Liberation which it says is the true representative of that country rather than the exile government.

GENERAL : All morning papers, even when not specially noted, carry publication of pasta ration, denial of gas distribution. Also all cover, with varying degrees of thoroughness ceremony in honor of Amendola, Roosevelt's speech and Churchill in Italy. Much space given to liberation of Florence.

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Col. Spicer
Interior S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 12 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. What the Fatherland hath joined. Commentary on the manifesto of "illustrious Italians" reported by TEMPO. The passage is cited wherein it is stated that a true liberty of cult must be given the Italians, that a religious civil war is not to be foreseen in Italy, that no one is thinking of an assault on the Città del Vaticano nor of persecution of the Curch and that once "vested interests have been liquidated" the road will be clear for peaceful relations. The OSSERVATORE says that all this is simply the opinion of the writers. The age-old and lively faith of the Italians rules out even the hypothesis of assaults or persecution. It is absurd today to speak of separation when in this moment as never before there has been a fusion of spirit and sentiment between the clergy and the people. For the trials that have been shared and the inseparable vicissitudes suffered with mutual assistance between Church and People, as they certainly do not signify "vested interests to be liquidated" certainly mean something more than "simple and peaceful relations".

2. Refers to Pope's speech of 28 July on Poland, quoting his words of Hope and confidence for future of that country.

3. Article on obscure military situation in Warsaw.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Church and state in Italy. Rebuttal of Borgese's anti-clerical attitude. Says that anti-clericals object to Church's political neutrality only when the Church does not take their side. (I. Giordani)

2. Article agreeing with Croce that the use of the word "martyr" by parties is in poor taste.

1875

3. Announcement of reopening of Schools in Rome province.

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4. Article in praise of Cardinal Lavitrano's work in Sicily.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Food and shelter. Discussion of these essential problems. For housing principal difficulty is lack of transport. For this the Allies' help is necessary. In the matter of food the main trouble is that there is wanting a single market. That is to say at Avezzano potatoes are rotting while there is a shortage of them in Rome.

2. Freedom of traffic and black market. Objects to Avanti's argument for need of one central body to control food.

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What is really needed is a free market. This would reduce the "black" prices. The fear is that "someone will get rich". But this is already happening on a more vicious scale.

3. Article against carabinieri who continued to serve under the Fascist Republic.

4. Article asking for reform in Faculty of Chemistry, University of Rome.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Camere del Lavoro and Unioni Nazionali. Discusses the two types of labor groups, the first regional the second based on trade or skill. Contends that the day of the first has passed and expresses surprise that there should be an attempt to revive it, especially, as seems to be case, among RR workers. (C. Zuccarini)

2. School and freedom. Article stressing necessity for more freedom in teaching, less following of ironclad teaching plans. Conclusion given to developing the thesis that the "scuola media unica" (middle school) is not democratic. (Francesco Egidi)

3. One "vir." writes in to quote "an Allied journalist" as saying "there will be no strikes in Italy as long as Allied troops are present." Finds the remark sarcastic; why talk of strikes when the aspect of so many unemployed suggests nothing so much as a nationwide lock-out ?

4. Article in praise of the few University professors who did not take the Fascist oath of '31. These should not be confused with others who may also be worthy of saving but should be honored as a special class of men with character.

MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Expiation. Comment on the death of young Casati and the wounding of General Potente. Casati had told his father he had felt the need of expiation, not, says AVANTI, for his own sins but for those of the previous regime. There are now multitudes of men like Casati and Potente in Italy and they ask the Allies only for one thing: the honor of being permitted to fight.

2. And the others ? Mentions several Senators who should be dismissed, Admiral Ducci, General Dallolio among them.

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2. And the others ? Mentions several Senators who should be dismissed, Admiral Ducci, General Dallolio among them.

3. Article on plight of workers in Naples. Says it is all very well to speak of moral reform but the figures on unemployment give an indication of what is really wrong. For example among workers in industry and transport there are now 45,000 employed whereas in March 1943 there were 210,000; artisans have 25,000 employed as against the 1943 figure of 107,000. Other figures are given.

4. In the central market. To have an idea of the serious days Rome is facing, says the article, one should go to the market at 6 in the morning. "There is an absolute lack of order,

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both in administration and vigilance, except for the guardie di finanza who stand by to witness the daily footrace that takes place when the doors are thrown open." Food is hidden for favored customers, false weight is given, porters and small boys are allowed to plunder the stocks destined for the smaller markets. And it is this lack of order that permits potatoes to rot in the central market while people look for them in vain in the smaller shops.

5. For a reasonable distribution of current. Suggestion made by "a competent engineer" that "devices for limiting current" be installed in each house. This would cut down the amount of current available to each consumer but would assure a "modest" daily supply.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Our martyrs. Objects to Croce's complaint about use of word "martyr" for political figures. Points out that his comment appeared in a political journal and with a political purpose. The parties of "advance guard" and "action" have had martyrs who are a constant source of strength to them. It is too bad, says the article, if Croce doesn't like it but such are the historical facts.

2. Prisoners in Russia. Article on urgency of repatriation. Notes with pleasure that Italian PWs have received kind treatment in Russia. And now there is the possibility of postal correspondence. But what is urgently needed is a list of prisoners so as to facilitate communication with families until repatriation ca be arranged.

3. England, the friend of antifascist Italy. A long account of periodicals and writers in England who have shown a deep interest in antifascist Italy. The Manchester Guardian, The New Statesman, the Economist are all cited, and it is pointed out that the partisans are coming in for praise from all sides, the Observer and the News Chronicle being mentioned particularly. Sylvia Sprigge is noted as a long standing friend of Italy and the names of several antifascist exiles are honored as having contributed to these good relations. "The Trial of Mussolini" is briefly reviewed. Article concludes by contrasting the patience and endurance with which the English have supported the trials of war, including the presence of foreign soldiery, with the impatience of Italians - especially

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1874

4. What goes on at the University ? An attack on the air of secrecy which surrounds university nominations. Claims that Vassalli and Spano, under attack by Avanti and Unità, have remained untouched, the first to be sure no longer on the clean-up committee but now installed as President of the School of Law. Article fears that other nominations may have been made like this one, on the sly, and asks the pro-rector to make appointments public.

5. Rome is hungry ! Vigorous article from the Women's Association of the Action Party. Draws attention to food situation and the need for transport and abolition of control posts. These appeals are made directly to the Allies. Concludes by saying that if in a month or so something is not done, Mr. Malkin, already harsh in his criticism of Italy will be able to write that all Italians live on the black market and all Italian women "go

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with the Americans". For the rest of us, says the writer, will quite simply be dead.

6. Stenography. An important problem, calling for revision of official attitude, which at the moment in the schools will accept only one system of stenography though others are taught by private teachers.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The problem of the war. Article on the usual lines. The Italians want to fight; it is a moral and a political necessity. They want their government to present their case vigorously to the Allies and they want the Allies to accede. Interesting note in this article is open reference to peace conference and humble position Italy will have if not given a chance to participate in the war. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. Epuration of foreign office. Chides Italia Libera for yesterday's article, suspecting that what the Action party desires is not so much epuration as jobs for their own people. Reminds them that a diplomatic training is technical and arduous and one cannot do away with experts in these matters.

3. M.P. Cato, Censor. Article criticizing arrogance and arbitrary nature of Sforza in epurating Senate. The fair thing would have been to submit all names to High Court. Makes specific attack on tolerance shown Innocenzo Cappa, Salvatore di Marzo, and Gatti. (Filatere)

4. Interview with Berlinguer and Stangoni on sanctions against Fascism. Article approves Berlinguer substatement that application of law is political aimed at encouraging partisans and breaking up remains of Fascism. It is now openly confessed that the laws against Fascist crimes are political laws; I.N. would have preferred suppression of the adjective "Fascist" and to have the criminals punished simply as criminals. Writer points out, with regret, the difference of opinion between Berlinguer who considers the magistracy fit for the job and Di Vittorio, his collaborator who disagrees. On those who have played "the double game" Berlinguer indicated a desire to examine the cases on their individual merits. Berlinguer also said those sent to concentration camps had gone on provisional orders from the Allies. They may be recalled for scrutiny by Italian authorities.

5. Provisioning problem. Vigorous article stressing need of abolishing control posts, allowing private initiative to import stocks. Plea is made to allow people to use North train

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conference and humble position Italy will have if not given chance to participate in the war. (Enzo Selvaggi)

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5. Provisioning problem. Vigorous article stressing need of abolishing control posts, allowing private initiative to import stocks. Plea is made to allow people to use North train service to go out and buy. Nor should the importation of potatoes by individuals be forbidden. Article concludes saying food situation in Rome is serious, even more serious than it appears on surface.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Article on the titles "squadrista", "sciarpa littoria" etc. Some people are now claiming these titles were forced on them and without their knowledge. This is simply not true; all such titles had to be asked for and were given only on investigation.

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2. On the appeal of ~~the Confederation.~~ ~~Commenting~~ on the appeal made to Bonomi, Grandi, member of the Secretariat of the Confederazione defends the statement against the criticisms made on IL POPOLO and QUOTIDIANO. He calls attention to the delicacy of his own position but stresses that while some of the criticisms are well made - that particularly suggesting other classes should be protected as well as the workers' - he feels on the whole the memo was soundly written and certainly contained no recommendation of "hasty and ill-planned" measures.

3. Another article urging liberty of traffic and transport.

4. When do we get pasta ? It is known it is ready; Why not distributed ?

TEMPO (Independent)

1. An unconverted Germany. An article on Germany, following the usual lines of speculation. Will it become Communist? Will it fall apart? The new factor in the situation is that the fate of Germany will be decided without benefit of Latin counsel. (E. Buonaiuti)

2. The police. Article urging a reform of the police; Tempo recommends that the Public Safety Branch be taken away from control of Civil Affairs Section of Ministry of the Interior which is not legally qualified to exercise its unjust domination.

3. Another impatient reference to undistributed pasta.

4. Alberto Savinio writes that the abolition of the death penality has not received adequate comment. It is a fact of enormous moral significance and should receive much more attention than the "items of the day" that are so freely commented on.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Article on the Vaselli case. Traces history and extent of their profiteering.

2. Potatoes. Long article showing potatoes don't get to Rome because they are not such a profitable traffic as apricots and lemons for example. Suggestes too that there is much profiteering and illicit gain among importers and dealers.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Administrative intoxication. The Anglo Saxons have

1873

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1873

1. Administrative intoxication. The Anglo Saxons have been relatively free of the disease of bureaucracy. It now seems that they are taking to it too avidly and have reached a stage of intoxication. We are concerned for their own sake, like the administrators of the Napoleonic Empire, they run the risk of returning home and trying to govern their own people as they have governed occupied territory. But we will insist only on our own concern; we think it deplorable that we have no self government at all, before moving a pen on his desk any Minister of ours must consult the appropriate Allied officer. This is more than a question of national dignity; it is anti-economic. Anne O'Hare McCormick has suggested in a dispatch that it would be more practical to allow us more self-government;

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knowing our own country it is easier for us to solve the practical difficulties which arise at this time.

2. Article criticizing remarks in YANK about Tuscany. Yank claims the Tuscans are cynical, calls Macchiavelli typical, refers to use of magic among peasants, etc. All this is not serious but a little more accuracy would be a good thing - both for Tuscany and YANK's readers.

3. Reports petition of butchers for collecting meat from Umbria for city supply. Suggests Allies give sympathetic attention to request.

GENERAL : All morning papers comment on reports of coming Finland-Russia Armistice, resignation of Antonescu, Churchill in Italy. Also a number of articles on epuration and food; those extracted seem the most significant.

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Gutenir S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col. Spicer

PRB/R10

August 12 1944

13 AUG 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

LONGMIRE (N.Y. Post)

Although thousands of miles away, Mayor La Guardia is squarely in the middle of the latest Italian political fight. Other prominent New York political figures are involved. There are ex-Governor Poletti, now a colonel who runs Allied Control Commission's Rome area, and Brigadier General Wm. O'Dwyer, Kings County District Attorney, now boss of ACC economic section for all Italy.

The fight is all about whether the Allies are handing out enough food, jobs, and other bounties to Italy, and Italian political leaders of all shades are commencing to complain volubly that the Allies have done little to help Italian reconstruction. Thinly disguised brickbats for Poletti and O'Dwyer appear daily in the Rome press. A wisecrack now going round Rome makes play of "Poletti" and "spaghetti".

La Guardia is at present a Roman hero. Last Sunday he made his weekly broadcast to Italy, in Italian, and by implication hinted that he thinks the Allies are not doing enough for Italian reconstruction. The Mayor announced he would not be speaking next week and said "After all, are we friends or are we not ?" "What are we waiting for? I'll not broadcast until I have something of truth to say to you." Virtually every Italian paper leaped on his talk. There were favourable editorials. One paper invited him to come over to see Italy for himself. La Guardia is clearly regarded in Rome today as one of the chief champions of Italy, while officials on the spot are hourly hearing complaints. One paper says some Allied officers seem to base their ideas of Italy on fancy dinners in homes of those who before June 5th entertained the Germans. But Allied Government officials have a difficult task in bringing food to a big city like Rome. For istance Rome needs 40,000 tons of foodstuffs per month, and only 500 civilian trucks exist to haul it. Rome requires almost 300 tons of flour per day, and

1872

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1872

A French friend of the correspondent says that Allied officials go around apologising to Italians for not producing enough for them. Isn't Italy a defeated country ? he asks. Why not tell Italians frankly they are defeated and we have the war to fight. We are sorry but they just have to accept the "leaving". Maybe this is cynical but thousands of Allied soldiers feel the same way.

LONGMIRE (N.Y. Post)

Discusses the possibility of an agreement between Tito

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and Mikhailovitch, and says that it is apparent that the Russians have a carefully laid plan for the kind of Europe they wish to see and that plan seems to be one of pouring oil on troubled waters in the social conflicts of European countries, and thus avoiding new explosions which might endanger the job of rebuilding Soviet Russia.

RALPH HOWARD (NBC)

....."With transportation a headache for both Romans and correspondents alike, I toyed with the idea of buying a bicycle..... The only drawback is that since the Allies have requisitioned a majority of the cars in Rome, the bicycle market has boomed.... In fact it has blown its top..... The first dealer I contacted said he had a nice second hand bike he would sell for $125. This seemed out of the question so I went to another shop and was offered a new bicycle complete with tire pump for $200. The third shop would sell me their last bicycle for $300. By the time I got back to the first dealer he had sold the bicycle he had offered me for $125 to a blackmarket operator at the price of $175. Before the war bicycle prices ranged from $6 to $12.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Although nothing is known of the purpose of Churchill's visit to Italy, it has caused keen satisfaction among Italians who feel that amid the larger issues of war Italy's plight has been overlooked. Churchill will be able to see things for himself.

McCORMICK (Times N.Y.)

.....Italians want Allied control not only because they cannot live without outside help but because if left alone under present conditions they face a kind of futile disorder that is not revolution but chaos. Writing of the difficulties of the Allies in Italy the correspondent says "It is the first large scale experiment of Allied combined operation administration. Obviously this sort of joint control requires more than military genius. It requires experience of trained personnel for foreign service, which up to now the United States has felt neither the need nor the inclination to develop. The British have their Civil Service which, more than armed force, helped to hold the Empire together. It works less flexibly and more mechanically, but more surely than our amateurs. Some of them are doing a brilliant job. If

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The happenings at Pisa and Florence are deepening the sense of national impotence in Italy every day.

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PACKARD (UP)

Togliatti in the Communist "Unita" has protested against the exposure of the monuments of Florence to the hazards of war on account of the Allies employing too few troops to effect a quick capture, when thousands of young Italians are eager to fight to save such destruction. Togliatti said he did not wish to presume to criticise military operations, but it was heart-rending to see one's artistic historical patrimony, as well as one which belonged to the whole world, exposed to such destruction.

The Christian Democrat "Il Popolo" also expresses concern over events in Pisa and Florence.

PACKARD (UP)

When Tito visited St. Peters he was guarded by half a dozen British military police armed with Tommy guns. They prevented some cameramen "who were accidentally present" from taking any pictures.

CHINIGO (and others)

The Vatican News Service officially denies the rumours of a Vatican rapprochement with Russia, and says it is "pure phantasy".

BUCKLEY (Reuter) files a despatch on the deep concern of the Pope regarding the fate of Warsaw. The "Osservatore Romano" for the first time since the war has published a summary of the war news and speculates on Russian silence regarding the fighting in and around the city.

12 AUG 1944

Col. Spicer
Lt Travis S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 11 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The right of labor. The Church while much interested in the world of the workers and the rights of labor believes that their needs should be studied with relation to the whole economic framework. Social justice calls for cooperation between capital and labor and requires that no class exclude consideration for another. Although labor contracts for collective bargaining are not wrong, it would be well if social contracts were not overlooked; labor should have its part in ownership and administration, in this way they should be sharers in the profits of industry. This however may be realized only by means of "disciplined reform" and through the intervention of public authorities.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Communist directives again. Polemical article, the essence of which is the question put to Togliatti: is he or is he not a disciple of Marx and Lenin ? (F. Alessandrini)

2. Comment on petition of Confederation of Labor. Sympathetic to needs of workers as set forth. But stresses that this is not a class matter, all citizens are concerned and remedies should not be entrusted to the exponents of any one party or social group.

3. Appeal for more telephone calls for parish Houses.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Hasty judgments. Malkin's article in the Maple Leaf is commented on. E.M. is not pleased by his opinions but says one can hardly be expected to get a good idea of Italy from impressions of a few war-torn provinces. More serious is the

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1. Hasty judgments. Malkin's article in the Maple Leaf is commented on. E.M. is not pleased by his opinions but says one can hardly be expected to get a good idea of Italy from impressions of a few war-torn provinces. More serious is the attempt of AVANTI of yesterday to seize on his phrase about 1870 the workers and reiterate the shibboleth that only the workers can be expected to support true democracy. The theory that everything outside socialism is anti-democratic is false and dangerous.

2. No joking with bread. Another article on familiar lines. The bread still not satisfactory.

3. On provisioning of Rome. Regional Ordinance published with favorable comment. RICOSTRUZIONE pats itself on the back saying that it started the campaign. Hopes that "abusive interpretations" will not be given the ordinance.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. American opinions on Italy. Quotes from TEMPO the summary of LIFE article which appeared yesterday. Favorable

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comment, insisting that Italy must not be a scapegoat but has earned the right to be an equal and an ally.

2. Epuration in the army. Remarks that epuration has been severe as regards those officers who went over to the Fascist Republic. But this proves only monarchical vindictiveness, not really anti-Fascism. For Fascism doesn't begin with the famous 25 July. Not satisfied about epuration of monarchical Fascists.

3. Words of approval for food ordinance. Hopes it will soon be 20 Kg instead of 10 and that transport can be made available.

MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The classes in the struggle for democracy. Nenni Comments on reaction of other parties to Socialist-Communist Alliance. Finds the Christian Democrats too lukewarm, the action party inspired by "preconceived scepticism" and gives most space to analysis of reaction of Risorgimento Liberale, the Liberal organ. In answer to fears that the workers parties intend to exclude all other democratic elements, particularly the middle class, he replies that on the contrary the middle class cooperation is eagerly sought. But the middle class is no longer the directing class of society. Fascism, to be sure, was a victory for monopolistic capitalism but its ideology, its typical exponent was the bourgeois, blinded by the glamour of d'Annunzio and so afraid of the workers class that he delivered the country into the hands of tyranny and monopoly. The middle class has simply not the structure to guide the country, either it will repeat the previous pattern of unconscious cooperation with reactionaries or it will work with the workers classes, but the initiative will be with the latter.

2. Spheres of influence. It is now learned that Bonomi denies using the phrase. Still, it is hardly surprising to hear it; Italy must recognize she is a beaten country. However all Europe will be nothing more than a sphere of influence unless the makers of the peace are wise, able to construct a real international order. (Zimarcas)

3. Potato supply. Article describing the process of

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3. Potato supply. Article describing the process of supplying and distributing potatoes. Repeats that transport is the crux of the problem and it is with transport that the Allies must help.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. For a national plan of economic revival. On the memo presented by the confederation of Labor Italia Libera is in hearty agreement with the suggestions made. But they should be coordinated in a vaster, nationwide scheme for economic revival. The Allies should relax a little in their tight control of provinces and towns and a wider initiative should be allowed the Italians. And the parties should all work together as they did in the dark days of German occupation.

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2. Bread and bakers. Some not very sympathetic ~~comment~~ on the words of Palombi, "the dean of Roman bakers". His explanations and excuses are skeptically received.

3. Epuration in Foreign Office. Reproduces the official communique. Long commentary saying this all sounds very well but actually while there has been reduction of staff there has been no true purge of this department. Indeed one of the members of the epuration committee is a man who was once in charge of the special branch for keeping track of anti-Fascist exiles, to say nothing of his membership in the Fascist militia.

4. Article on need of merchant marine. Suggests larger ships be given Italians to help with supply problem, interned ships might be returned, more intense salvage work carried on. Without merchant marine talk of economic rebuilding in Italy is idle.

L'ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Opposition. A long article by Alberto Consiglio on the position of the Democratic party, which is in opposition to the government. Many he says, do not understand the function of an opposition and suspect that it is a cloak for Fascist reactionaries. But an opposition party is essential to a democracy, witness the example of England and the U.S. And at this time more than ever, if it were not for an opposition the government of Bonomi would have the standing of a quisling government and no international respect. We are not asking the impossible of the Bonomi government and we are not trying to criticize it unfairly, he says. But we believe honestly that all democratic Italy can not be circumscribed in the ranks of the Six Parties. On the two pressing questions of the participation in the war and epuration we exercise respectively the functions of stimulation and vigilance. And we recognize perfectly well that the persistence of Fascist mentality and the existence of a large number of real Fascists make compromise necessary. We simply do not want the government to carry compromise too far. The suspicion that reactionaries are hiding behind the mantle of our party may or may not be well-founded. Possibly there are some who delude themselves. They will learn. As for us we are antitotalitarian. We are with Togliatti, taking him at his word - and others have been shocked by our attitude; we shall be against him the day he indicates his ambition is dictatorship. The preservation of this democratic equilibrium is a function of the government but is the government up to it? Bonomi has told the Times that there is no danger of Civil war [illegible] That is not the opinion of the Demo-Christian party,

1869

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2. From correspondent in Naples a dispatch stating that at Christian-Democrat congress representatives from Sardinia

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and Calabria gave detailed accounts of communist collection of bombs and weapons and incitements to violence.

3. Publishes two articles from New Statesmen on treatment of Italian prisoners. Makes the point that plain speaking of these articles indicates value of true freedom of the press. And adds further that the Anglo-Saxon, slow and deliberate, is opposed in temperament to the Italian but both nations have common basis of humanitas.

4. Prints, with favorable comment, a motion of the Association of partisans, protesting against the governments relative neglect of them and stressing their desire to remain a non-political group.

5. Potatoes. Yes there are some. But not in Rome. They won't let them in.

6. Interview with fishseller. Complains about shortage of boats and difficulties of getting permit.

7. Communiqué from ministry stating that "sphere of influence" was not Bonomis' phrase but that of reporter.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Long article on negotiations for return of prisoners from Russia. Nothing very concrete but appeals to the government to speed up necessary formalities. Mentions good treatment accorded prisoners but stresses need for their return as soon as possible.

2. Potatoes that come not. Article comments vigorously on severity and inconsistency of control measures that prevent potatoes getting to Rome. Admits humorously that there have been so many articles on potatoes that future historians may denominate this the "potato era". Still the problem remains and must be solved.

3. Article pointing out that the date for reporting for military service conflicts with university examination period. Glad to see the army eager for action but siggests two weeks postponement.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Our martyrs". Croce writes in disapproval of the custom of the individual parties in enumerating their martyrs and flaunting them in the faces of other parties. This practice, Fascist in tone, is not decorous and should be done away with, he writes. The dead are of an intangible sphere, transcending party politics.

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3. Article pointing out that the date for reporting for military service conflicts with university examination period. Glad to see the army eager for action but siggests two weeks postponement.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Our martyrs". Croce writes in disapproval of the custom of the individual parties in enumerating their martyrs and flaunting them in the faces of other parties. This practice, Fascist in tone, is not decorous and should be done away with, he writes. The dead are of an intangible sphere, transcending party politics.

2. Master in our own house. Poletti's rule, forbidding us to turn on the electric switch in our own house when we have the power on is something like the seventeenth century Spanish ordinances; it will be constantly violated. One should not follow a citizen into his own home and spy on him. In all calmness and firmness we ask for revocation of this measure.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The supernation of Europe. Two world wars show the suicidal failure of nationalism as a policy. It is time all

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Europeans thought of themselves as such and not as French, Italian etc. A federation is necessary perhaps on the lines of the British Commonwealth of Nations. A vital premise for the new orientation of Europe is the harmonizing of democratic and Communist schools. (F. Giulli)

2. New Democracy. The meaning of democracy must be examined carefully and with respect to the terrain. For Italy capitalistic democracy would signify a return to the old cycle and would bring Fascism and war in its train. Italian democracy must be socialist in character or it will not be democracy at all. (T. Vecchietti)

3. Food problem. Anne O'Hare McCormick of the New York Times has said that the lack of gasoline is the main reason for Rome's food shortage. IL TEMPO does not agree; says transportation is really tied up by the difficulty of getting permission to transport goods.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The fate of Florence. P. Togliatti writes that while he is not competent to write of the military side of the operations around Florence he is amazed to read that only "reduced forces" are being used on the Italian front when it is well known that Italy is ready and anxious to offer any quantity of forces necessary to shift the center of gravity of the battle. From the ruins along the Arno the cry arises again: Let Italy fight! Let the sons of Italy go into battle and death for the salvation of their country!

2. Artidle asking for investigation, immediate and searching, of the Vaselli fortune. (V. Spano)

3. Luce. An attack on Luciano DeFeo, founder and director of the Istituto Nazionale LUCE and of the Istituto Nazionale per la Cinematografia Educazionale. He is said to circulate freely in Rome, even in the corridors of the Minister of Education. Can this be true? One hears so many things... Even that the Fascist Il Pugnale is published clandestinely in Rome... But Luciano De Feo should be jailed to put an end to stories about him.

4. Organizing our resources. A. Pesenti writes that it is the habit now to ask everything of the Allies. We communists however, he says, ask only what is humane and logical and what is in their interest as well as ours. The first thing we have to do is to organize our resources for the common war effort.

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1868

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1868

GENERAL: All morning papers give prominence to meeting of Council. The suppression of the Accademia d'Italia, dissolution of boards of directors of state-financed firms, readmission of magistrates dismissed by Fascist laws were matters acted upon. Various emphasis given by the newspapers, most give prominence to suppression of Academy.

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Interim s/e
Col. Spaier

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

August 11 1944

12 AUG 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

Most correspondents are still closely following events at Florence awaiting the fall of the city. They report owing to excessive sniping in the Southern portion of the city held by our forces, it was found necessary to make a house-to-house search. Allied troops, assisted by about 200 Partisans, undertook these mopping up operations. 150 men and women armed with rifles, revolvers and grenades were arrested. It appears that as we drive Northwards the Fascists are more fanatical and better organised than anything we have yet encountered.

KENNEDY (AP)

General Giuseppe Valle, Under Secretary for Air under Mussolini for 5 years has been arrested by the Allied authorities in a round-up of 300 prominent Fascists.

Other arrests include Senator Luigi Rossi, former Under Secretary of State, and Gaetano Polverelli, the last Minister for Popular Culture under Mussolini.

TUCKER (AP) has filed a long despatch by Colonel Poletti. It is intended for the "American Magazine." It reiterates Col. Poletti's views on the problems of AMG and their solution, making the usual points of difficulties of transport, black markets &c. Dealing with his experiences in Sicily when he first landed, Poletti says that violent attacks were made on him in a local newspaper when he refused to give his support to the Sicilian Separatist movement. It was put down to the fact that his ancestors were from Piedmont, in Northern Italy, and that he was biased accordingly. But his Italian descent does not influence his decision in the least. He gets great satisfaction in trying to help these fine, hard-working Italians, and he would get just as much satisfaction in helping Poles or Jugoslavs.

1867

Colonel Poletti says he is delighted to see the resurgence of poetry in Rome, especially that which he himself seems to inspire. One of the best he considered to be:

"Caro Colonnello Poletti
Meno ciarle più spaghetti"

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"Caro Colonnello Poletti
Meno ciarle più spaghetti"

which means:

"Dear Colonel Poletti
Less talk and more spaghetti"

Telling the story of the sort of corruption we are up against Poletti gives the following instance. A certain contractor wished to get work with the Allied authorities. There was no Fascist record against him, but instead of going through the usual channels he sent a very charming lady to see Col. Poletti personally. The lady entered his office with a winning smile and mentioned her mission. She was told of the proper channel to which to apply and said she knew that, but a word from Poletti would make things so much easier. She was firmly told that her way of obtaining contracts was not the same way as the Allies awarded them.

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MOORAD (CBS)

....."On the political front Prime Minister Bonomi is facing a general attack for his alleged statement that post-war Italy must fall in the Anglo-Saxon sphere of influence. To practically all of Rome's none-too-independent newspapers this "sphere of influence" has an unpleasantly familiar Imperialistic sound. The words don't quite fit the lyrics of the Atlantic Charter.

"Voce Repubblicana" .....which doesn't like Bonomi too much any day, says "we always suspected that these international conferences ..... particularly Teheran.....concerned themselves with spheres of influence. The Atlantic Charter is not a word for Imperialism. .... It speaks of a new world organised for peoples on a basis of economic justice for every country, great or small, victorious or vanquished. Italians - a Latin people - living in that crucial zone where so many different races converge cannot forget the interests and ideals that bind her to other peoples of the Mediterranean and to the Slavs."

HADFIELD ("Times")

According to a usually reliable source a new political movement in support of the Monarchy in the person of the Prince of Piedmont is now being organised. Its promotors are said to include Senator Bergamini, editor of "Giornale d'Italia" in pre-Fascist days; Enrico de Nicola, president of the former Chamber of Deputies; Senator Frassanti, editor of the Turin "Stampa" before the march on Rome; Azzarita, head of the legislative office of the Ministry of Justice. These men hold that Italy is not yet ripe for Republican experiments. The movement is shortly expected to become a regular party and it is hoped that Orlando will assume the leadership. It will probably absorb the Partito Democratico Italiano the only outstanding party which today openly advocates a Monarchy, plus other smaller political groups. There is some conjecture as to whether this will ultimately create a split inside the Liberal party which consists of both Republicans and Monarchists. Many of the latter are likely to be attracted to the new movement.

The "Risorgimento Liberale" in criticising the new Socialist-Communist alliance and its appeal to the Christian Democrats for collaboration, considers it an attempt to force a balanced situation and to provoke a split among the 6 democratic parties. Should the Christian Democrats fail to resist Communist-Socialist charms, the journal thinks that a very dangerous and paradoxical situation will be created both

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HADFIELD ("Times")

Sweeping proposals were yesterday presented by the Secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labour to the Minister of Labour, Commerce & Industry. A copy of the proposals was sent to the ACC. It emphasised that the Italian workers had waited in vain for relief measures, and that today they and their families were suffering hunger. Wages were barely 45% of the minimum to sustain life. The plight of the unemployed was tragic and in order to save workers from moral and physical ruin certain extraordinary measures were absolutely necessary.

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The proposals include: A cost of living addition to present wage scales and to salaries, both for State employees and employees in private firms. This addition to be 50 Lire a day where earnings are below 3,000 Lire monthly. Women to receive 40 Lire per day and boys below 18 to get 30 Lire per day. Old pensioned workers would get 30 Lire daily. The allowance to be readjusted monthly with the variation in the cost of living. Freedom of transport for fruit and vegetables and their sale at authorised markets at fixed prices under the control of police and workers' representatives. A start to be made on large public and private works programme. Preference to be given to the biggest workers' co-operatives in the allotment of State works.

Finally it was proposed that shop committees of all important private establishments should be empowered, in conjunction with the technical staffs, to make inventories of plant and ascertain production possibilities. Where after government investigation it is proved that work can be resumed the establishment in question to be ordered to start without delay. Firms which refuse or quibble to be warned that they will be regarded as economic saboteurs, and subsequently their establishments to be requisitioned and the management entrusted to the workers, technicians, employees &c.

To meet the new immense burden which will fall on the State as a result of the acceptance of these requests, the government is asked to take exceptional measures by imposing super-tax on war industries, and on black market profits; the immediate confiscation of Fascist profits; or the taking of appropriate steps which would place on the shoulders of the plutocratic classes the responsibility for the country's catastrophe and the greater part of the expenditure necessary to ensure existence to the workers and a revival of Italy.

MOCRE ("Daily Telegraph")

Many of Rome's soup kitchens will have to close down unless they can get more wood for stoves. At present about 212,000 people are getting a 4d bowl of soup each day at these kitchens. 1866

Three Italian girls and 7 men are to appear before an AMG court tomorrow to face charges of sabotage which will carry death sentences. It is alleged they were trained in a special German sabotage school, and that when arrested they had a large quantity of explosives in their possession. No names were disclosed. They refused the [illegible]

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PACKARD (UP): Has had an interview with Orlando. The statesman said that the Allies would have achieved more had they treated Italy as a friend and ally from the day of the Armistice, than has been accomplished by treating her as a conquered country. Orlando insists that Italians should know the terms of the Armistice however rigorous they are. He attributed the present Sicilian separatist movement to post-war economic and Political strain, and while recognising its seriousness predicted that it would pass with an amelioration of the situation in Italy. Sicily had never taken to Fascism and had been estranged from the rest of Italy for 20 years. Fascist protectionism allotted

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Sicilian commodities to manufacturers in Northern Italy without any provision for the island's own economy. Sicily had given three Prime Ministers and numerous Ministers to Italy but not a single statesman to Fascism. The feeling for private property was strong in the island and that was why Communism was feared by the Sicilians. Some sort of legislation permitting a form of autonomy would give Sicilians an opportunity to defend their own local interests and would be opportune. However this autonomy must be considered from the viewpoint of Italy as a whole, and in a recent speech at Palermo Orlando had urged the creation of local advisory boards to draw up a concrete form of Sicilian aspirations.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col. Spaeth
Future s/c

PRB/R8 August 10, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

NB: The following newspapers OSSERVATORE ROMANO, QUOTIDIANO, RICOSTRUZIONE, VOCE REPUBBLICANA, dated 10 Aug. were on sale the late afternoon of 9 Aug. Such being now the normal schedule in the future the digest of these papers will be made first. They will appear under heading AFTERNOON PAPERS. Other papers will follow under heading MORNING PAPERS.

AFTERNOON PAPERS :

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Opinions. The Stars and Stripes of 8 August published a letter written by some American soldiers who said that the tower of Pisa was of less importance than the life of one American soldier; an American mother who has lost her son in the war will care very little about the tower. The Osservatore points out that if, for example, Christopher Columbus and his men had had the same ideas as these soldiers and had asked the mother of any one of them if the life of her son or the discovery of a new land were more important, these same soldiers would never have had a chance to write their letter. But a better answer may be given by stating that to destroy the tower of Pisa because it is under suspicion as an Observation Post when there are so many aeroplanes that are capable of much better observation would not save any more lives than were saved by the destuction of Montecassino.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The abuse of man. The root of the collapse of modern times is the inhuman devaluation of man. Men have been considered only in the light of their political utility to the state. So, in thinking of reconstruction, talk of new principles of politics and a Constituent Assembly is all very well but what is of greater importance is a spiritual rebuilding. We must reconstruct the consciousness of the human and divine dignity of man. (I. Giordani)

1865

2. Announcement of meeting of Council to-morrow in which,

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will follow after hearing Foreign Ministers.

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1865

2. Announcement of meeting of Council to-morrow in which, it is said, the Italian Academy will be suppressed and the Accademia dei Lincei will arise again in its stead.

3. Notice of Socialist-Communist Alliance with no comment.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. The Committee of Liberation. Traces history of C.L.N. and points out that the local committees in North are carrying on the original work while the central committee is a valuable channel for contact between government and parties. The ministers without port-folio are also a very valuable institution in this respect. (M.F.)

2. Just but not too just criticism. Article pointing out that all the mistakes of period between wars were not those of

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Italy. In the field of international economics the US immigration laws of the 20s, the Smoot Hawly tariff and the devaluation of the pound and the dollar contributed to economic strain and were short sighted and selfish just as the Fascist nationalistic autarchy was. (v.n.)

3. In column From Day to Day comment on epuration of Senate. It is found to be a little hard to understand. Why is Vittorio Scialoja, "a man of science" on the list and not Innocenzo Cappa, the tool of the monarchy and of Fascism?

4. Gas light and transport. In line with usual tone. Need of all three; unfairness of electricity distribution: places of entertainment are illuminated while there is not enough for homes.

5. Article about radios being taken from Jews. Suggests inquiries be made as to what happened to them; meanwhile unfair they should pay subscriptions.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. A glance at the situation. Things are going badly for Italy, says the writer. After some detailed discussion of the rampant political charlatanry, the uncertainty of the Allies' attitude etc. he comes to the conclusion that the root of the trouble is the government which does not govern, cannot govern and should not even if it could. (g.c.)

2. Spheres of influence? Notes the reappearance of this phrase in Bonomi's interview with NY Times. Declares that the spheres of influence concept is one that can only lead to future wars. Nothing said of spheres in Atlantic Charter. Asks Bonomi to explain. (r.p.)

3. Inconsistencies. Comment on Sforza's epuration of Senate. Doesn't see why the Princes of the Royal House were not dismissed as certainly by their votes and acts they contributed to preservation of the regime and to bringing on the war. The same may be said of Pietro Badoglio, Thaon de Revel and a few others. A real puzzle is Aldo Castellani, allowed to remain as Senator but thrown out of University. Logically the actions should have been just the opposite.

4. Nostalgia. The postcards sent out to recruits still bear the heading: By order of the King Emperor. Possibly, says the comment, because the country is too poor to reprint but it is noted that the district commanders do not cancel out Emperor. Thus, royalist sympathizers are so full of nostalgia for the

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MORNING PAPERS :

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. As others see us. Nenni quotes freely from an article of Malkin in the Maple Leaf. Malkin finds the Italians probably incapable of true democracy; the Southern pessant is apathetic and selfish, the aristocracy hopelessly self-centered

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and parochial, the only hope is in the workers' class which is indeed the one that has contributed most to the partisan groups. And he admits that most Allied soldiers look upon Italians as enemies and regard the country as conquered territory. Nenni thanks him for his "brutal frankness". He too feels that the hope of the country it is the workers class properly supported by some of the middle class and the better intellectuals. He agrees with Malkin on the aristocracy. Then he points out bitterly that the Allies seem to choose precisely this group as their favorite associates and goes on to say that, admitting there are many factors (twenty years of Fascism, the bewilderment of defeat) that make democracy difficult for Italians to attain, the Allies have certainly given very little encouragement to it.

2. Comment on epuration of the Senate. Didnt go far enough; there are at most only about two dozen Senators who are honestly anti-Fascist and have always been so.

3. ConfederazioneGenerale del Lavoro presents plea of workers. The appeal of the C.G.L. is reproduced in full. Their representatives presented to Bonomi demands for immediate indemnities to take care of workers caught in rising price wave. They ask also for reactivation of industry, control of prices, initiation of public works. The text of the plea, printed in heavy black letters, is followed by approving commentary, stressing the misery of the workers and urgency of measures.

4. Another article on food situation. Recommends one central body to control all aspects of food distribution. Says frankly that the whole food situation has gone from bad to worse since the liberation.

5. Wine supply. Recounts an incident to show that graft is necessary to get permission to import wine from Apulia.

6. Another article urging severe epuration of magistrates.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Formal Alliances and Unitary Action. Comments on Alliance of Socialists and Communists; traces its relationship to United Front technique. Says that on platform announced by both parties the Action party is in agreement. It is not

1864

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2. The first step. Article somewhat regrets Sforza's epuration of Senate as the fact that there are some survivors gives the institution an appearance of permanence, which is false. Furthermore there are lacunae in Sforza's list, notably the Royal Princes and a number who, with them, voted for all Fascist measures including the racial laws.

3. United for the Republic. Stresses need for anti-monarchical parties to forget their differences until the institutional question is settled. (Ugo della Seta.)

4. Gas, electricity, charcoal - and candles. Article on usual lines but adds irate comment on cost of candles. White ones are 30 lire each.

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Women. Article on new position of women. Should have their place in politics but the article is not very clear about what that should be.

2. An unfortunate phrase. Criticizes Bonomi for "sphere of influence" phrase. Is not the war being fought for the principles of the Atlantic Charter which exclude all possibility of return to the power politics of the past? Hopes Bonomi will use all his efforts for getting Lease Lend and will not again use a phrase so repulsive to Italian ears.

3. Article on Socialist-Communist alliance. Remarks ironically that the word "democratic" as used by those parties means "Marxist"; hence "anti-democratic", the word "reactionary" any one not agreeing; hence really "democratic." This alliance, adds the article, indicates the privileged position and strength of these parties within the National Committee and hence a weakening of the Committee as such.

4. Column entitled Arrows has two comments. 1. Another attack on Caronia. Calls him unfit to head epuration committee and reminds his clerical defenders of the maxim: Judge not lest ye be judged. 2. On Senate epuration: why is Gazzera unfit to be a Senator and yet fit to be High Commissioner for Prisoners of War? Why is Castellani left in the Senate though purged from the University? Why is Cipolla purged if only a few weeks ago he was fit to be named Procurator General of the Court of Cassation?

5. How the ATAM fails to function. Stresses need of gas which would release more electric current for trams. As for buses without tires it poses a nice problem. Can the ATAM recognize the black market? Can it patronize it? And, climactically, can it afford to? A nice problem.

6. Interview with wine-seller who suggests freedom of transport.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. The Communist Socialist agreement. Cautious commentary, expressing willingness of the C.D. party to cooperate for the immediate aims expressed by the two parties in alliance. Further cooperation will depend on type of program that emerges from the Marxist parties as time goes on.

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any one not agreeing; hence really "democratic." This alliance, adds the article, indicates the privileged position and strength of these parties within the National Committee and hence a weakening of the Committee as such.

4. Column entitled Arrows has two comments. 1. Another attack on Caronia. Calls him unfit to head epuration committee and reminds his clerical defenders of the maxim: Judge not lest ye be judged. 2. On Senate epuration: why is Gazzera unfit to be a Senator and yet fit to be High Commissioner for Prisoners of War? Why is Castellani left in the Senate though purged from the University? Why is Cipolla purged if only a few weeks ago he was fit to be named Procurator General of the Court of Cassation?

5. How the ATAM fails to function. Stresses need of gas which would release more electric current for trams. As for buses without tires it poses a nice problem. Can the ATAM recognize the black market? Can it patronize it? And, climactically, can it afford to? A nice problem.

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2. Article on Confederations plea to Bonomi. In sympathy with needs of workers but suggests action should not be too precipitate and hence ill-advised.

3. Notes arrival of representative of Comite National in Vatican.

4. Todays meeting of council of ministers. Announcement of agenda: naming of prefects and high officials, abolition of Italian Academy etc.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. The socialist-communist alliance. The Liberal party

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is not disturbed by the alliance of the two parties of the Left but it is troubled by their offer to the Christian Democrats to join them. If the C.D.s yielded to this temptation there would be a very difficult situation created in the Committee of Liberation and in the government itself. For such a coalition of three parties representing the masses against the other parties which, Heaven knows why, are not supposed to represent them would be dangerous. It seems that the old game is being played again; the extremist parties are trying to annul all representation of interests not exclusively those of the workers' class. The attack on the bourgeoisie, on the middle class etc. The version of Fascism as an expression of the bourgeoisie is absurd and childish. If when the extremist parties fight Fascism they also include under that name all those who do not believe in Marx or Lenin and who do not accept the principle of dictatorship of any class, they have started on a dangerous path, in the opinion of the liberal party. There should be no unjust distinctions at this time but rather unity of effort for reconstruction.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. The Tragedy of Italy. Reproduces, with some cutting, article in LIFE, May 1944, written by Borgese, LaPiano, Salvemini, Pacciardi, Toscanini and Venturi asking sympathetic treatment for Italy.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Comment on plea presented to Bonomi by Confed. Gen. del Lavoro. The remedy would be that suggested in the memo; i.e. make the profiteers of Fascism pay heavily for the miseries to which they have subjected the people. Article points out that in England taxation goes up to 80% and over and suggests there is no reason for Italy being too tender with great fortunes, especially those made at expense of people.

1863

2. Place of woman in resurrection of the country. Article believes women will have a vote in formation of constituent Assembly. Importance of women must not be everlooked and the forces of reaction and progress are already at work enlisting them. (See Italia Nuova for today). If they can be won to our side, says Unita', they will be of great help in make the struggle simpler and shorter.

3. Announcement of authorization of convivenze aziendali (cooperatives) is made and favorably commented on.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Letter s/c
Ad Hoc

PRB/R10

August 10 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

PACKARD (UP)

The semi-official Vatican news agency reports that Marshal Tito is in Rome and that he visited St. Peter's yesterday with members of his staff.

HILL ("New York Herald Tribune")
PACKARD (UP)
BUCKLEY (Reuter)
STEAD (Boston Monitor)
MCCormick("New York Times")

Following a meeting between Togliatti and Pietro Nenni together with other leading Socialists and Communists, the Italian Socialist and Communist parties yesterday announced they have formed an alliance to unify the working class struggle against Fascism. A general invitation was issued to all democratic parties to join in the alliance for the formation of a democratic republic through a Constituent Assembly. The announcement was made late last night and possibly on this account has not yet met with much comment from the press of the other parties. The communique issued says that while maintaining their individual organisations they were allied in the struggle for the liberation of the country and the destruction of Fascism and reactionary forces, and were at one for a united people. The declaration had four main points:

i. To achieve greater participation of Italy in the war with the aid of the regular army and of partisans.
ii. A greater purge of local administration from Fascist influences.
iii. Rapid application of the anti-Fascist decrees.
iv. Wages and salaries to be brought into line with the cost of living. Action to be taken against employers who in their hatred of democracy, sabotage the economic life of the country.

1862

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1862

The Italian Socialist and Communist parties looked to the great proletarian popular organisations of Soviet Russia, the United States and Great Britain for an understanding of the importance of helping the Italian people in the present grave situation.

Nenni in "Avanti" explained that the time was not yet ripe for a complete fusion of the two parties. Fusion must not be the point of departure but the ultimate goal, and yesterday's meeting had resulted in a more concrete phase of unity.

"Il Popolo" (Christian Democrat) shows little enthusiasm about the alliance. Quoting Don Sturzo it says that Christian Democracy is essentially a Centre Party of checks and balances and is therefore itself in a position to achieve the new form of solidarity and collaboration within which all labour forces

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must find themselves pledged organically for the work of reconstruction.

MacCormick of the "New York Times" considers that the new alliance portends a preliminary break up of the Bonomi Coalition and the emergence of a real opposition party. Yet political activity hardly interests the huge masses who are more concerned with the sheer struggle for bread and shelter or work, and some assurance of what the future holds for the country.

Buckley (Reuter) says that as a result of the alliance the Christian Democrat party, with its big peasant following which had already accepted a Trade Union alliance with the Socialists and Communists, will be forced to decide whether it is Monarchist or Republican, and within its ranks there is a division on this question.

MICHAEL REYNOLDS (BBC)

....." A.M.G. in Florence is coping magnificently with a sticky situation. It has brought in 180 Tons of food including 120 tons of flour and smaller quantities of milk, sugar and tinned meat. Supplies arrive at the rate of 60 tons a night. The lorries are often shelled on the road, and this morning one of them was blown up."....

PACKARD (UP)

Quoting "Risorgimento Liberale" says that the Allied decision on Lease-Lend aid will show Italy exactly where she stands, either as friends or as a vanquished country. If confidence is refused her she will sink deeper in the moral material mire and become a jungle of ruin and misery in the centre of the Mediterranean.

HAMMOND (Kemsley Press)

As a mark of appreciation of the efforts of AMG officials in getting supplies to them, the 5,000 refugees lodged in the Pitti Palace at Florence sent AMG a case of champagne. TETLOW (Daily Mail) says it was white wine, and that somebody remarked that it tasted like "white wine tickled up with a bicycle pump."

PWB have distributed 10,000 copies of a newspaper called "Corriere Alleati".

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PACKARD (UP) reports that negotiations are under way between Russia and Italy for the return of Italian prisoners of war taken on the Russian front. According to "Il Popolo" Moscow has agreed in principle but certain conditions still remain to be discussed. BUCKLEY (Reuter) says that Italian official circles deny any knowledge of the negotiations.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Writing on the food situation quotes Col. Legg "who is Italian Minister of Food" as head of the Food Sub-Commission of the ACC. He handles not only imported food but also local produce which has been "frozen" to ensure fair distribution.

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Each week a committee of senior officers meets to consider requirements. Imported wheat comes mainly from Australia and meat from the U.S.A. A recent contribution from Britain was dried cod. Col. Legg is particularly pleased with the reserve of olive oil he has managed to achieve. This was done by sending out three men on tour in Apulia and Calabria. But for their collection there would be a complete famine in fats since there is no other source. Even so the oil ration is extremely small..... Transport is the main problem. Although there is no wine in Rome yet there is a surplus of 300,000 tons in Apulia which will probably have to be thrown away to make room for the new harvest.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 9 1944

10 AUG 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Most of first page given to alliance of Socialist and Communist parties. Mancini, Gullo, Saragat, Nenni, Togliatti, Scoccimarro and other important members of both parties were present. An official communique was issued, and is published in AVANTI. States the common aims of both parties; greater war effort, further defascistication of prefects etc, urgent measures to relieve misery of workers in which are included raises in pay and reactivation of industry. Both parties believe the new government of Italy should be a democratic republic and invite collaboration of Christian Democrats.

2. Nenni has editorial on the meeting. It is not a fusion; for "sentimental reason" the parties will keep their separate identities. But fusion may come. Stresses that there is nothing "sectarian" in the joint program. For the nation really belongs to the elements represented in these parties and they speak for national and not party interests.

3. Hunger salaries and unemployment. Article by Creste Lizzadri on subject indicated. Criticizes employers who are not paying even the ridiculous increase allowed by the Allies and those, even worse, who are taking advantage of this time to discharge employees and re-hire at lower salaries.

4. The food situation. A very frank article saying that the situation cannot be improved without the help of the Allies, especially in the matter of transport. Realizing that war needs come first it still seems that some of the trucks and cars we see might be used for food supplies. And the seizing of the few busses the ATAG could find - was that really a war necessity? And is it a war necessity to curb every private initiative that might help in bringing in food? It almost seems that in spite of all we have done to drive out the Fascists and in spite of our cordial welcome to the Allied troops they still look upon us with coldness and suspicion.

1860

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1860

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. For our prisoners in Africa. Article quotes "Italian officer back after 14 months of imprisonment" as saying that conditions of French prison camps are very bad. Nor have the hard conditions of Italians changed in keeping with the new state of affairs. This would seem to mean that the North African prison camps are out of control of the Allies and also of the French Comite National. The Italian government is asked to take up the matter with the French Committee.

2. The English and the flying bombs. Bruno Archi has words of admiration for the English and Londoners in particular. They were alone against the world in 1940 and they are facing this new menace with the same sang-froid as before.

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3. "Breathing zone" for Rome. Suggests Rome be allowed a wider area from which to draw fruit and vegetable suplies. If this is not done things may go very badly.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Premise to Reconstruction. Lucifero writes that a survey of Italian economy and industry is so discourging one hardly knows where to begin the work of reconstruction. He makes the suggestion that one thing very much needed is confidence; that requires a firm government and not one which admits its own provisional nature.

2. The Minister for War. Article by G.M. He says nothing has been done for the soldiers in service 8 Sept. last. Theirs is a pressing problem and the solution of the ministry is still awaited since the measures recently promulgated are so patently unjust.

3. Bonomi's interview with New York Times Journalist is published followed by commentary criticizing Bonomi's indirect methods of giving out news.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The use of property. The right to property is recognized by the Church; the severe admonitions directed to the rich by Jesus are not a condemnation of wealth in itself but rather for its frequently iniquitous origin and for its often selfish uses. The earth, though divided among individuals, must serve the uses of all. Distribution of goods must be in accordance with the rules of common welfare and social justice. Hence the intervention of the proper authorities which put just limits to private rights cannot be put aside since it is designed to assure the general good and to enable all to have access to private dominion of earthly goods. It is likewise evident that such intervention cannot be on such a scale as to suppress this very dominion or to make it, through excessive burdens, merely illusory and incapable of serving the ends for which it was designed.

2. Democratic American Objectives. Analyzes the programs of the two major American parties and finds they have most things in common. Chief difference is attitude towards international world; the Democrats believe in a policy of participation-and direct participation-in international organisms designed to keep the peace. This is a farewell to the Monroe doctrine. The Republican party admits also the

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. A center party. Gonella, accepting this definition given by Don Sturzo to the Christian Democrats, explains what the policy of the center party will be. It is against the Right in that it desires, in a revolutionary fashion, a radical

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change of a political order and affirms the supreme values of liberty and cooperation of peoples. It believes in the right of property for all and is heartily opposed to bourgeois hypocrisy and selfishness. It is against the left in that it denies the "myth" of classes and stresses the social and moral necessity of cooperation among the classes. Stresses that being a people's party it hopes to create from among the people, by education and training, a new directing class.

2. For the Inquisitors of Italia Nuova. Defense of Prof. Caronia, attacked in yesterdays Italia Nuova for Fascist connections. Quite untrue, says Popolo.

3. Insufficiency of state pensions. Another article on sorry state of pensioners.

4. Indignant article on potato distribution - i.e. lack of it - in zone III

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Plain speaking to the Allies. The broadcast of LaGuardia was a cold bath to the hopes which had been implanted in Italy by the words of Churchill, Don Sturzo and Atlee. The Italian people ~~who~~ longed for military defeat as a price of liberty, has always believed and still believes in the promises made to it over the last few years. The Allies should be convinced that Italy does not deserve their lack of faith. (Giano Gieni)

2. Article by Riccardo Lombardi, S.J. on need of charity for orphans of war. Points out that Rome has been lucky and should do all it can for those from less fortunate areas.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. We are not the Bandarlog. It is clear some of the Allies and even our friends among them seem to think we are fit only for talk and chatter and not for action. We may claim however an ancient racial wisdom and strength; pre-Mussolini Italy, though it had none of the great natural wealth of other countries, had achieved a modest but firm economic position. Thirty years ago paper was at a premium above gold. With this faith in ourselves let us now convince our friends by our earnestness and abstention from idle polemic that we are a people capable of resolution and work as well as talk. (M.F.)

1859

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1859

2. Friend LaGuardia. Commenting on his phrase: "what are we waiting for?" the article says that is the question that is being asked in Italy too. The people of America are with Italy, the policy of the Allies vis-a-vis liberated Europe is having its first trial here. We hope it will in accord with the Italian heart and Yankee logic of which LaGuardia is the symbol.

3. Employees cannot live. Cites number of letters from whitecollar class stating absolute impossibility of supporting life on present pay. Points out that morals decay in such a situation.

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4. Article on shoe-shine boys. Some people want them cleared off the streets. But the article says they would only become beggars and shining shoes is an honorable way of picking up a few pennies.

5. Announcement of reopening of schools in Rome province.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Promises. There is a battle now going on, writes Manlio Lupinacci, which is not fought with weapons but is just as important as any military engagement. It is the diplomatic battle waged by Bonomi for more help from the Allies. Specifically extension of lease lend to Italy would be a great gain, not only materially but morally. Italy needs a helping hand and also a handclasp of friendship. It is true that the old government had sinned but that is no reason for not recognizing the legitimate needs of the new government. The parallel of Russia is drawn, when Russia was invaded and became an ally all former differences were forgotten. Italy is to be sure not Russia, the Italian Army is not the Red Army nor is Bonomi the world figure that Stalin is. But the principle remains. And in a sense, Italy can give an ultimatum. If the Allies do not help the Mediterranean area will become a sort of jungle and the intervention that sooner or later will have to take place will be far more costly and troublesome than any help offered now.

2. Salaries and prices. E.S. writes that the misery in Rome is no longer confined to one class but is general. Examining first the question of prices he thinks that one must have a 100% embassi system or absolutely free trade. Since it is impossible to have a "policeman for every chicken" free trade seems the advisable alternative. On the matter of salaries it is easy to say they should be raised but the falseness of this position will be seen clearly if we look back to the old days and remember the relative comfort of 300 lire a month. Still, in this emergency temporary advances will be inevitable. It might be that a national solution would be unwise for Italy is now a number of isolated groups, the Sardinian lira for example is worth more than the Sicilian which is in turn of more value in purchasing power than that of other regions.

3. First page article on Casati's son at the front. Letter from Bonomi to Casati is reproduced in full.

4. Gasoline for the Red Cross. Publishes answer of Red

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4. Gasoline for the Red Cross. Publishes answer of Red Cross to complaints of poor service. The IRC claims they have simply not enough gasoline and have made frequent appeals to "those responsible". But the article is not satisfied that the burden can be so easily passed to the Allies. In cases of real need the black market can be legitimately appealed to. And besides if there is not enough gasoline for serious cases of service then there should not be enough for officials of the IRC to go around the city in their cars.

TEMPO (Independent) Niente di nuovo.

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UNITA' Communist)

1. Coverage of Socialist-Communist alliance similar to that given in UNITA'.

2. Bonomi's interview as given in other papers yesterday.

3. Bread and bakers; a suggestion. Complains that the bread is not good and expresses suspicion of bakers. Suggests that the baking school in via Sebotino be opened as an experimental bakery to check the bread turned out by the bakers.

4. Article attacking OPINIONE for publishing article of one Marza. This is the pen name, according to Avanti, of one Marino Zanetti, author of some laudatory work for the German-Italian air forces.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Pacciardi has long comment on LaGuardia's speech. Follows the usual lines, stressing promises made by United States and Allied propaganda to Italy. Concludes by finding in LaGuardia's attitude reason for hoping that something will soon be done.

2. The Vaselli case. Indignant article on Vaselli's being let out of jail. Certainly one of the obvious cases of Fascist profiteering.

3. On coal. Notes that control of electric distribution has gone to TCU Region IV and hopes that this doesnt mean the usual bureaucratic indifference to needs. Insists on need of solving problem of gas, coal etc. Suggestion made at end of article that lignite mines in Perugia be reactivated to provide Gas for Rome.

GENERAL:

All papers carry some mention of death of Casati's son. Those which did not have complete news yesterday also carry list of Senators epurated by Sforza.

1858

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In Text in s/e

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

6 AUG 1944

PRB/R10 August 9 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

The greater part of the copy filed within the past 24 hours was concerned with the position of stalemate reached in the fighting on the outskirts of Florence.

Many correspondents are on the spot and from all accounts the Republican Fascists are playing a prominent part in the shooting which is going on from the North bank against our troops on the South bank. Some of the Fascists are also apparently able to cross to the side of the river held by our troops and have been posting up anti-Allied posters by night.

Appeals for help are being shouted across by civilians caught in houses by the fire of the opposing troops. They are without water and food.

Thousands of refugees are living in crowded conditions in one of the largest of the Florence palaces.

It is not reckoned that the Germans have many troops in the Northern section of the city, but they are taking advantage of the fact that we hesitate to shell the place and cause damage to many ancient buildings.

ROME (Reuter)

Twelve leading officials of the Bank of Italy have been removed from their posts by the Allied authorities. They include Dr. Gaetano Gincomelli, Inspector General, and Dr. Roberto Tasso, director of branches. This purge follow the recent arrest of Dr. Azzolini, ex-Governor of the Bank.

ROME (AP)

Lieut. Alfonso Casati, only son of the Minister of War, has been killed in action on the Adriatic front.

In a letter of condolence to Casati, the Prime Minister Bonomi said "What voice will still be able to accuse us of half heartedness and perplexity."

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

9 AUG 1944

August 8, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Interview with Saragat. The minister speaks of several classes who are working against national harmony: the first who are trying to make capital out of party disagreements will be disappointed for these disagreements are not and will not be profound enough to shake the government and there will soon be tangible truth of their basic solidarity. Others say the government is simply incompetent to deal with the great problems of the present. But they are wrong; the government is made up of men who know what it is to fight and struggle and they will not give up. A third class - "authentic adventurers" and ex-Fascists - are trying to take advantage of this period of crisis to try to poison peoples minds against the government. They will be unmasked and anti-Fascist legislation will take care of this group.

2. A personal case. Nenni, irritated at references to the fact that he once belonged to a "fascio" and was even called "Duce" answers his critics. He has been a Socialist since 1921 and has fought Fascism, Hitler, Mussolini and Franco for 20 years. Let his malicious critics say the same if they can. And now an end to personalities.

3. Ad audiendum verbum. Notes daily visit of Lucifero of Italia Nuova to Quirinale. He goes regularly, says the article, both for subsidies and direction.

4. Malicious note on retirement of Acquarone to his estates. Like some French aristocrats in the days of the revolution who went away from the court untill things should blow over. But the directoire found them.

5. Comment on UNRRA. Gives some idea of what the organization is and stresses need for immediate relief fo Italy.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Food supplement for heavy workers. Article thinks it should not be limited to workers for

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1. Food supplement for heavy workers. Article thinks it should not be limited to workers for Allies or companies working for Allies. This smacks too much of the German practice.

1856

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Uncertainty. People of Italy, says, Enzo Selvaggi, are in state of confusion. They feel that the government has no program but is made up of parties having fundamentally conflicting programs. They also feel disappointed in relationship with the Allies. The necessary thing is that confidence be recreated; this means that the Allies should make clear what their intentions are and the government should attack practical problems without reference to ideologies.

2. First page report of LaGuardia's broadcast, in which he asks that Italians be treated as friends in view of our promises

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to them. And says he will not broadcast again until he has some news for them.

3. Millions. On Cabinet's decision to pay treasury bonds article comments that this will take millions; yet when the question of raising salaries comes up we are told the government has no funds. And similarly for pensions. We also hear that story when it comes to discharging employees. Yet there is enough for meeting the bonds and for maintaining the "demogogic" price of bread.

4. Scuola media. Article by SIMPLE approving of scuola media and insisting it be autonomous.

5. Resignations. A propos of the professors of U. of Rome article cannot understand why Caronia is considered fit to judge. Cites his friendship for DeVecchi and his words of praise for Duce. Asks for his discharge.

6. 200,000 unemployed. This is concluding article of series on unemployment in Rome. Makes strong plea for some emergency measures for these people. It is true that there were many Fascist organizations that had no functional purpose and had large payrolls. It is right that such organizations should vanish. It is true too that the great concentration at Rome, encouraged by Fascism, was a mistake. Meanwhile the concrete fact remains that there are 200,000 unemployed who are hungry.

7. Why the bread is bad. Stresses need of fuel, yeast, electric current and salt before the bread can be properly baked.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The fate of Florence. In spite of the declaration that Florence is an open city the situation is as follows, according to the war communiques. The Allies have abstained from air and heavy artillery bombardment. The Germans have blown up the bridges and obstructed a number of streets with ruins of houses. No word about the great monuments which may be taken to mean that they are safe and could remain so with the good will of the opposing armies. Meanwhile Florence is still "open" - to war.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

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4. Let it be. Article by SIMPLE approving of scuola media and insisting it be autonomous.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Unemployement. If we wish to avoid social unrest we must give the Italians work. The title gives the substance of this article by C. Perotti. Stresses the need of the Allies aid in this as well as serious attention to the problem by all concerned.

2. Reports interview given by Bonomi to a reporter of NY Times. Bonomi is quoted as saying that Italy will survive this crisis if she is allowed to join the community of nations and if she receives the aid she deserves from application of lend lease. He also said, according to the article, that considering the sphere of influence in which Italy belongs she will be under no pressure from Russia.

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. The cooperative movement. Article stressing that cooperatives should be unconnected with politics at least at present.

2. Article on rebuilding private houses. It is too early to say how much the state can afford to contribute to this vast work. But a commission should be formed immediately to deal with the homeless before winter comes.

3. Announcement of water as in Sunday morning papers.

4. Pope's broadcast to South African given in full.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Increase of wages and salaries. Referring to Pesenti's statemen RICOSTRUZIONE agrees that wages should go up. Also salary of middle class office workers etc. The Allies are afraid this will intensify inflation trend but the real reason for inflation at the moment is shortage of goods. Pesenti has suggested that another reason is disproportionate ammount the rich have to spend. Article is not sure of this but thinks heavy taxation of rich might help. Main desideratum is importation of more goods.

2. Men and instruments. D.M. writes that it is necessary not only to do away with Fascists but also with Fascist laws, many of which still exist and were often designed to protect monopolies and hence strangled the industrial life of the country. As for example the law forbidding enlarging existing plants or building new ones. There are many such laws and they should be cleared away.

3. Open the control blocks! Article on food situation. Complains that in many homes there is literally nothing to eat. The black market at best would serve only the wealthy class and even the black market is running dry. The Allies seem optimistic; it is to be hoped they do not base their ideas of Rome's condition on the dinners they are given in the homes of certain people who were entertaining the Germans before June 5th. In any case one thing to do is to allow free traffic and do away with the control posts on the outskirts which prevent supplies from getting into city.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (7 Aug.) (Liberal)

1. The true face of Fascism. Gabriele Pepe writes that the attempt to reduce Fascism to the reaction of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat is against the historical facts and far too simple an explanation. That was, to be sure, a part of it but Fascism was really the sum of all political cultural and economic deviations of the ruling class of Italy, the sum of all kinds of decadence, dilettantism, irrationalism. In actual fact it was the monarchy that really permitted the solidification of Fascism. Fascism can be qualified in the double category of State Socialism and tyranny. It had no spiritual content it was negative to a point where it can hardly be said to belong to history but merely news -- and negation.

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2. The voice of America. Notes with approval LaGuardia's speech and says that his silence will be more eloquent than anything he could say. We too, says the article will wait until we have something to say - or better something to answer.

3. Requisitions. Article protesting against requisitioning of cars. Claims that 200 doctors are now without their cars. And the prices paid are pre-war prices because the Allies refuse to recognize the existence of the black market. It asks them at least to recognize the high cost of living.

4. Article on election of a committee of mechanical and metalurgical industrialists. This committee is composed of the same people which dominated the Fascist Union of Industrialists and which last June, by railroading tactics, got themselves approved as leaders of the abovementioned industries.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (8 Aug.) (Liberal)

1. The ultimate betrayal. The time has now come when the Bonomi government hears itself accused of incapacity, dictatorship, responsibility for the armistice, for the war, for twenty years of Fascism etc. These accusations are false. We have a right to ask of the government abnegation sacrifice, complete dedication to the work in hand but we cannot expect it to do away with the war of the past few years or the present nor with the regime of tyranny of the last generation. Instead of recognising that and cooperating the very people responsible for our plight are now raisingtheir voices and threatening. They are speculating on the misery of their fellow men and preparing for a comeback. These are the people who financed the dictatorship, sabotaged Parliament and who made common cause with the diplomats of the Pact of Steel and the generals of defeat.

2. On LaGuardia's speech. Comments on his strained Italian and his rather comic declamation which however Italians had listened to with pleasure during the war. Now he says he will not speak again and hopes his friends will understand why. Article says Italians understand all right. Invites LaGuardia to come over and see them.

TEMPO (Independent) Rien à signaler.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The Vaselli gang. Article begins by applauding arrest of Azzolini and Pennavaria and epuration of Senate. But points out that action must be taken against Vaselli gang. Vaselli was in jail but is now out again. He, with others of his family had numerous Fascist honors and are profiteers of the first order. [illegible] their ill-gotten gains, which may be

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2. Interview with Italian Red Cross Official. Main point made is intention to "democratize" the I.R.C.

3. Children on the street. Concerned about condition of pre-school age children article suggests reopening of asili infantili.

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4. Doctors and circulation permits. Only 200 permits are given and this is not sufficient for a city of Rome's size. The situation is worse when we look into the list of permits granted and discover they seem to have been issued haphazardly, some on a basis of favoritism, many without regard to the practical aspects of the case. Calls for review of situation.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Reprints, with approval, an article of LaGuardia in the Free World written in defense of the Atlantic Charter and its principles.

2. Suggestions. A reader writes to say that Italy's appeals to the Allies may have been too much on the emotional side. Points out that the approach could be on the sheerly reasonable basis that there are over 40 million Italians and it will be to the advantage of the Allies to have forty million friends -- and consumers and purchasers.

3. The Mayors' oath. The ministers are taking the new oath but all other officials are swearing to the King. This is inconsistent; the parties should re-examine their position on this matter.

4. Bureaucracy. It is idle to epurate elements of the bureaucracy unless we also proceed to change the methods, forms and regulations that are still Fascist in style. It is likely that the present government is incapable of doing that but we may hope at least things will not get worse.

5. Article on state of railways and tram lines. Suggests workers have representatives on boards of directors, "decentralization" and federalism be applied in this field, and that monopolistic practices be discouraged. (o.s.)

GENERAL: Sforza's epuration of the Senate given full coverage. 309 Senators affected. Also letter of Petacci, brother of Mussolini's mistress is published. It was responsible for a change in ministry and is example of personal power of dictator and corruption of Fascism.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Mr Stein S/C
Col Spaeth

PRB/R10

7 August 1944

8 AUG 1944

Trend of correspondents' Copy.

A considerable amount of copy on the fighting in Florence has been filed. In the part of the city which is in Allied hands AMG is already at work, disarming the partisans and bringing in food supplies. 80 Carabinieri have arrived and have been warmly welcomed by the inhabitants. The first convoy of food arrived with flour, sugar, salt and milk. Water is scarce and supplies are dependent on wells, some of it being sold at about 1/- a litre. Apparently a number of British and American residents are still in the city. The population is estimated to be about 415,000 - about 100,000 of whom are refugees. Manganiello, the Fascist chief, has fled North taking with him about 4 million lire.

GEORGE ROCHAD (CBS)

....." It is a beautiful summer afternoon in Rome. It is still light..... Just about the dinner hour. The tree shaded Borghese Gardens are crowded with Allied troops flirting with pretty Roman girls..... food, music, and fairly good wine at the big hotels, all of which cater exclusively to allied officers and their guests. There is a nice country club just outside the town.....and the fashionable Lido beaches are open again. On the surface it is all like some lovely holiday..... And in fact it is a good life - if you are an Ally. But for the Italians is it another story. Rome is sick and hungry. After two months of Allied occupation, ... there is a shortage of water, no gas, and little electric services. No transportation except bikes and a few wheezy old trucks converted into open-air buses. The sick are carried in bicycle carts or pushed on rolling litters. Sometimes they die in their homes because there are no ambulances. The head of the Rome civilian hospitals says that if the present situation continues... several thousand of his patients will die of starvation. We lack everything, he said, food, linen, medicines. Only yesterday, for the first time, they had a dish of pasta. Usually they have a single dish of vegetables or tomatoes. Meat, cheese, fats and fish are completely lacking. Pernicious malaria has re-appeared for the first time in many years, but there is no quinine. There is no insulin, so diabetics must die,

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

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There has been an uproar about the pretty girls. 1853
so truly charming in their summer dresses....who saunter in droves along the Corso Umberto and smile at young Americans outside the Excelsior Hotel. Some people call them bad names... the pretty girls, like the ugly ones.... and old men and children .... must eat. All Americans are notoriously rich...."

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LESSING (Exchange Telegraph)

Nine year old Fascist Bonds carrying 5% interest which will mature on September 1st, will be paid in full by the Italian Government, it is learned today. The Bonds amount to 2,400,000,000 Lire.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

The Government of Liberated Italy will this month meet an internal debt which Mussolini incurred to finance the Abyssinian War. The Cabinet yesterday resolved to honour the 1935 special issue of Treasury Bonds which fall due for repayment on August 28th. These are Bonds which the Fascist Government issued in exchange for foreign holdings which were compulsorily mobilised to raise funds for the Ethiopian adventure.

MC. CORMICK (editorial Column) "New York Times"

..... after several sentences which have been blue pencilled and are unreadable..... "In Rome there is an aggregation of alphabetical agencies each staffed with zealous patriots intent on doing a job who step on one another's toes, making Rome oddly like a miniature Washington. The vital difference is that the set-up and controls here are not American, or even Anglo-American, but an Allied affair, and an international bureaucracy is much more difficult to manage than an international administration and far more full of hazards for the future. Everybody who comes to help administer liberated Italy is impressed by Rome. Whether he hails from Manchester, Brisbane, Keokuk or Moscow, something in the dignity and detachment of the Eternal City leads him to think of his job here as extraordinarily significant. He does not think that of 45 Million Italian waiting in a state of suspended animation or of a normal Government needing to be given responsibility to help solve the numerous problems facing the country....."

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Interview No.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 August 8, 1944

Trend of copy filed by Correspondents

JORDAN ("News Chronicle")

It is a thousand pities that the strong administrative hand of Mason MacFarlane is no longer in control of ACC. Whatever his political failings may have been he was a first class organiser. Already his absence is remarked on and regretted by the more serious of the staff who claim that the whole organisation is beginning to disintegrate. Minor corruption is creeping in. Pretty Roman faces - and they are legion - or the socially prominent, can obtain privileges that are denied to others. One beautiful, socially prominent woman I know, who used to be one of Ciano's mistresses, left this morning for Capri by car, where she has taken a villa. On the other side the Italian Government nominee for the Directorate of Press in Italy has been waiting some time for transportation to take up his duties, but it cannot be found for him, and as he has no beautiful wife who is apt to forget her own tongue sometimes and slip into German, he is likely to wait around a bit longer. PWB is trying to extend its authority for all channels of information here even though its terms of reference were designed to limit its sphere of influence. What the Italian Government needs is its own news agency and if restoration of the freedom of the press means anything they ought to have one. PWB is trying to block that, (CENSORED: by pretending that the terms of the Armistice prohibit a resumption of such service. This is not true. Such matters are at discretion of the Supreme Commander). There can be no real chance of a resumption of good life unless and until there is freedom of the press. There is not, and if PWB has its way that freedom will be further off than ever. The best thing that could happen to Italy at present would be the removal from Rome of all those bodies which interfere in Italian domestic life. There is too much intrigue here; too much backstairs influence and almost complete

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

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1852

Writing of some of the other problems which confront the Government the correspondent mentions that stocks of wine in the South of Italy cannot be moved because of lack of transportation; that grain cannot be brought in to the granaries and that it is a race between the Government and the black marketeers as to who gets it first because of this. Few Italians will lift a finger to help one another. They seem to think it is the duty of the Allies to feed them. When it is a question of getting foodstuffs into the urban areas at fixed prices, lorries mysteriously break down or disappear altogether.

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It is said that hundreds of vehicles are hidden away in the catacombs of Rome, and that the entrances have been blown in to prevent their being found and used. Yet if foodstuffs can be brought in for sale at uncontrolled prices there is plenty of transport available.

KILGALLEN (INS)

Sends an account of an interview with Colonel O'Dwyer. He says that O'Dwyer is Vice President of the Economic Section of the ACC, with the personal rank of Minister, and that he was recently nominated Brigadier General by President Roosevelt. But Colonel O'Dwyer did not say much about his work as he prefers to tell the whole story when he is more acquainted with the facts.

WILLIAM ROSPIGLIOSI (INS Staff Correspondent)

....."Rome's streets are jammed with automobiles, some full, some almost empty, but Romans go on foot, not out of their own choice, either.....Longingly they look at sleek, streamlined Italian autos. They are vehicles hidden from the Nazis. Now they are requisitioned by the Americans; by the British; by the French; by the Poles. The Italians realise that the armies of four nations have quadrupled the requisitions of the Germans. The streets are crowded with military vehicles. Yet when the Romans want to go about it is the price of shoe leather, not of gas and tires they must consider. The busses and taxis are gone. Romans must walk. The few horse cabs are filled with laughing Americans.... Naturally for the Romans the coachmen know it and insist on American prices.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

The Republican Secretary-General Pavolini courted the Florentine gentry, not without success until barely a fortnight ago. The head of the Gherardesca family, who is considered the leading local aristocrat supports the Republicans. Also Count Buffalini; Count Lardenel; and Count Brinetti. Many of these families are divided against themselves. The liberationists have formed a special Committee to guide the Allies in their dealings with the upper classes in Florence in view of the fact that some of these who have collaborated most closely with the Fascists and Nazis have family connections in England

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....."Rome's streets are jammed with automobiles, some full, some almost empty, but Romans go on foot, not out of their own choice, either.....Longingly they look at sleek, streamlined Italian autos. They are vehicles hidden from the Nazis. Now they are requisitioned by the Americans; by the British; by the French; by the Poles. The Italians realise that the armies of four nations have quadrupled the requisitions of the Germans. The streets are crowded with military vehicles. Yet when the Romans want to go about it is the price of shoe leather, not of gas and tires they must consider. The busses and taxis are gone. Romans must walk. The few horse cabs are filled with laughing Americans.... Naturally for the Romans the coachmen know it and insist on American prices.

SFRIGGE (Reuter)

The Republican Secretary-General Pavolini courted the Florentine gentry, not without success until barely a fortnight ago. The head of the Gherardesca family, who is considered the leading local aristocrat supports the Republicans. Also Count Buffalini; Count Lardenel; and Count Brinetti. Many of these families are divided against themselves. The liberationists have formed a special Committee to guide the Allies in their dealings with the upper classes in Florence in view of the fact that some of these who have collaborated most closely with the Fascists and Nazis have family connections in England and America.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Prices of stamps in Rome are slumping. Buying of stamps was formerly an investment and insurance which was practised by thousands during the war and the fall in prices now is partly an indication of returning confidence in the future. It is also a sign, however, that dealers are having to sell out to get money to buy food on the black market.

A complete set of the Vatican stamps last year cost approximately £17; during the German occupation this set rose to £105. Today the set is costing £37.

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VIRGINIA COWLES ("Daily Telegraph")

Sends a long article on a visit to Castelnuovo, Euchine, and San Leolino, and gives eye witness accounts of massacres by the Germans in those villages.

PACKARD (UP)
BRIA (AP)

Sforza, in his capacity of High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes has handed a list of 310 Senators to the tribunal. The list is divided into 6 classes. There were formerly 420 Senators, and this leaves only 110 who were not on the list.

The first group includes senators who were Ministers, Under Secretaries of State, Presidents or Vice Presidents of the Senate, or of the Chamber of Deputies, after the 3rd January 1925.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col. Spaeth
Lt. Col. S/C

PRB/R8

6 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AUG 1944

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Politics of the Socialist party. Article by Nenni. States that mere collapse of Fascism is not enough. Without the overthrow of the monarchy, expropriation of monopolistic capitalism and solution of the agrarian problem there can be no democracy in Italy. These things are what the party is working for.

2. Grain, granaries, agrarians. Notes that crops are good, ammassi relatively bad. Suggests one could scrutinize the returns and make a few examples in the case of big proprietors.

3. Cost of auto-transport. Publishes some "carefully-checked" charges for transport and contrasts them with the official scale of the transportation S/C. Example 100 quintals of wine from Brindisi to Rome should cost by Allied tariff 29, 559.42 lire. Cost for one such actual trip 400,000.00.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Agnosticism. Ugo della Seta writes that there are various classes of politicians and intellectuals who refuse to take a position on the institutional question. Analyzes these classes and finds them all evasive and pusillanimous. Prefers the outspoken, honest monarchist.

2. Under Food problems a paragraph states that everyone knows the pasta is ready for distribution, no one understands why it doesnt begin.

3. Paragraph saying "it has been officially announced" (doesn't say by whom) that by the end of the month all quarters of Rome will have water. Hopes that this time at least deeds will correspond to promises.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Misunderstandings. Lucifero takes up the note of Ricostruzione yesterday on the disappointment the Italians had with Allied policy. He agrees with Ricostruzione but thi-

1850

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

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Misunderstandings. Lucifero takes up the note of Ricostruzione yesterday on the disappointment the Italians have had with Allied policy. He agrees with Ricostruzione but thinks Italians may be a good deal to blame. They have given the Allies the totally false impression that Italy is the Committee of Liberation. TheItalian people transcends the Committee; it asks only to fight and to work.

1850

2. Unemployment and insufficient wages. Account of the visit of two representatives of C.G.I.L. and their conversation with Gronchi. They told him the present workers wage is not enough even to buy thefew rationed goods which are regarded as only 45 % of what is necessary to sustain life.

3. Long letter by the Engineer E. Ricci del Riccio on electricity situation. Does not feel the matter is being given the urgent consideration it merits.

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4. Pears and tomatoes. Black letter box saying Rome has been living on pears and tomatoes for two weeks. Yet it is known there is a large supply of fruit and vegetables in the environs. Why is this?

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Publishes the interview with Gronchi in heavy type and adds comment that the position of the workers is indeed frightful but other classes as well are suffering.

2. Strange silence. Comments on odd reception of recruits formally called up a few days ago and volunteers who had also been encouraged to enroll in the Army. They were turned away however with "provisional leave" or, in the case of the volunteers no explanation at all. Nor has there been any since.

3. Report of Pope's broadcast to Italian PWs in Africa, hoping they could soon come home.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Article complaining about bad functioning of all public services: water, light, gas, transport, food, welfare, mails. The public never knows what to expect and there is general confusion.

2. News item: the Opera Nazionale Assistenza Religiosa Operai has distributed, in the first two weeks of July, a million bowls of soup in the city of Rome alone.

3. Publishes full text of Pope's radio message to People of S. Africa and to Italian prisoners.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Democracy and Regionalism. It is clear that the Italy of tomorrow will have a regional organization, writes G. Persico. There are two kinds of regionalism, a simply bureaucratic decentralization and an organic, institutional decentralization which would have to bring in a new concept of the state. In the second type the Region would be a really self-governing body with its own finance. This latter type is to be preferred it would, in the opinion of the author, not weaken the cohesive force of the national state, as some have argued.

2. From Day to day. This column is given over to castigating the hair-clipping gangs. True that some women behave badly out that is an individual problem. "Corporations of cuckolds" is an idea that might have some success on the comic opera stage but is hardly practical nor advisable in real life.

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

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Again article on poor service of Italian Red Cross. Scandalous case cited.

2. Brief paragraph, literally as follows: Goethe, on his death bed cried out, "More light." And historians relate that a committee was immediately formed to supply him with it - insofar as it was available.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. A Presidential Republic. Such in the opinion of D. De' Cocci is the best form for the government of the new Italy.

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It should have a written constitution and it would be well to study the U.S. as a model.

2. Amusing article on Lili Marlene, captured, disinfected and pressed into service by the Americans. She is a nice girl now.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Speed the day. Togliatti remarks on the slowness of epuration in the South. Certain sinister fascist figures in Naples have felt the ax only recently though the city has been liberated for 10 months. The same or worse can be said of other parts of Southern Italy. What about the famous "Statement on Italy" of last October? There is no time to lose; Italy must be democratic and anti-Fascist if it is to live at all.

2. Soviet opinion of ACC. Second part of article from War and the Working Class, summarized in yesterday's edition. The article by Ruzin tells of the fusion of ACC and AMG and explains the functions of each. Points out that many officers have to know how to be administrators (AMG) and advisers (ACC) Contends that this is a difficult thing psychologically and administratively and believes that the administrative tendency will predominate. This would not be so important if the Italian situation had not changed but the Bonomi Govt. is made up of truly responsible elements who will want autonomy. Points out that the advance information on organization for Western Front (the article was written June 1) seems to demonstrate that the Allies have learned that ACC and AMG combined is an impossible or at least inadvisable way to work.

3. Article against one Gino Calza-Bini, Fascist pezzo grosso still at large. Claims he is the man who organized the March on Rome.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Are we or are we not a liberated country. Article takes up the cry of Ricostruzione of yesterday and asks for an honest answer to the question: Are we a conquered country in the eyes of the allies or a country associated with them in the common struggle? Generally speaking the behavior of the allied soldiers is excellent, there are a few exceptions of course, if the Allied government would make some gesture the troops would behave 100 % perfectly. The article then asks if the Italian government is sufficiently strong to guard the nations honor and interests. If it is merely a puppet government to serve as a pawn in international politics it will do Italy more harm than

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1849

2. Public works in Rome and in the Castelli. Notes that the allies and the government have made plans for road repair, bridge building etc. Hopes the work will be carried on without political favoritism and graf ting.

3. Notes Popes message

GENERAL: Papers give coverage to Council meeting yesterday which dealt with reconstruction of houses, payment on treasury bonds, and dismissal of a number of Fascist prefects. Also the release on UNRRA is given usually in full and in prominent place. No comment. A number of papers carry announcement of opening of safety deposit boxes. Most at least mention the Pope's broadcast.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

AUG 1944

PRB/R10

August 6, 1944

Trend of Copy filed by Correspondents

Representatives of the General Confederation of Italian Labour called on Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, and made strong appeals for urgent measures to be taken to relieve unemployment in liberated Italy. The delegates said that the real solution of the problem lay in sponsoring public and private works of reconstruction of devastated villages, towns and cities, but that if the Government delayed beginning works on a large scale their organisation would be forced to demand exceptional provisions "to guarantee the unemployed the elementary right to existence".

Gronchi replied that he recognised the gravity of the situation for the working masses especially in Rome and Lazio Provinces and declared that his Ministry is planning to reactivate those industries which it would at least be possible to operate on a reduced scale.

At the same time the Italian Cabinet announced the setting up of an emergency Committee to work on the problem of reconstruction. Headed by Bonomi the Committee had already started work on housing but owing to shortage of raw materials and transport this can probably only mean emergency provisions for sheltering the homeless before winter comes.

The representatives also mentioned that salaried workers in Rome were in a deplorable condition because of the rising prices. Wages did not suffice to buy even rationed goods.

COE (Blue Network)

"Here in Rome it is midnight but the brilliant lobby of the Grand Hotel is thronged with Allied officers and of representatives of Rome's society and cafe society. They've had their expensive cocktails, their 5 course dinners. In the city's civilian hospitals some of the patients are said to be dying of starvation." That charge was made

1848

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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1848

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And finally, the Vatican has revealed that the Allied authorities have been asked to allow two ships carrying food, which has been donated to the Vatican relief service, to proceed to Italy. One of the ships is at Barcelona, and the other at Buenos Aires.

Owing to the flooding of the Pontine Marshes and the shortage of quinine the first cases of pernicious malaria have been reported in Rome.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

One hundred senior officers of the Italian army have been arrested in the last few days. They are officers who took the oath of loyalty to the Republican Fascist regime. It is believed there are many important officers among them, but for reasons of security no names are being released. They are all officers of the permanent cadres of the Italian army.

PACKARD (UP)

Saragat, in a statement to the press, revealed that the rationed bread which is being sold to the population at 5 lire per kilo, costs the Italian Government 13 Lire per kilo to produce. Regarding inflation said it would be impossible to stabilise the currency owing to the Allied occupation. The 20 billion lire which the Government pays annually for the production of the bread was merely another form of inflation.

LESSING (Exchange Telegraph)

The price of gold sterling on the Rome black market had depreciated to 13,000 Lire during the German occupation and is now at 5,200 Lire.

When Rome was liberated it dropped to 6,000 Lire and has been falling steadily since. It is believed that this price will remain stabilised for some time.

HATFIELD ("Times")

Well known names in international political and cultural worlds are contained in a long list of men marked for possible exclusion from the academic staff of Rome University.

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Among them are Counts Dino Grandi, Political Science; Giuseppe Tucci, Oriental Studies; Gioacchino Volpe, Political Science; Francesco Severi, Mathematics. They have all been suspended and another Committee will pronounce final judgment.

COOK ("Newsweek")

Sends a 3 page despatch denying that there have been any widespread incidents of cutting the hair of girls who associate with Allied troops. Much of it, he says, is pure hearsay, and has taken its colour from what has been happening in Normandy. But he gives some account of the ways and wiles of the demi-mondaine in Rome and mentions, in particular, the Via Vittorio Veneto, which he says Allied troops now call the "Via Gonorrhea."

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MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

There is evidence that Italy will definitely renounce its "kingdom" of Albania in a few days time, thus putting the final touch to the dissolution of Mussolini's "Roman Empire." The formal renouncement of King Victor Emmanuel's title will not take place since the Bonomi Government is pledged not to bring up constitutional questions. But it will take the form of a letter from Sforza to the President of the Senate regarding the epuration of the Senate. The two Albanian Senators who were appointed by the Fascists will be asked to resign and consider themselves merely as citizens of a free Albania.

Col Spicer Letters 1/2

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

August 5, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The Mayors' oath. Suggests that sindaci too should take the modified oath of the ministers and not swear to the crown.

2. Primum vivere.iv. Mancini suggests money necessary for reconstruction should come from 1. Allies, 2. confiscations of profiteers wealth 3. a national loan to be called "Reconstruction Loan".

3. Indulgent not weak. There is a feeling abroad that all is not going well. This is justified. The malaise springs from the struggle between the reactionary forces anxious to keep alive the old economic order and the new forces of the people, eager to create a new democracy. The reactionaries are clever, they take advantage of the conservative tendencies of the Allies and of the deeply rooted fear of novelty. But there is no doubt about which side will win. We shall have the workers of Milano and Turin soon with us to counteract the conservatives of Rome an Naples. And we are perfectly willing to be indulgent and conciliatory but let no one think that if we fail on this line we are defeated. We shall know how to be strong and hard too if the necessity arrises. (Nenni)

4. Let us live. We are grateful to the Allies for liberating us. We do not ask anything of them but that they let us live - on our own potatoes, our own fruit, our own vegetables.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party)

1. United Front against Nationalism. On relations with Jugoslavia. Recites crimes committed by Italian nationalists and Fascists and also numerous protests made by Italian Liberals and left-wingers. There exists now a Jugoslavian

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1846

2. States that Italian academy will be suppressed today at meeting of ministers.

3. Announces with approval the coming visit to Italy of Antonini and Baldanzi.

4. Acqua Marcia. Complaint that lower quarters of the city are not getting their share of water. Suggests provisional rationing - but nothing like the electricity system, please!

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Let's begin. Article notes with pain that most political discussion turns on ideological problems and not on questions of practical importance at the moment. (G. Chirotti)

2. Article on the lodging situation. Complains that many people living in roomshave been dislodged because the Allied soldiers can afford to pay for a night what only a city was the rent for a month. Asks the Allied Command to act on this, pointing out soldiers always have billets to turn to and the citizens have not.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Collaboration for reconstruction. Outlines principle on which collaboration with communists is possible. Certainly in first phase of reconstruction, beyond that it will depend on communists' willingness to surrender doctrinaire attitude on some points.

2. Publishes Sprigge's dispatch of yesterday on new relationship shaping up between Italy and the Allies.

3. Calls attention to shocking prices boldly posted in restaurants. What must the evacuees, the refugees, the unemployed think?

QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Independent)

1. Communist Directives). Calls attention to Lenin's statement that a priest may be accepted into the party - but not to make Christian propaganda.

2. Speeches and radio messages of Pius XII (March 1 '43 - March 2, '44) has been printed. Quotidiano comments warmly and favorably .

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. The sense of defeat. A mistaken optimism has led us to believe that we would not be too badly viewed as a conquered people. We have been disappointed and the disappointment is the more bitter because we suffer it at the hands of those we had come to regard as friends. We will not ask now if it might not have been possible to spare us this bitterness, we only ask that the present state may not be unduly prolonged. From the time of the arrival of the Allies our country has lost all independence, financial

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us again to hope, as has the possibility of application of lend lease. We do not want to be beggars, only men, in misery it is true, but anxious to rebuild our lives in dignity. Help us, we ask, it is a human duty and will be useful as well to our benefactor. And helping us is an indispensible prerequisite to the peace of the Europe of tomorrow. (E.M.)

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Unwitting Fascists. Fascist mentality survives in the combination of apathy and taste for meetings and words of leaders. Democracy and liberty mean self-reliance and a certain solitude of thought and decision. Many now think they have passed beyond Fascism when judging by their particular habits of looking to the top for favors, expecting (if they are leaders) servile followers rather than co-workers, playing on discontent rather than building up faith, they have remained unwittingly still enveloped in the mentality of the regime. (Mario Ferrara)

2. Italy and lend lease. Records efforts of Bonomi, first in his message to Roosevelt, later by "interesting an American citizen" to have Italy included. Possibly too approaches have been made to Alexander Kirk. Article gives some definition of lend lease measure and points out how useful its application would be to Italy.

3. Electricity problem. Refers to certain labors undertaken at a nearby plant to add to Rome's power supply and then were mysteriously interrupted. There is also a "certain other plant" more distant but which could be used. Feels that more should be done on these lines and that there should be less talk about the level of the Tiber and the working out of better rationing of what we already have. For it would be a mistake to accept the present supply as the best possible when these "certain other possibilities" remain unexploited.

4. Souvenir of Rome. Some merry tourists have been chipping bits off the fountain in Piazza Navona. The love of souvenirs is understood but may we recommend the bust in the Pincio or the statues in

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Democracy and liberty mean self-reliance and a certain solitude of thought and decision. Many now think they have passed beyond Fascism when judging by their particular habits of looking to the top for favors, expecting (if they are leaders) servile followers rather than co-workers, playing on discontent rather than building up faith, they have remained unwittingly still enveloped in the mentality of the regime. (Mario Ferrara)

2. Italy and lend lease. Records efforts of Bonomi, first in his message to Roosevelt, later by "interesting an American citizen" to have Italy included. Possibly too approaches have been made to Alexander Kirk. Article gives some definition of lend lease measure and points out how useful its application would be to Italy.

3. Electricity problem. Refers to certain labors undertaken at a nearby plant to add to Rome's power supply and then were mysteriously interrupted. There is also a "certain other plant" more distant but which could be used. Feels that more should be done on these lines and that there should be less talk about the level of the Tiber and the working out of better rationing of what we already have. For it would be a mistake to accept the present supply as the best possible when these "certain other possibilities" remain unexploited.

4. Souvenir of Rome. Some merry tourists have been chipping bits off the fountain in Piazza Navona. The love of souvenirs is understood but may we recommend the busts in the Pincio or the statues in the Foro Mussolini?

1845

5. Vulgar display. The richer Roman families are entertaining Allied officers at ostentatious dinners and cocktail parties. This gives the officers the idea that Romans are well fed and lack for nothing. Thus Roman aristocrats and rich people do a disservice to their country by their lavish entertaining.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Faith. Article lists various indications that the Allies are regarding Italy with more sympathy: Don Sturzo's telegram, stating that peace is to be signed, message of Philip Murray, coming visit of LaGuardia, probable consent of Roosevelt to application of lend lease in Italy, kind words of Churchill and Attlee, Alexander's praise of partisans.

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UNITA' (Communist)

1. Russian opinion of AMG. Translation of first part of article appearing June 1 in Russian paper: War and the Working Class. It is a description of the organization of AMG. Functions and set-up well described. The article calls attention to the "apolitical" character of AMG which sometimes resulted in leaving Fascists in office and caused the "apathy" of the masses of which AMG officers themselves complain. Thinks this neutral attitude was responsible for failure of farmers to collaborate in grain campaign.

2. Calvary of the unemployed. States that the unemployed have not received unemployment insurance or subsidies.

3. Bread and pastry. Many firms in Rome are cutting losses by discharging employees. A worker who makes only enough to buy bread for his family is fired without hesitation but of course the directors and officials of the firm continue to draw their fat sums - and provide their wives with pastry. Cutting out a few such people would certainly not affect the economic situation of the country very much but is would be morally advisable; all the sacrifices should not be made by one class.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article stressing the only way to cure Italy's numerous ills is to turn to a republican form of gvt.

2. Reconstruction of large cities. This is the most urgent problem in economic life of country. With winter the situation will become tragic. La Voce Repubblicana and Avanti discussed it. Other papers are asked to make concrete suggestions.

Most papers carry story of suspension of 25 professors of University of Rome.

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

Lt Spiro Gutman s/c

6 AUG 1944

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Confidential

PRB/10

August 5, 1944

Trend of Copy filed by Correspondents

HADFIELD ("Times")

Official figures for grain harvest are expected in about a fortnight's time. Prospects are for a good crop especially from Foggia. Some provinces' deliveries are slowed down on account of lack of transport and lack of threshing machinery, but the outlook is encouraging.

LUMBY ("Times")

Sends a picture of present day liberated Italy. The people are bewildered by what they have been through. At the same time that they resent being kept in leading strings by the Allies, they dread the thought of the Allies leaving the country and leavingthem to their fate.

The Communists and Socialists appear to be trying to work together but beneath the surface there is extreme jealousy of each other.

The Bonomi Government plugs along passing decrees and ordinances in an effort to carve a path through the jungle of confusion and the handicaps under which it works are many. It has no means of communication, no production. For everything it wants it must go to the Allies with its hat in its hand.

The man in the street is confused. Some Italian soldiers are allowed to fight alongside the Allies; others are kept in prisoner of war camps. Italians are complaining that the promises of the Allies are proving as illusory as after the last war, but many of them are more pre-occupied with the grim economic difficulties facing them after the war. Noone can see any future for himself except in the doubtful possibilities of emigration. In this desperation Italians are inclined to contrast the negative attitude of the United States and Great Britain, who are marching to victory

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Meanwhile, too, Togliatti is all things to all men and holds out the olive branch to Church and bourgeoisie alike. As a result many of the younger generation in Italy are climbing on the band wagon headed for Moscow.

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On the other hand there is a structure of ~~the~~ Fascist state in the Civil Service, trained in Fascist ways. They cannot all be dismissed without producing chaos. Combing out is being done but key men are being deliberately left here and there in Government offices to hold together the threads of Italian economy, as this was developed under Fascism. These are the men whom the Left has in mind when they talk about the survival of "sinister cliques" and the "hidden hand of capitalism". The stage is thus being set for a clash between Left and Right. This clash will be more or less violent according to the extent to which rehabilitation of the country is made. Nothing would put better heart into the Italians than positive proof that Allied statesmen and economists are planning broad constructive measures for post war Europe and that every country will be included in such a scheme.

PACKARD (UP)

According to authoritative sources "civil war" has broken out among the German personnel of the German mission to the Holy See. First Secretary KarlWollemweber is trying to oust von Weizsacker from his post on the ground that the Nazi Govt. no longer has confidence in him. Various prominent members of the mission have taken sides one way or the other. The matter is being kept secret in order to avoid complications for the Vatican.

BIENSTOCK (Supernews, New York)

A series of decrees providing for the restoration of the property confiscated by the Fascists on racial grounds, and indemnities for the victims, are now being prepared. A special commission in the Ministry of Justice is engaged on the work and is being advised by experts of AMG. It is considered likely that the first decree may be issued in 6 weeks time, but complete legislation may have to await the liberation of the whole of Italy.

One exception of concern to those engaged in drafting the decrees are the rights and protection of those racial and political refugees who left the country and were deprived of Italian citizenship and of others who acquired other nationality. The procedure adopted in Italy will doubtlessserve as a guide for the greater problems of other European countries. As a temporary measure for aiding the Jews, Poletti has appointed a commission to investigate property confiscations. In practice this commission has succeeded in obtaining possession for several hundred

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ATTENTION PLEASE !

This document is confidential. There have been recent leakages of information tending to show that this service is discussed outside the office. The Public Relations Branch will be obliged to discontinue this service if further leakages occur.

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

Yutzler S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RS

4 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The troubles of Italy and the Allies. Nenni quotes Time, July 24, on the subject of the feelings of the Allies toward Italy. Time says France cannot forget the stab in the back nor can the English and American soldiers forget their comrades killed by Italian bullets. Nenni emphasizes that the present Italy is simply not the Italy of Mussolini or even Badoglio. Italy is now the Italy which fought Fascism even at a time when the Western democracies admired it. Italy of today is not and never was the accomplice of Fascism but rather its first victim.

2. Government and Country. Points out necessity of keeping alive the Committees of liberation.

3. School and democracy. Article urges democratization of school which means epuration, abolition of bureaucratic pyramid and more participation of pupils and their families in work of the school. (Tullio Vecchietti)

4. Food problem. Contrasting prices of vegetables outside Rome with those Romans have to pay article concludes that the Commissioners of food distribution centers get too large a percentage and that transport is too expensive.

5. Column entitled Odds and Ends. 1.The practice of cutting hair of women who associate with Allied soldiers may be regarded as originating from hot-headedness and mischief but it may possibly be deliberately instigated by certain elements who want to create tension between Allies and Italians. At best it is foolish, one does not defend a nation honor by cutting the hair off the heads of a few loose women. 2. Approves idea, suggested by readers, that newspapers publish list of editors with biographical data.

1843

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

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1843

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The importance of the people in the system of Powers. This article is a review of Churchills's speech. Deduces that British foreign policy is going to be based on Russian alliance and building up of a strong France to be "watchdog of the Rhine". This is a balance of power policy and it is hoped it is merely a transitory phase in the development of international understanding. Even as such it can only succeed if spontaneously supported by the peoples of the nations concerned. In this connection Italy cannot be overlooked. She has no ambition to be come a "great power" but there are 40 million people, in a strategic part of Europe.

2. For correct behaviour in our political life. Article sharply chides Togliatti for attack on Action party at the very moment when the socialists and communists

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(including Togliatti) were working out plans in agreement with action representatives on both the syndacal and the partisan questions.

3. Strong, ironic attack on Senate.

4. Morals and music. Article against Bellezza, chosen to direct opera. Recognized that artists are different; we cannot treat Bellezza or Molinari as we would Caruso. But a sense of decency would suggest we might "quarantine" them at a time like this.

5. Puritanism, neo-Fascist style. On the hair-cutting practice. Article finds the behavour of some women frankly disgusting but others are tempted by need of food or romanticism or merely pleasure. In any case it is a matter of personal morality and not a matter for discipline by gangs of hoodlums. The whole practice smells of fascism and recalls the castor-oil days. The article also points out that no one would have thought of that sort of behaviour under German occupation. True there were fewer women who took up with the Germans, but there were some. And no attacks were made on them. Perhaps because the Germans went armed. And our young men should see in the fact that Allied soldiers go about unarmed not an opportunity for showing how brave they can be but a symbol of the friendship that exists between the Allies and the Italians. The gangs who wilfully take advantage of the situation are very probably Fascist-inspired.

6. Another article criticizing milk distribution.

7. Serious incident in Via Ricotti. Four drunken American soldiers invaded the building at 15 Via Ricotti, clamoring for signorine and eventually wounding two civilians. Protests have been made to the Italian and Allied authorities.

8. Article stressing urgency of taking care of people living on fixed pensions who are starving under present circumstances.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The prisoners. Article by Ugo Salvagni on [illegible] sical and psychol[illegible]

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The prisoners. Article by Enzo Selvaggi on physical and psychological hardships of prisoners. No concrete suggestions, save that Italian should try to understand them and be prepared for their return.

2. Clarity. Statement of policy of I.N. Does not represent reactionaries but does represent people who firmly believe the monarchy is the best way of ensuring true democracy in Italy and the best barrier against dictatorship.

3. Minimum wages. Some employers are taking advantage of Allied ordinance issued on taking of Rome to keep wages down.

4. Bread and work. Lengthy article complaining that nothing has really been done in food and employement situation. The "political and military" authorities should compel action.

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5. Catty article pointing out that the "Fascio" of Nenni was functioning after the war and as late as April 1919 and further that Nenni had been acclaimed Duce by his followers.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO. Nothing noteworthy.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Churchill optimistic. Comments on Churchill's speech. Stresses need of international nature of post war world. Commente favorably on Churchills allusion to "increase" in Italian forces. (Gonella)

2. Paragraph attacking nomination of 40 professors in Southern Italy without "concorso".

3. Interview with Piacentini on Italian air force. Refers with pride work of Air force for the Allies.

4. Again on potatoes. Now Acera has been closed as supply point and trucks have been coming back empty. A waste of tires and gas and a disappointment to Romans. The Allies are asked to reopen Acera as potato center and also Viterbo and Avezzano are suggested as abundant centers of production.

5. Comment on measure giving 700 grams of pasta and 200 of soup to heavy workers employed by Allies. This recalls German system of caring only for those they employed. A more general and generous measure is hoped for.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Politics and labor. L. Montini writes that the middle class is merging into the proletariat in the sheerly concrete sense it too is faced with unemployment and a grim struggle with living. Who will solve this difficult employment problem? It is ridiculous nowadays to talk of capital and labor. The democratic parties have no solution, only suggestions for general conditions. Totalitarian solutions are no good. Montini doesnt suggest any answer himself.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Under From Day to Day Column: all measures taken have

1842

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1842

1. Under From Day to Day Column: all measures taken have so far merely resulted in a bigger and more thriving black market. We should even be grateful for it since on the tessera rations we shouldnt be able to live. What is the remedy? More cars, more freedom of trade and traffic and less laws might be worth trying.

2. Highly technical debate on reform of civil code between two experts, Cevelotti and Amati.

3. Protest against poor distribution of supplementary rations to sick.

4. Lawyers assembly at Court house was a great talk fest and nothing more. Ricostruzione is shocked. And shocked too to note that on the legal epuration commission there is not one representative of the fighting partisans, in whose ranks there could be found many good lawyers.

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Redemption. Churchill's phrase about Italian forces used as text for the usual appeal to allow Italy fuller collaboration in war effort.

2. 50,000 refugees. Condition of refugees pitiable. Some cannot return because their villages are in ruins. Others lack transport. It would be well to regularize what transport there is, fantastic prices are being paid by the refugees to casual drivers apparently under no kind of control. And are there not trains bringing foodstuff into Rome that return empty?

3. Oil and butter for the sick. But when are other supplies to be furnished them?

4. Comment on supplementary ration. Similar to that in POPOLO but briefer, less emotional.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Churchill's words. Filippo Giolli comments on Churchill's speech. Points out need of "pacific and progressive international society" among nations on the perfiery of Germany.

2. New York and Westminster. Article comments on visits of Archbishops Spellman and Groffin as indicating alertness of the Vatican and its awareness of weight of Anglo-Saxon world in present set-up.

3. Under column Red Disk: attention is drawn to the fact that nothing has been produced in Italy since 9 June, 1940. Commerce and trading there has been but no production.

4. Article complaining of delay in pasta ration. Says it is known that dealers have received the pasta and cannot understand delay.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Let's help our fighters. Velio Spano has words of praise for both the partisans and the regular army. But they need many things. For some they must depend on the allies but for others Italians could help. There is nothing to prevent organizing a group or groups with the purpose of doing everything possible to aid the Italian fighting units.

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2. Concerning an imminent syndacal law. Under the leadership of the Labor S/C, ACC the govt is preparing a labor law to replace the one of 26. It is certainly advisable to repeal the Fascist law but Unita doubts if this is the moment to prepare new legislation - save of provisional nature - on such a fundamental matter. (G. Di Vittorio).

3. Mysteries of the ATAM. Buses have been seen in circulation. Why they cannot be used for public service is a mystery. We should like to know.

4. Article suggests removing fascist symbols and imperialistic map from Via dell'Impero. It would also be a good idea to change the name.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Long and passionate article addressed to President Roosevelt asking that Italy be given a chance to work and to fight and to become a nation again. (Pacciardi)

2. Letter from one Crisafulli who writes that the appointment of professors in the south may have been irregular but the Allies after all had to keep the machinery running.

3. Denial that the party is going to be absorbed in the Action party.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col. Spiro
Fulton s/c

PRB/R10

August 4, 1944

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

5 AUG 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

NOYES ("Washington Star")

Gives an account of a visit to a black market in Rome at Tor di Nona near the Tiber. There were many small stands set out similar to those in the legal market. One man had 10 tins of condensed milk for sale at 170 lire per tin, or equal to $ 1.70 each.

Following are some of the prices for goods.

	Black Market price	Legal price
Natural rock salt (not the refined powder variety as this is adulterated with marble dust)	280 Lire kilo	6 Lire
Rice	280 " "	
Sugar	430 " "	
Olive oil	500 " "	
20 Italian cigarettes	50 Lire	30 "
20 American cigarettes	100 "	
Flour	190 " kilo	
Eggs	40 " each	
Tomatoes	40 " kilo	25 Lire
Potatoes	50 " "	
Onions	60 " "	
Pepper	50 " "	
Egg plant	40 " "	

Cheese was selling at around 350 lire per kilo for a cottage type and up to 700 lire per kilo for more expensive varieties, while steak was costing 1300 lire a kilo.

Most of these prices were considered fairly low as they were not more than double or three times the legal price.

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AMG and Italian officials have long been aware of the Tor di Nona market and say there are a number of other places similar to it in Rome. There is not a great deal that can be done about it. The day after the correspondent visited the place it was raided by the police and 50 arrests were made. Within 24 hours different vendors were operating, but this time they remained in their houses. The sum result was that prices rose 10% overnight.

1840

INGRAHAM (Time)

American officers scouring the Italian countryside for supplies of olive oil for the Italian troops discovered that this commodity was particularly scarce although they knew it could be obtained in the black market. The alertness of a Carabinieri officer helped partly to solve the mystery. He was controlling passengers arriving by train and noticed that an uncommon number of the women passengers were apparently pregnant. This roused his suspicions. Investigation showed that many of them had special containers strapped round their

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waists under their clothes and that these were filled with olive oil. American sources state that already 10 tons of olive oil have been recovered by this discovery.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

Sends a long account of the work being done by the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the ACC in saving Italian artistic treasures. "Archaeologists and artists in uniform" he describes its members. He gives an excellent and favourable account of the work and mentions Major de Weld and Major Ward Perkins as Director and Deputy Director. Considerable sums have been advanced for this work. In Calabria alone 15 million lire (£37,500) will be spent in the next three months restoring monuments and buildings and works of art, and disbursements will not increase seeing that the army is fighting on artistically for richer soil of Tuscany.

PACKARD (UP)

The Italian newpaper "Voce Repubblicana" declares that La Guardia will soon be making a trip to Rome. The journal says this will be one of many trips by Italian-Americans. Two labour organisers Antonini and Baldanzi are expected to arrive shortly. These signs of increasing American interest in our cause, it says, show that things are moving on the other side of the Atlantic - and it is high time.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Two negative events have contributed to the present feeling in Allied and Italian relations. First the Armistice terms not being published; secondly that no successor has yet been appointed to General Mason MacFarlane who has now been gone for two months. There is probably some simpler shallower explanation of these negative events, but they contribute to the feeling that the Allies are groping towards a formal revision of the system whereby affairs of liberated Italy have been conducted since last September.

Attlee's statement acknowledging the aid which Italian troops and workers have rendered, together with Churchill's statement that the Allies intend to accept an increase in armed co-operation of Italians, plus the statement by Stettinius that Lease Lend aid for Italy is being considered

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Two negative events have contributed to the present feeling in Allied and Italian relations. First the Armistice terms not being published; secondly that no successor has yet been appointed to General Mason MacFarlane who has now been gone for two months. There is probably some simpler shallower explanation of these negative events, but they contribute to the feeling that the Allies are groping towards a formal revision of the system whereby affairs of liberated Italy have been conducted since last September.

Attlee's statement acknowledging the aid which Italian troops and workers have rendered, together with Churchill's statement that the Allies intend to accept an increase in armed co-operation of Italians, plus the statement by Stettinius that Lease Lend aid for Italy is being considered have all combined to arouse speculation here about possible changes in Allied relations towards Italy.

SEVAREID (CBS) : ."Winston Churchill in the Commons named with praise all the peoples who are fighting together to cleanse the soil of Italy, but made no mention of the Italian, whose soil this happens to be; Italian Democrats have fought for us here, and if their partisans have done more than their regular troops, it is because we have not permitted some of their regular soldiers to fight..... Official agreement has been made that the Italian army shall be increased but the situation today is such that the only way an Italian

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of principles, and there are many, can be sure of fighting the enemy, is by joining the French Foreign Legion; the Legion has a recruiting centre in Rome.."

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

It has been a source of complaint for two months now that at Papal audiences the front seats have been reserved for officers. An American soldier recently complained to the Pope and the Pope had his sympathy. It is now a case of first come first served and only a few seats in the front are reserved for generals.

Col. Spicer
for Tenn S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

3 August 1944

AUG 1944 AUG 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Governing with the people. Pietro Nenni writes that it is easy for reactionaries, ex-Fascists and fault-finders to criticize the government but actually the things they criticize - such as the Cabinet members needing a yellow pass - are the direct result of the collapse of the old and corrupt regime. It is not for sympathizers with the old state of things to lift their voices in scorn. It is true that the government has enormous problems. If the North is anything like the rest of Italy we shall have millions of unemployed. And the lack of transport makes a separate island of each Italian city. The great problems, Italy's position among Nations; employment and bread, will have to be solved by close cooperation between the people and the government. The people must be consulted more frequently.

2. Italy and lease lend. Article explains lease lend and claims Italy should share in its benefits. Even Turkey does and Turkey is a neutral, not a co-belligerent.

3. Why Azzolini was arrested. History of Azzolini.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Raison d'etre of Action party. A defense against the charge that the Action party has no specific reason for existing as a party. Claims the party has an "awareness of new needs", a "sense of the urge of the masses" in direction of democracy that set it off from other parties. Asserts it was the first party to attack the reactionary theory of non-intervention and, in more recent times, to make Italy's policy one of active participation on the Allied side rather than simply peace with the Allies.

2. Heavy type article reports conversation with government spokesman who said Bonomi and Badoglio government had lost no opportunity to press their case for lend lease.

3. Complaints about telephone service noted on second page. Too few calls per day. Some lines just don't work

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2. Heavy type article reports conversation with government spokesman who said Bonomi and Badoglio government had lost no opportunity to press their case for land lease.

3. Complaints about telephone service noted on second page. Too few calls per day, some lines just don't work and won't be repaired for months, recently 600 numbers have been suppressed with no thought for subscribers at a time when telephones are essential.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1838

1. Party program and government program. The parties have their separate programs which do not all coincide. Consequently the government is made up of elements that cancel each other out and so has no program. Natural it desires to carry on the war, to stamp out fascism and to rebuild Italy. So does everyone. But when it comes down to ways and means the parties can't agree and so the government can do nothing. (Lucifero)

2. Exchange of parts. Defends remarks made in the paper the other day about epuration committees.

/Article

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Article says we are all supposed to applaud new epuration decree and we do. But we must stress need of rigorous severity with the magistracy. Otherwise the whole thing becomes a travesty.

2. Justice. Plea for lease lend for Italy. (Franco Marano)

3. He's no fool! Yesterday only Unità and Avanti had story of Azzolini's arrest. Imagine the scene in other newspaper offices. But now we learn that the story was released through Scossimarro's office. Freedom of the press therefore means among other things the right of a man in government appointment to give his party journals a scoop.

4. Green and white. Two linotype workers stopped and treated in high handed fashion by MPs. Not the only cases of this sort. Inconsistency noted, one linotypist had his pass torn up, the other had his returned. The public would like clear cut orders and consistent administration of them.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The right to property. From the church's point of view the right of property and the right to succession are connected with the human being and regarded as inviolable.

2. Radio Berlin has announced destruction of Tower of Pisa. It is hoped the news is false and that everything will be done to save the tower.

3. Epuration of the Academy of Italy is very well but the large sums given it for scientific and cultural purposes should be safeguarded.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Lend lease. Article by M.B. stressing Italy's need for the application of the law.

2. Phoenix Arabiae -- the pasta ration. Everyone knows that pasta is on hand and no one knows why the order is not given for distribution. Unlike other cases where the order was given and the pasta was not there. The one thing in common is perplexity and impatience of the people.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Society and we. Another article on the line

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QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Society and we. Another article on the line of one published 30 July stressing that politics can have no meaning without religion. Stresses that this is true even in economic sector. (Giorgio La Pira)

2. Article protesting against decision to have government employees work on Sundays. Even though their schedule is abbreviated there is something wrong in this. Even "Masonic" governments do not work on the day of rest.

3. Notes with approval improvement in tram service. But points out that it is better on Sunday than week days and asks that week day service be brought up to Sunday level.

/Ricostruzione

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RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. A situation to be cleared up. The syndacal organis.shave been suppressed and the organization of the workers has been begun all over again. However on the employers' side the appointment of Government Commissioners is causing confusion, givin the impression of continuing activity of the syndacal bodies. (g.d.t.)

2. Long article on future of Naples, quoting Col. Chapman at length. (Edoardo Longoni.)

3. Silence from the Campidoglio. Another protest against city government for not taking people into its confidence.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Cooperation and submission. Article answers criticism made of the R.L. to the effect that it considers the government illegal and it (the Liberal party) a sort of internal opposition. The first statement is untrue and the second equally so. Full collaboration with Bonomi is intended, he is regarded as a friend. But cooperation does not mean complete subjection.

2. Exchange of letters between Croce and Einstein is printed. Croce's reply is twice as long as Einsteins original letter, dated 7 June.

3. Front page article noting exploits of Italian Corps of Liberation.

4. Article calling for more milk.

5. On bus lines. Remarks that new and shiny buses have appeared and they have tires and gasoline. - but they are not used for Romans, but to take carefree young Americans in khaki up to the Casino delle Rose to watch the dancers.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Strong article urging return to private initiative and free economy. Too many permissions, freezings, blockings, price-fixings. Too many "Authorities".

2. On milk question suggestion is made that raising price might increase supply. Pointed out that in Naples

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against any government for not taking people into its confidence.

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3. Again the "government spokesman" on lend-lease.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. For greater political clarity. Togliatti, a propos of speeches of Ciano and De Gasperi, analyzes political picture. Finds the Action party too young and impetuous and anxious to make a name for itself and has criticism for its action on unions and partisans. Very conciliatory in his attitude toward Demo-Christians, whom he respects as a mature and responsible group. Notes with pleasure that theirs was the first party congress to speak (and with approval) of the "revolution" now in progress. Hopes for common "pact of action" between Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats. Otherwise fears the reactionaries may come back.

/2.

1837

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2. Liberty for people and not for profiteers. Vabelli case is used as starting point develop two arguments 1. Need for raising salaries. 2. Necessity for proceeding vigorously against all who have profiteered at expense of people whether in Fascist days or during the collapse. (v.s.)

3. Mentions again the "government spokesman" on advisability of lease lend. Points out that such extension of the measure would not necessarily mean modification of armistice terms.

4. Strong article by Antonio Pesenti on need of raising wages as defense against inflation.

5. Article notes that Universale is to appear shortly. It will serve the old interests of the old fascist papers; only the heading will be changed. It will find that this is not the same Italy, however.

6. Second page story of sad conditions of towns immediately outside Rome.

7. Scandalous story of mistreatment of 9 year old boy in the Istituto Gabelli.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The war. Deplores the small part Italy is allowed to play. And the war and the victory are terribly important for Italy as reconstruction can only begin when the war is over.

ALL PAPERS. Morning ones carry Poletti's radio talk though not full text. No comment.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col. Spicer
Future I/C

PRB/R10

August 3 1944

4 AUG 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

KENNEDY (AP)
PACKARD (UP)
MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy in Rome, has been arrested. He is said to have handed over certain gold reserves to the Germans.

Besides Azzolini, Alberto Angioni, head of the Hoepli publishing firm, has been arrested. Allied police officials also occupied the Stefani agency premises in Rome. The agency has been dormant since the liberation of Rome, but had been frequented by certain members of the former staff.

MICHAEL STERN (Fawcett Publications) sends a 19 page article on the German Gestapo and their misdeeds in the Via Tasso. He claims to have contacted a Jugoslav girl dancer who appeared in a cabaret act at the Officers Club "Apollo", in the Via Nazionale. She had been the mistress of a German major who had happened to be passing the Via Rasella on the morning when 30 Germans SS troops were killed by a bomb. As he was carrying a camera at the time the Major took what are supposed to be the only photographs in existence of the scene immediately following the incident. The photos show the dead Germans as well as many Italian civilians who were in the neighbourhood at the time and who fell victims to the indiscriminate shooting which took place. The correspondent claims to have obtained these photos.

GEORGE MOORAD (CBS): "Rome after two months of Allied occupation is still not as peaceful as it might be. Almost any night you can hear occasional mysterious shots or explosions..... and it is not often you find an explanation. Some of this shooting in the last 24 hours came from Roman gangsters who attacked an American and Vatican truck convoy loaded with food. In one case an American driver was killed resisting..... though military police caught the criminals."

BUCKLEY (Reuter): "Many young Romans are flocking to

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BUCKLEY (Reuter): Many young Romans are flocking to volunteer for the French Foreign Legion. Crowds often group round the French office in the Via del Sudario and it is estimated that about 30/40 young men are enrolled daily. In all about 1500 are believed to have joined so far, including some ex-officers and soldiers of the Italian army. The French authorities say that no recruiting is actually done in Rome but that suitable applicants are sent to southern Italy for selection and eventual incorporation.

1836

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

There is feverish interest among the Polish troops in Rome at the conversations going on between Stalin and Mikolajcyk. The attitude of the Poles in Italy is made quite clear by a huge map which is displayed at a Polish Exhibition

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now being held in Rome. This shows the proposed Middle European "bloc" of Polish ideals. The map is drawing a considerable amount of attention as it is known that General Anders is a firm supporter of the idea.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Bonomi's office has expressed great satisfaction with Mr. Stettinius's statement that the Italian request for Italian participation in Lease-Lend is now under consideration, not only because of the fact that supplies may be forthcoming to help Italy in her struggle for existence, but also because it will show that Italy is favourably considered as one of the nations worthy to draw such supplies. Such a thing would have an immense moral value.

BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

Special UNRRA observers mission began functioning in Rome this week preparing a detailed report on Italian relief and reconstruction needs for submission to Lehmann, and the Council of UNRRA, it was authoritatively learned today. One of the mission's tasks is to ascertain the extent of Italian relief needs, amount of supplies needed and the size of the organisation it will be necessary to set up to deal with same. The question as to whether UNRRA will be able operate in Italy will be one of the principal subjects at the forthcoming session of UNRRA Council at Montreal in September. Under UNRRA's charter all resolutions adopted at Allantic City conference the organisation cannot operate in enemy or ex-enemy territory without the express desire of the military authorities. When the question of aid to Italy is raised in September it is expected that there will be some modification of the present regulations which will permit an agency to operate here. At present Italy is under the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government authorities and the field is closed for UNRRA. If the agency's council agrees to permit its functioning here it would have to be under control of the military authorities for the duration of the armistice and until the peace treaty is negotiated between Italy and the Allies. Operations, supplies, and personnel would have to be subject to military approval. So far the Italian Government has not formally requested UNRRA aid.

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In addition to making a detailed survey of Italian relief and rehabilitation, the mission is studying the measures taken by AMG to meet the situation as they found it, as some

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sort of guidance, while at the same time the mission has the task of getting information from the Balkans relief organisation, and studying the flow of Jugoslav refugees. The mission will remain two months, but Serieri and Nadzo will remain behind indefinitely and be attached to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. UNRRA has considerably modified its plans for the Balkans.

COOK (Newsweek)

The Allies have brought a change in Rome's working life. In summer Romans had been accustomed to work from 9 am to 1 pm and then to take a siesta till 4. They then re-opened and worked till 8 or 9 in the evening. They find it bewildering when they have an appointment with an Allied official at 2.30 pm or when they find Allied officials gone home by 5.30 or 6 pm.

On checking up on the story of the finding of old masters as announced by Vaugham Thomas of the BBC and Major Eric Linklater, it transpires that the Government well knew where the various paintings had been dispersed. About 20 to 25 repositories had been set up in Tuscany. In them were stored pictures from the Florence Galleries when that city was first bombed by the Allies. The place where Vaughan Thomas found the paintings was the Villa di Montegufoni, in the commune of Montespertoli in the Spesa Valley.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

The Keats-Shelley house in the Piazza d'Espagna was yesterday re-opened by Sir Noel Charles in the name of an Anglo-American Committee. Cases containing valuable MSS and relics were opened. They had been taken to Cassino two years ago and were later on removed to Rome to prevent the Germans seizing them.

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Col. Spicer
Fortune S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

Aug. 2 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

There is an epidemic of finding old masters in various large houses in the operational zone south of Florence, the latest reported being by HOWS (Canadian Press) who says that the Colonel of a Canadian armoured regiment discovered more of them while out on a reconnaissance patrol.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")
STRIGGE (Reuter)
MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
LUMBY ("Times")

Don Sturzo's statement at the Congress of the Christian Democrat party in Naples, broadcast on Sunday night, to the effect that Allied Chanceries are negotiating a tentative peace agreement with Italy has aroused great hopes. The "Italia Nuova" writes that it fully corresponds with the developments in the situation. For weeks it has been felt in Italy that with an anti-Fascist government, contribution by the partisans, naval help, and other material support to the Allies, that the country has well earned some amelioration of the terribly severe terms of the Armistice signed by Badoglio. Italian Government circles, however, express some surprise at Don Sturzo's statement. Though sceptical they hope the rumour will not prove baseless. The limitations on the Government imposed by the Armistice terms have been voiced for some time by the Rome press, the "Italia Nuova" even saying that Ministers have to get a yellow permit in order to travel on official business. Such comments are naturally increasing the internal political tension.

According to LUMBY ("Times") although there is no official confirmation of the rumour there is reason to believe that the Allied Governments are indeed considering the question in view of the fact that all Italy may soon be liberated.

1834

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

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1834

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

....No one who has faith in Italy and knows the Italians can doubt that it will leave Fascism behind. Nevertheless to ignore the power of Fascism and its after effects on present day Italy is dangerous. Most of all is the effect it has left of moral rottenness and inability to think for oneself. These were the greatest crimes of Fascism. 22 years of Fascism, 16of them totalitarian have left their mark on every Italian up to the age of 45 which can never be erased. There are many thousands of self-proclaimed anti-Fascists, but it must be frankly said that they did very little against Fascism. Fascism has not disappeared. It will take a generation of Italians to bring Italy back to its rightful place in the comity of nations. Epuration has only begun. The Foreign Ministry, for istance, has not been epurated either internally

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or externally. "Who is going to epurate the epurators". It is a case of the blind leading the blind and there will be much stumbling for years to come.

BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction today issued a decree ordering the reinstatement of teachers and other employees of educational establishments who had been dismissed from their posts by the Fascists under the racial laws. It ordered the reistatement as from the date of the liberation of the territory in wich the dismissed personnel resided, the 1st June being the date fixed for the liberation of Rome.

PACKARD (UP): Jap Ambassador Maruda has complained to the Vatican through the Spanish authorities against the attitude of the American authorities towards him. He complained that American police kept him confined to his residence and did not permit him to move about except over a specially ordained route. He also objected to the cordon of police drawn round his Embassy. The Vatican has taken the attitude this it is a question for the Italian Government, but the American military police compelled to carry out the work complain that they did not come overseas just to protect Japs.

PACKARD (UP): The Vatican semi-official news service denies that Roumania has asked for an armistice through the Vatican.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): An Italian official communique says that Mr. Bullitt, at present Mr. Roosevelt's personal envoy in Europe, conferred with Count Sforza at the Viminale Palace yesterday. It is not possible to obtain confirmation in Rome that Mr. Bullitt's position is the one which the Italians assign to him. He is said to be here purely as a journalist.

PACKARD (UP): Official trading was resumed on Rome's stock exchange yesterday. Business was fairly active but transaction were confined to State and public service bonds exclusively. Prices generally were slightly under those which prevailed before the Bourse was closed on June 2nd.

RALPH HOWARD (National Broadcasting)

....."I'd like to discuss a story of what will happen when we finally enter Florence. It is a black market story, but one involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, most of which come out of your pockets. When the Allied armies came to Rome [illegible] learned a lot of new tricks at our

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RALPH HOWARD (National Broadcasting)

....."I'd like to discuss a story of what will happen when we finally enter Florence. It is a black market story, but one involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, most of which come out of your pockets. When the Allied armies came to Rome the local black marketeers learned a lot of new tricks at our expense. One thing they learned was that prices of any given commodity doubled or even tripled within 10 days of our occupation. With this in mind Rome black market dealers are doing everything possible to enter Florence with the first troops where they can capitalise on a war time market. Their system is simple. From Rome they or their agents bribe their way towards the fronts, their pockets stuffed with a million or two million lire. At the front they dress as farmers and either wait behind the lines or attempt to steal through the lines into Florence. The minute they are in the city will buy everything they can lay their hands on at the existing prices and then sit tight and wait for

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prices to rise. The simplicity of it is that they are not required to transport their goods. The only transport involved is in getting to the front. A civilian friend of mine attached to the army and allowed unrestricted movement was recently offered 10,000 lire if he would carry an agent to the front. Allied officials seem to be stymied by the whole idea. Their first thought is to have Civil Affairs officers freeze all commodities in Florence the first day, but I've seen this tried before and it has never worked. However a few death sentences passed on black market dealers might help."

R. MOWRER (Chicago News)

The French have opened a recruiting office in Rome for the French Foreign Legion. Many Italian youths are presenting themselves. The "Italia Nuova" writes that this is a grave error on the part of the Allies. It has nothing against the Foreign Legion as such, but recruiting on Italian soil under conditions of hunger as at present looks much like mercenary soldiering, if not an insult to our sense of justice.

RAYMOND ("Saturday Evening Post")

In a 13 page article on Italy and the task of rehabilitation gives an outline of the work of AMG/ACC and makes the following remarks. "ACC's mandate apparently contains many duties which only by the longest stretch of the imagination are concerned with winning the war and which obviously are more concerned with preparing conquered Italy for the kind of peace we want to impose. Third step in peace making will be taken by United States foreign economic administration headed by Washington's Leo Crowley. Civilian officials of this administration headed by A.G. Antolini, former buyer for Italy for Macy's Department stores of New York. Already begun infiltration into ranks of Allied Control Commission where they are known as officers of the Economic Sub-Commission and are already busy on plans to reorganise Italy's habits of production and consumption, import and export in the way we want them reformed. It is understood here that some British organisation similar to Mr. Crowley's is coming along soon for reshaping Italy's international trade policies which concern Britain just as much as us, and perhaps more in such matters as shipping.

1833

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Col. Spicer
Lutema s/c

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 2 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

8 AUG 1944

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. News from the East. Saragat writes that the victories of the Russians are due to the close identification of the Army and the people. This is something new in war. The strength of the Russians is not in armored cars nor battalions but in the individual man, soldier or worker.

2. The objectivity of De Gasperi. Another attack on Christian Dem. leader for his refusal to take sides on the monarchy and for his profession that the party is against enemies of democracy whether on the Right or Left. At this time there is no danger from the Left but very real danger from the ex-Fascist and reactionaries. (Ulisse)

3. The house and its inhabitants. Technical article on reconstruction. Plans outlined for division of expense between owners, commune and government.

4. Another article on bread. Suggests 1CC gram loaf, more salt and better baking.

5. On food several comments: 1. There are still residues of Fascist politics and chicanery in the markets. And no authority to control them. 2. When do we get pasta?

6. Can it be true? Workers of Insurance companies presented their complaints to the management. They have been told that the proper authority in these matters is an ACC officer and that the workers committees and even the Chambre of Commerce have no juridical standing. Can this be so? It will be no doubt studie on a higher echelon. But meanwhile people are simply not earning enought to live. (E.V.)

ITALIA LIBERA

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ITALIA LIBERA

1. A machine to be dismantled. Article points out that Fascist Italian Army was large, pretentious and inferior. It is likely that the Allies will not encourage us to build up another as big or nearly as big. And even if they did , we ought not to do it. We want only a small army. But we do want one completely free from Fascism and fascist pretensions. There are therefore two problems, epuration and reduction. It seems that there is a large element opposed to reduction. We have too many generals and officers with nothing to command. It is argued that a powerful army would help in the war effort. But the partisans can do much of that.

1832

2. Franc Italy, Jugoslavia. Salvatorelli notes that Ciancа was applauded when he referred to the partisans of Italy, France and Jugoslavia working together. This is a happy augury for the future. For these nations are not Italy's enemies as Fascism tried to teach, they are her natural partners and their harmony will be one of the cornerstones of a

/new

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new Europe in which all nations - ~~even~~ Germany - will have their proper place.

3. In miscellany on first page opinion is expressed that Unità is perhaps making too much of a hero of Bentivegna but Italia Nuova is certainly absurd to take the line it does and make out that he should have proclaimed himself guilty. The martyrs would not have been saved.

4. Bakers and bread. Article stressing need for good baking. Wants 100 gram loaf. Reports complaints from bakers of lack of wood.

5. Notes appeal made by counsel for Bentivegna. Hopes appeal will be granted and Bentivegna released.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Box on first page announces from Washington that Bonomi has asked for lease-lend for Italy.

2. Assemblies. Enzo Selvaggi does not think much of Cianca's speech but what can you expect when the party is made up of such odd elements - including some disgruntled ex-Fascists ? Comments on the Social Dem. convention and approves their declaration that the problem of the day is moral rather than political. But how can the party call itself "the party of law" and then go on to approve of "revolution"? Agrees with De Gasperi's favoring a referendum.

3. The Army. Article pointing out flaws in Italian Army. The Italians, though valorous fighters, are not militaristic. And the professional cadres have never been well chosen or trained. No Specific remedies suggested.

4. Wage advances still delayed. Article says it that Allied Authorities have now collected necessary data on disproportion between wages and costs in Rome. It seems that the average worker earns only a third of his living costs. Apparently increases are held up because of conflict of authority between Allied Regional Command and Italian Government. But the matter is pressing.

5. Communiques. We were scolded a while ago by the ACC for releasing story on potatoes. They asked us to cite our source and we were able to give them the U N N S as authority. Then we published a story on imminent pasta distribution. We were scolded again and this time we did'nt have any excuse. But the next day other papers carried it in even more detail. Are we supposed to carry only official communiques ? And if we are and we dont why do they always

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6. Remarks on Sforza's statement that he wanted to attack the "rascals", not the "imbeciles". So we shall now know that anyone keeping his state job belongs in the second category. It would almost seem as if Sforza had been so long in America that he had forgotten the language and remembered only the strong terminology of the regime he is opposed to.

/Popolo

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POPOLO (Christian Dem.)

1. First page place for Bonomi's request for Lease Lend.

2. Position of youth. Inspired by Risorgimento Liberale of yesterday Giulio Andreotti also discusses problem of youth. Does'nt have much to add except reference to useful work of Catholic Action.

3. Why the potatoes dont arrive ? Analyzing the situation the main problem seems to be high cost of transport. Poletti has a fixed tariff; it should be adhered to.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Discredited Politics. The paper hears many complaints of dissatisfaction with parties and politics. This is because the state and politics in recent years have lost their true sense of direction which should be Christian and moral and have become "Satanized". Let the state be with us and for us and we shall love it. Politics must become Christian. (Giordani)

2. Article complains about shortage of supplementary rations for sick.

3. Potatoes etc. Bad distribution of potatoes, salt and charcoal noted and criticized.

4. Article complaining that all the clocks in Rome seem to have stopped. Some of them have been stopped for a long time. It makes the writer uneasy.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Parties. Article hopes that parties will make their positions clear even if this leads to debate and quarrels. Considers clarity ad visable for good of the country. (m.f.)

2. Employers and workers. Stresses need for these groups to come to an understanding at this time of crisis. (Zeta)

3. Roman bread for Romans. Long article on cereal

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3. Roman bread for Romans. Long article on general lines of bread stories and editorials. States frankly that the Allies cannot be expected to do any more for us. Article a little dated because written before most recent statement on bread making. (Dott. Giovanni De Gasperis).

1831

4. Sforza's reference to the Fascist nobility occasions some unkind words about Fascist titles.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Cianca's speech. Article notes that Cianca said the reaction of his audience indicated they had made up their minds in favor of the Republic. But one should not decide the institutional question, says the R.L. on the basis of Evviva and Abbasso at a political rally. It is a matter for serious reflection. It should be studied and meditated in seberness and tranquility.

2. Note on fruitsellers profits. Glad to see

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that the market has been disciplined but notes great gulf between wholesale and retail prices. Calculates a fruitseller can easily make 3800 lire a day which seems disproportionate to other wages and salaries.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Conspiracy of silence. The Sindaco and new government of Rome have solved none of the pressing problems: food, transport, fuel, city cleanliness. Yet they preserve a tomb-like silence. Let them speak up and tell us what is wrong.

2. Another story of attempted rape by Moroccans Sunday night in Via Lepanto. Complains that these people are never punished.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Carries big story on arrest of Azzolini.

2. Asks for revision of Bentivegna's sentence.

3. Letter from soldier fighting in Balkans with Tito, attacking govt for its failure to supply Italian Garibaldi division engaged in Balkan fight.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Justice for all. Approves Sforza's attitude: suggests King and Prince be purged too. If this is not done by law the people will, in their own good time, take it in hand themselves.

2. Arturo Toscanini for the Republic. The paper observes that Toscanini did'nt answer Badoglio's telegram because he despises the King and his generals. Claims LIFE magazine says as much and hopes to publish the article.

3. Long article on charcoal. The price at Rome has been fixed too low to give any hope of getting a supply. Suggests meeting of all interested to arrive at reasonable price. And pleads for gasoline for transport.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 1 August 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. The Spanish war. Article by Nenni on injustice of Fascist war in Spain. Mentions among other things that Italians are now learning something about the Moors whom Franco and Mussolini hailed as "Saviours of civilization".

2. Primum vivere iii. Mancini continues his series of articles on reconstruction. Tells plans of govt and cites some difficulties. For example difficulties in gettingthings done rapidly with the Allies "because of reciprocal difficulty of language", lack of transport and coal. Suggests a few ships be granted for bringing coal from Sardinia. Many raw materials simply unobtainable in Italy and for this reason reconstruction will be slow.

3. Article on behaviour of children in Trevi fountain and negligence of police in not chasing them out.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Cianca's speech given in full. Nothing very new. Necessity for national unity at the moment, the Action party, like the others will put aside its special platform until the eve of the Assembly. Badoglio not personally offensive but the element he represents have nothing in common with our mentality and purposes. Epuration to be carried out swiftly and justly. The Italian people free of war guilt.

2. A serious mistake. Brief article protesting against enrolment of Italians in Foreign Legion at this time. Especially since they aren't given full opportunity to serve in their own forces. It seems so much like taking advantage of a situation that it offends one's sense of justice.

3. Interview with Sforza on Epuration. His desire is to act quickly and against the "big fish".

4. In column on market reference is made to the varying price of tomatoes yesterday. Prices should be normalized and controlled.

1830

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ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Danse macabre. Bitter survey of Bonomi govt. Lucifero says that it is so weak that on the occasion of naming Della Torretta Head of Senate the vote of confidence was won by only 4 to 3 including Bonomi's own vote on the affirmative Article says the government has done nothing in the way of epuration except to dismiss janitors and typists and shuffle around some of the big fish. Claims that no one is deceived by the name Granai del Popolo; it is the old "ammassi" and just as bad. It has rewarded the partisans in a very miserly fashion for their services. Italy has a right to rebirth but there are no signs of hopeful future as yet. There is in the first part of the article a sort of apologia for Italy's early part in the war which is worth noting.

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2. Quis custodiet custodem? Defascistization is all very well but since the magistracy is to have so much to do with it we should be sure of absolutely honest and impartial magistrates, above politics and pressure groups. The article has some doubts about qualifications of the present group.

3. Constructive democracy. The article begins with some kind words about President Roosevelt and points out that his renomination is a blow to German hopes. Then it proceeds to develope the thesis of how necessary it is that Italy become a beneficiary of the Lease Lend measure.

4. Article quotes Don Sturzo's telegram to Christian Dem. party saying that " negotiations are under way for provisional peace treaty between Allies and Italy." Thinks this is only fair in view of evidence given by Italians of desire to help in war.

5. Notes Cianca's speech in rather off-hand manner on second page. Chides him for making no reference to unemployment and other practical problems, food, heat, shelter; for example.

6. Prints notice from Rome region on bread. Loaf of 200 grams and 118 grams of breadfrom 100 grams of flour.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

Entire front page given over to convention in Naples. Statement voted by party contains two principles

1. The problem of reconstruction is essentially a moral problem.

2. The political-social revolution which is taking place and which the party supports must take into account the individual and safeguard his essential liberties.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic)

1. Europe and Italy. The advance of Russia makes it very likely that Poland and the Baltic States will go communist. Not so much by force as by "self-determination" under pressure which will drive them into the Soviet Federation. How can the Western nations escape this fate. Democracy, as the Baltic states' "self-determination" will illustrate defeats itself. Christianity, yes but we should have a unified Christendom and that is not what we have today. Mustvwe go back to the balance of power? In that case we might well think before destroying.

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2. First page coverage of Christian Dem party in Naples, including Sturzo's telegram.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. A perversion of history. The six parties are like so many alpinists held together by the cord of the mountain climber as they attack the steep ascent of National reconstruction. This, cord which symbolizes unity, must not be broken. If they were to fall a part of Italy would fall into the hands of reactionaries which would be a perversion of historical development. There are elements, ex-fascist, realists and "Badoglians" who are working to destroy this unity. They must not succeed. (M. Fonteviva)

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2. The crime on Via del Mare. Wednesday evening an Allied soldier was killed and two trucks stolen by criminals who were later apprehended. This is a shocking matter but with all respect we should like to point out that incidents like this have their source in the very real food shorgage, the low rate of pay and the unemployment that is rampant.

3. Cianca's speech applauded but there was nothing in it to show the reason for existence of an action party as such.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. A generation between two wars. Mario Pannunzio calls attention to the state of those under 40. They have known nothing but Fascism. Which most of them hated. Yet all are in one way or another involved; they had to be. The older men who are to judge them must not be vindictive but should try to be understanding.

2. Sforza on epuration. Praises Sforza's attitude of harshness toward those on high and indulgence for the others.

3. Pasta distribution imminent. Awaits only the word of the Allies according to article, which goes on to note new bread rules. At end a complaint is registered because Corriere di Roma was the only paper able to print on Sunday the food distribution list for 18-22 July. The other 10 dailies were not informed of a matter which is of grat importance to all citizens.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. An admonitory exile. Article approving Cianca's speech and praising the consistent fight Cianca made against Fascism. An admirable man and the points of the speech are well taken. But they are so common to all good parties in Italy that the article wonders if the action party has not now outlived its usefulness as a party.

2. Red disc. A miscellaneous column. Item 1. Approves Croce theory that one cannot be above parties, disapproves of his admiration for Giolitti. 2. Italia Nuova would have done well to keep quiet about Bentivegna. For he did throw [illegible] the street and not from a roof as I. N. claims and,

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3. Notes reopening of the Borsa and prides itself on being the first paper to point out necessity for this action.

1829

UNITA' (Communist) Urgent Problems.

1. The general situation in the city has got worse and there is at present a feeling of pessimism and despair. The shops are full of articles for sale, the black market allies well stocked with food but who dares approach them? The cinema and the hotels are gay with illumination and merriment but the worker returning to his home, finds no light and no food. Can nothing be done?

2. Interview with Scoccimarro, one of Sforza's vice Commissioners.

3. Another article on Bentivegna.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Article on disgraceful situation in hospitals.

2. Salute to Baldanzi, American labor leader who is to come to Italy.

3. Stories of anti-monarchical demonstrations in the Castelli.

ALL PAPERS : Most carry bread announcement, one or two strong articles on inferior quality of bread. Cianca's speech covered by all though some summarize and make no comment. Same for Sforza's interview.

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Col. Spo Hutton s/c

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 Aug. 1 1944

Trend of Copy filed by Correspondents

PACKARD (UP)

Italian girls who fraternise with Allied troops are having their hair cut off by Italian youths. According to the Rome Journal "Il Tempo" an incident occurred in the amusement park at Piazzale Clodio when some shooting occurred.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")
COOPER ("Daily Express")
DRIA (AP)
and most other correspondents.

Sforza held a press conference for foreign correspondents yesterday when he discussed the work of purging the Italian administration of Fascism. He said that under the new law the big shots of Fascism faced death or life imprisonment. Exemplary measures would be taken. The first trials would begin before the end of August at the latest. He described a Fascist as one who forever had "Country! Country! Glory! Glory!" on his lips, but shouted "Graft ! Graft !" in his heart.

Sforza declined to say who will be tried, but added that there are about 30 or 40, including Caruso, former police chief, Rossi implicated in the murder of Matteotti, Prignanor - Governor of the Bank of Naples; Lauro, a shipping magnate accused of helping the Japanese, and Soprano, the Naples Police Prefect accused of signing the decree ordering the conscription of Neapolitan youth for Nazi labour gangs.

He declined to reveal whether steps would be taken against members of the House of Savoy as this was a Constitutional question. He was also opposed to trial in absentia, but pointed out that Grandi's case was an exception as he had been given the opportunity to return and face trial.

Allied commissions working on the problem of defascistisation will cease to function in those areas now

1828

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Allied commissions working on the problem of defascistisation will cease to function in those areas now under Italian Government control. 1828

The trial of Fascists will be strictly legal.

BRIA (AP): The Italian Treasury in agreement with ACC has issued in order permitting the re-opening of the Rome and Naples stock exchanges as from to-day. Trading will be confined to cash transactions in State securities and public services.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

Sends a long article on "defascistisation". He says that "AMG., ACC., PWB., and a few others of the Allies' many alphabetical organisations recently evolved a definition of Fascism which Poletti solemnly promulgated. A Fascist, it said, was someone who had been a squadrista, who had marched on Rome, who had accepted, or worse still bought, a "Scarpa lettera" Fascism's highest political decoration".

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

It would surprise readers if one were to list some of the recommendations on behalf of noted Fascists now being made by some of the highest figures in present Italian politics. Many unquestionable anti-Fascists of today were at one time in their careers involved in Fascism's triumphs: here off hand are some - Croce, Orlando, Bonomi, Toscanini, Casati and Nenni. Everyone has tried to find a way out in order to avoid prosecution.

It is all very well for the Allies to tell Italians they must instil democracy as if by a magic wand. Italians cannot be turned overnight from Fascists to Democrats. Italy never knew true Liberalism or Democracy. From 1870 to 1922 it was mainly three dictators - Depretis, Crispi, and Giolitti, ruling through their manipulation of parliamentary groups, although the general tendency was liberal.

It is considered opinion among some of the best political minds in Italy today that the country nearly escaped a return to Fascism in a modified form under Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel, and that the alternative to the present Bonomi Government is a sort of neo-Fascism. Vested interests are working on the old theme, so effective in the years 1919 to 1922 and during the appeasement period in Europe before this war, that one must support conservative forces against Communism and revolutionaries. At a recent performance of Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" all those who know Rome said that it seemed as if the only figure missing was Ciano, who was a friend to everybody.

Italy's history has been one long succession of leaders, princes, dukes, kings, dictators. To swing from Fascism to another authoritarian movement like Communism is much easier than to swing from Fascism to Democracy, as the latter demands certain gifts of civic virtue, understanding, self sacrifice for the common good that are not common to the Italian temperament.

BIENSTOCK (Overseas Agency)

The Socialist party are shortly arranging a campaign for a sweeping reorganisation of the entire Italian administrative machinery and its revitalisation into a democratic force. The old civil service is its target with particular emphasis on Provincial Prefects, police heads and other functionaries responsible to Rome. These men are not necessarily Fascist, but they have become accustomed to carrying out orders from a tightly centralised administration in Rome. The Socialists want to replace them with men who will actively promote

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HOVEY (INS)

BBC broadcaster Vaughan Thomas, and Major Eric Linklater, the novelist, discovered many valuable paintings in a house near the front line south of Florence. They had stopped at a mansion serving as a battalion command post when they saw a number of painting stacked up against a wall which on examining they recognised as old masters. The Italian custodian of these pictures was eventually found, and he then guided them to other places in the area where pictures were stored. It appears that

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when the Allies first bombed Florence the Germans permitted the pictures to be taken to large houses in the surrounding countryside, in order to safeguard them from damage. The Germans had promised eventually to have them transported back to Florence, but had done nothing further about the matter. The pictures have been placed under guard, an inventory will be made and they will be removed to safety.

LUMBY ("Times")

The Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission of the ACC is preparing an exhibition of old masters to be shown in the Palazzo Venezia. Owing to war conditions, there are at present in Rome an exeptional number of paintings of the Renaissance. They come from galleries all over Italy. This affords a unique opportunity to see an exhibition which in normal times it would be impossible to bring together in one place. It will be open to Italians and to members of the Allied forces.

Director
Interior S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

AUG 1944

31 July 1944

Trend of Copy filed by Correspondents

HILL (New York Herald Tribune
MATTHEWS (New York Times)
BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Togliatti, in the Communist journal "Unita", has refuted the accusations which have appeared in the Rome press that the Allies are subordinating the Italian partisan movement, and he levels a similar charge against certain reactionary interests in Italy. Togliatti says that the Government's provisions for the partisans fail to materialize owing to interference from obscure forces which cannot easily be singled out. He fails to single them out himself.

"Unita" has also had an interview with Gullo, the Communist Minister for Agriculture who has just returned from Sicily with a report that "hold overs" of the former Fascist regime still hold key public posts in the island. These elements are resorting to passive resistance against the Government's programme for the People's Granaries, said Gullo, and he added that one of the most disturbing factors was the Regionalist movement. He apparently refers to the Sicilian separatists. According to "Unita", Prefects, mayors, directors of agrarian agencies, farmers' associations and public utilities willingly let the food situation in Sicily deteriorate in order to foster this regionalistic movement, thus undermining national unity which is indispensable to wipe out Fascism.

PARKER (Exchange Telegraph)
BRIA (AP)

An Italian resistance front communique says that the North Italian and Yugoslav Committees of National Liberation have agreed to form units and will operate together without distinction in the Venezia Giulia and in Slovenia. The communique also said Italian and French partisans have agreed to co-ordinate their efforts in the Haute Savoie.

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MOORE (Daily Telegraph)

"Unita" accuses Badoglio of having had documents "placed in safety". It asks what has become of the correspondence between Hitler and Mussolini? What has become of the Ante Pavelich dossier and the Franco dossier? It is known that some of these documents were sent abroad by Badoglio between July 25 and September 8, 1943. Have not the Italian people the right to know what has become of these documents and to what use it is intended to put them?

1826

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

The outrage to which it is now permitted to refer was committed at Ciampino, 8 miles south of Rome by Moroccan troops a few days ago when Italian women who refused to respond to indecent demands were thrown from a train. Two women were killed and several others injured. The "Osservatore Romano" has commented on the outrage in the sharpest terms, saying that no official record or undertaking concerning the offenders and the punishment they will receive has been published. Following exposure by "Avanti" many other Rome dailies have expressed horror and indignation.

/ PACKARD (UP)

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PACKARD (UP)

Also sends the same story and adds ~~that the~~ "Osservatore Romano" does not mince its words in charging the ACC with lack of zealousness in searching out French native soldiers guilty of the alleged attack. The "Osservatore Romano" says that if the authorities maintain silence on the result of their searches and conclusions it will have a bad effect in Italy.

MATTHEWS (New York Times) has also sent the story.

NOYES (Washington Star)

Sends along account of the position regarding the Italian press now that, as from August 1st, the licensing and control of publications in Italian liberated territory are to be restored to the Italian Government.

The article gives a clear picture of the difficulties involved up to the present, especially in regard to the number of applications for publication of journals in Rome coupled with the shortage of paper.

Italian editors do not feel oppressed in any way by Allied regulations and directives, and they believe that no attempt is being made by the Allies to mould Italian public opinion through political control of the press. The most serious criticism they have to make is that Italian papers do not have enough of their own reporting staff at the front and have to rely on PWB and UNNS for world news. Although a few Italian reporters are now allowed the Allies will not yet allow the Italians to establish their own news agency. It is safe to say that the "liberation" of Italy's press will depend as much on the rebirth of the idea of liberty in Italy as on anything else.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Three Italian military missions have left Rome for the task of collaborating with the Allies in the selection of volunteers from among patriot bands in recently liberated territory, for service with the Italian armed forces. This represents the first serious attempt on the part of the Italian Government and the Allies to solve the difficult problem of the partisans.

MATTHEWS (New York Times)

A violent attack was made on the monarchy by Cianca of the Action Party, before a crowd of 3,000 people in the Brancaccio Theatre. His speech was one of a series which the leaders of the six parties are making in order to define the positions of their parties. He attacked Badoglio bitterly as being responsible for the war and its disastrous ending. He considers Badoglio is afraid to face an investigation of the period immediately following the fall of Mussolini.

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Col. Spaur
Lutrin s/c

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

30 July 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents

COE (Blue Network)

Allied Military Government has published its first price fixing order. It sets maximum prices for three flourishing Rome businesses: barber shops, shoe shine parlors, and bars ..... Liquor prices range up to a maximum of 48 cents for foreign liquors. Just how this will affect the Grande Hotel bar where a Martini is 70 cents and a Tom Collins is 90 cents a lot of people are anxious to see.....

CHINIGO (INS): The Italian and Russian Governments are negotiating for the release of Italian prisoners of war. Moscow is said to be "receptive" for "certain conditions" which are now under discussion.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): "Osservatore Romano" makes a guarded allusion to the possibility of Pisa's leaning tower being destroyed by Allied artillery fire. Quoting the "Stars and Stripes" a comparison is drawn between the German use of the monastery at Cassino. Regarding Cassino the journal says that it was never demonstrated that the monastery served military purposes, nor have we any proof to the contrary.

PACKARD (UP) filed the same story as a "bombshell" from the Pope.

PACKARD (UP): Rome's political satirist weekly "Cantacinque" [illegible]

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PACKARD (UP): Rome's political satirist weekly "Cantachiaro" has published a photostat copy of one of Mussolini's letters to a former mistress, Signorina Claretta Petacci. The love missive was said to have been found in the villa built for her by Mussolini, and was left behind when she fled to Northern Italy on the downfall of Mussolini.

1825

BIENSTOCK (Overseas Liaison Agency)

Prof. Bergami, UnderSecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture has pointed out the difficulties of collecting the grain harvest. He said that there is a shortage of equipment due to seizure by the Germans, and war destruction. Many threshing machines were out of commission owing to lack of spare parts and gasoline. The government had little or no transport at its disposal. What makes the position worse is that many of the principle grain

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areas are still in the battle zone, or in German held territory. The Government has to overcome the spirit of years of resistance to the Fascist methods of grain collection, as well as to the recent resistance to letting the Germans take grain.

SPRIGGE (Reuter): Sicily's Prime Cardinal Levitrano has arrived in Rome from Palermo in order to report to the Pope. He reassured Reuter on the situation in the island. Contrary to the disturbing rumours which had been circulating in Rome the Cardinal attributed any of the recent troubles in Sicily to the attempt to obtain wheat for the people's granaries at prices which the peasants are not prepared to yield. He asked whether it would not be more prudent to use public money to let the people's granaries put higher prices rather than maintain large police forces charged with attempting to track down hiding places where it is the easiest thing for peasants to conceal their grain. Answering Reuter's enquiry whether there are any troubles of a political nature the Primate said actual disturbances had been confined to Agrigento Province and related to economic conditions, but perhaps agitators exploited these and had given them a political aspect. He opined that careful watch should be kept to ensure economic conditions which are expected in the winter should not be a contributory cause to trouble.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Mr. Alexander Kirk, United States representative, presided over a meeting of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy yesterday when Capt. Ellery Stone, United States Navy, who is acting Allied Chief Commissioner pending the appointment of a successor to General Mason MacFarlane, reported on recent political developments in Italy. Six Allied nations were represented by their standing members.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

State pensions payable to Italians who fought as Fascist volunteers in Spain were stopped by Government order. This is stated to be the first Italian condemnation of Fascist intervention in Spain.

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31 JUL 1944

Col. Spurr

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Daily Digest of Rome Press

PRB/R8

30 July 1944

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Nationalism, the enemy. Historical essay by Nenni on text indicated in title.

2. For the dignity of higher education. Agrees with Assembly of professors in protesting action in appointing professors in Southern Universities.

3. Also article asking clarification of "idonei" teachers, i.e those who have won competitions but have not been placed.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Food supplies. Concedes the situation much improved but asks for even more improvement. Asks for more freedom of traffic, more generosity in allotting gasoline for trucks etc. Paragraph in black type on potato distribution in Zone IV which is unsatisfactory.

2. Appeal published from the "agenti di cambio" for opening of the Borsa.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. The middle class. Article pointing out plight of middle class where incidence of unemployment will be heavy. Yet this is the class where democracy must work if it is to have any meaning. Most members of this class are sons of the working class and cannot go back. If they are not able to go forward or at least hold their own the essential dynamic quality of democracy is compromised. (Enzo Selvaggi)

2. Real glory or not ? On Bentivegna, unsympathetically pointing out that his bomb thrown on the Nazi squad brought about the death of the 320 martyrs of the Fosse Ardeatine. Was it heroic to throw the bomb or would it not have been more heroic to come

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

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3. A propos of the Senate. Points out inconsistency; the government appoints Head of Senate and the journals of the parties making up the government insult it. Concludes with recording Croce's vote in favor of Mussolini even after Matteotti murder.

1824

4. Article complaining of inefficiency - if not worse - in organization of distribution of supplementary rations to the sick.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Notes. a) Not a word of explanation of apology from the Allied authorities on the Moroccan atrocity. There are times when words are golden and silence is lead. The offended people of Italy would welcome some statement. b) The papers announce that protection is being removed from the monuments of the city now that danger has passed. This seems inconsistent with air-raid practise a few nights ago. c) Stars and Stripes affirms the Germans are using Pisa as an OP as they did Cassino. Actually

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Cassino Monastery was never used as an OP nor for any military purpose and there is absolutely no evidence to show that it was.

2. Comment on Polish-Russian situation; hopes that noble principles expressed by victors will not be defeated in diplomatic deals or at the peace conference.

IL POPOLO (Christian Democratic)

1. Prints message from Don Sturzo in American.

2. Reconstitution of the Scuola Media. Long article analyzing function of the middle school. Seems mildly favorable to the idea. Points out that educational reform really implies complete social change. Stresses absolute necessity in Italy today of cutting down numbers in classical schools, alludes to danger of unemployed intellectual class. (Giampietro Dore).

3. Attention, bakers: Article on bread. Concludes saying that some bakers have produced good honest bread, which indicates that all could. Hence the warning.

QUOTIDIANO (Catholic Independent)

1. Society and we. Declares that Christianity can never be indifferent to politics; the State is not a purely technical machine but is based on men. It must be Christian or un-Christian Catholic policy is of course "interventist" in these matters. The statement that says Christianity is indifferent to types of social regime is an anti-christian statement.

2. Bread-baking. Suggests bread should be of 80 % mixed flour, loaf of 200 grams and yield (i.e. percentage of bread over flour) 20 %. Let the authorities make this possible and the bakers will assume all responsibility.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor-Democrat)

1. Reconstituted Poland. Stresses the importance of fair decision on Polish boundaries: the peace of the future depends a good deal on this.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. "Above parties". Long article by Croce, stating that in such times as these no man should consider himself above politics and indeed it is a duty to enroll in a party.

2. Article on new rules for bringing in charcoal [illegible] that they will help any [illegible]

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

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2. Article on new rules for bringing in charcoal. Not sure that they will make any difference. Shortage still acute.

TEMPO (Independent)

1. Article pointing out need of immediate convocation of Consultative assembly.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Away with the reactionary cliques. Article says there are still too many officials in Sicily at the head of provincial and communal administrations who ought to be in jail or concentration camps. There are many prefects, sindaci and public service officials who are fascists of yesterday - or of tomorrow. And that is why the Granai del Popolo campaign is not

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going well; there is sullen resentment of Fascist administration methods and, on the part of some, deliberate efforts to sabotage the directives of the government.

2. For the partisan movement. Togliatti writes in praise of the partisans and complains that shipplans of the Govt. for them have not been implemented. There is a large proportion of communists among them and there is still a lot of Fascism in the air and, what is worse, a lot of stupid anti-communism. It would be a tragedy if this ridiculous fear interfered with a patriotic work. The party intends to go on doing all it can for the partisans and looks to the government for support.

3. Interview with Gullo. Back from Sicily the minister of agriculture admits that the Granai campaign is not going as well as it should. There are too many old men at the head of things and epuration has never been thoroughly carried out. There is Fascism and corruption. There are bright signs in the work of many of the committees. He is carrying on the battle and will return to Sicily in a few days. Has had encouraging talk with ACC, on whom he impressed the urgency of 300 gram ration for Sicily. Separatism, he said, was a menace; there were even officials of separatist views.

4. Article announcing a petition in circulation for liberation of Bentivegna.

5. Article stressing urgency of organizing food transport.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. A distortion indeed. Agrees with Risorgimento Liberale. The question of the monarchy is "sub judice" and the parties who have subscribed to the oath have no right to back-stage criticism of the Lt General who is, unfortunately, still the head of the state.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

29 July 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Where do we stand on the partisan question? Pietro Nenni writes that the partisan question is not simply a police matter of disarming these bands. They want to carry on the fight until the enemy is thrown out of Italy. The government would like to encourage them but in the ACC scheme, laudable as far as it goes, there is no allusion to reemploying them in the battle. The government proposes and ACC disposes. The hard terms of the Armistice are just when we consider the kind of government Italy had at the time. They are no longer fitting and the Quebec memo gives us hope. But we must have a concrete opportunity to show our good will. Tis we are still awaiting.

2. Abolition of Death Penalty. News story on action of the Council followed by brief comment commending it and defending at the same time the death penalty for Fascist crimes.

3. Reconstruction of the country; Housing ii. Article on rebuilding, stressing responsibility of communes. (h.m.)

4. A personal matter. Nenoni denies the story in the Risorgimento Liberale which said he had suggested the Consultative Assembly be formed of the surviving deputies of 1921 parliament. He does think the nucleus of such an assembly should be those deputies read out of the Parliament of 1926 by the edict of Turati.

5. New aspects of the black market. Attacks two types of black market feeders; dishonest dealers and boarding house

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5. New aspects of the black market. Attacks two types of black market feeders; dishonest dealers and boarding house keepers (generally "signore").

6. Text book monopoly. Not satisfied with explanation of government and Education S/C and still thinks the elementary text books give favored firms an unfair monopoly.

7. Hunger salaries. Plea for wage raise.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1822

1. Patriotism and speculation. On the partisans. Article points out that early partisan movements were spontaneous, subsequently organized by Committee of Liberation in which communists and action parties had most to do. When these parties speak of partisans they have right to be heard, others who are now interested in them may be simply riding the band wagon. Points out that Italian Army was not much interested in early days. On certificates thinks they tend to create cleavage between fighting partisans and others who served the cause in the cities in various clandestine ways. Also adds that many people opposed the Germans after 9 September who were not really anti-fascists. Some opportunists some converts perhaps. But these certificates should not always be regarded as the final word on a man's patriotsim and anti-Fascism.

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2. Europe and the Allies. Do the Allies look on Europe as a family of children who must be guided and controlled or as sovereign nations capable of self-government after their liberation? They would certainly deny that they hold the first opinion but they must guard against a sub-conscious lack of confidence in us. (Luigi Salvatorelli).

3. The Sicilian Question ii. Points out urban population of Sicily is in greater proportion than in Lombardy though in Lombardy the cities are industrialized and in Sicily they are essentially "consumer cities". This creates a special type of proletariat which is one of the main elements in the Sicilian problem. Some better solution than emigration must be found.

4. Adventitious trandportation. A number of private transport agencies have sprung up in the emergency. They are useful but should be controlled from the point of view of safety as well as tariff.

5. On bread. Most bakers turned out today the 400 gram loaf. The few who didnt indicated by that action that it is possible for bakers who are really concerned with the welfare of their customers to turn out good bread and well baked. The majority should take note and give up the new style. The Food subcommission should have established a 200 gram weight or at least fixed the maximum humidity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Internal opposition. Agrees with everything said yesterday by Risorgimento Liberale against the "circolare" of Spataro on the press. But points out with some malice that Spataro is in the government in which the Risorgimento's party is also represented. Agrees with Avanti that source of funds for newpapers should be published. Why not begin with finding out the source of support for the political journals?

2. Shame! Minces no words on bad behaviour of allied troops. Concludes by admitting many loose Roman women have their share of responsibility. Appeals for action by allies and Roman heads of families.

3. Workers in chemical industries. Another article on unemployment. Lack of raw materials basic cause in this case.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Problem of the black market. Suggests more transportation, freer commerce between provinces, better organization of

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[illegible] of the main elements in the Sicilian problem. Some better solution than emigration must be found.

4. Adventitious trandportation. A number of private transport agencies have sprung up in the emergency. They are useful but should be controlled from the point of view of safety as well as tariff.

5. On bread. Most bakers turned out today the 400 gram loaf. The few who didnt indicated by that action that it is possible for bakers who are really concerned with the welfare of their customers to turn out good bread and well baked. The majority should take note and give up the new style. The Food subcommission should have established a 200 gram weight or at least fixed the maximum humidity.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Internal opposition. Agrees with everything said yesterday by Risorgimento Liberale against the "circolare" of Spataro on the press. But points out with some malice that Spataro is in the government in which the Risorgimento's party is also represented. Agrees with Avanti that source of funds for newspapers should be published. Why not begin with finding out the source of support for the political journals?

2. Shame! Hinces no words on bad behaviour of allied troops. Concludes by admitting many loose Roman women have their share of responsibility. Appeals for action by allies and Roman heads of families.

3. Workers in chemical industries. Another article on unemployment. Lack of raw materials basic cause in this case.

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Problem of the black market. Suggests more transportation, freer commerce between provinces, better organization of distributing bodies and controlled prices as ways of combating blac market.

2. New foreign policy of Italy. Approving comment, pointing out the new world makes it necessary to distinguish clearly between progress and being a "great power". Italy cannot hope to be a great power but means of warfare being what they are nowadays few nations can. Progress is the better goal. The help of the allied nations is expected.

QUOTIDIANO

1. Politics and labor. Every country at war now knows that unemployment is something which is in the power of men to solve. Autarchic and coercive regimes solve this problem, in peace times,

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through a totalitarian political action which destroys all individual liberty. How does the Anglo-Saxon world, so-called "capitalistic democracy" solve it ? Or better, how will it solve it ? The Atlantic Charter promises to all a basic minimum of life, in common security and without coercion. Three elements are entrusted with the future of labor legislation, labor itself, the employer and the state. This is the last word in common sense; it comes to us however from a world which after the last war, while admitting the principle of social justice, closed its frontiers to our labor because it was poor and hence dangerous to the American standard of living. Today we are poorer than ever and phrases like "social security", "better working conditions", "freedom from fear and want" are serious pledges implying concrete action. The enormous difference between the abundance which we see with our own eyes and our poverty - can it really be overcome? Or will we have the usual sentimental good intentions of the rich and the healthy toward the poor and the sick ? We are the testing ground. Anything we receive, we are sure, we shall repay a hundredfold. (L. Fontini).

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. Article in column "From day to Day" accuses women of Rome of loose behaviour. The women and girls are guilty but presumably the men are indifferent if not complacent. This is a shameful thing. The Allied soldiers will carry away the memory of Rome as a sort of merry Montmartre and not as the honorable mother of nations.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Just war and just peace. This is a just war not because it is fought to save England or America or Russia but because it is a war of idealism against barbarism. A just peace will take into account the differences between Germany, never a really Christianized nation, and Italy where Fascism was a passing phenomenon. A peace with Italy should mean a peace without victor or vanquished. Germany is different.

2. Will the armistice be published ? Apparently the allies first intended to publish the terms when they asked for the consent of the government, which was forthcoming. Now they seem to have changed their minds. We must remember that the Allies

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2. Will the armistice be published ? Apparently the allies first intended to publish the terms when they asked for the consent of the government, which was forthcoming. Now they seem to have changed their minds. We must remember that the Allies are waging a world wide war and Italian matters are not of first importance to them. They may well postpone or even change their opinion on such things. We must wait in patience. 1821

3. Distortions. Brief article berating "a certain section of the press" for its attitude toward the prince. It is disloyal to the oath, which however new and temporizing, is an oath to be respected. And the prince is the head of the state and as such very properly visits the front and the Ardeatine caves etc.

4. Syndacal abuses: Protests against assumptions of CGL. It remains a private affair of three parties and has no right to make broader claims.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Evviva la Polonia. Lauds work of Polish committee. Shows how inextricably connected are battle against Nazis and true

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democratic rebuilding. Poland has done more ~~in a few days~~ than Italy in a year.

2. Rights of the partisans. The partisans have no uniforms, no barracks, no mess, not even a cigarette or a soldo in their pocket. Modest patriots that they are they make no claims. But they have rights, the right to go back to the battle, to be taken care of, helped, re-outfitted. As it is they have nothing, not even the arms they took from the Germans.

3. In article on Council business approves selection of Introna; asks why Mussolini is not yet shot or at least in prison.

4. Short article on merits of Bentivegna.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. The Regions and the State. La Voce is favorable to decentralization and more Regional autonomy. There should even be a field in economic legislation coming under direction of the Region rather than the Nation. Each Region should have an elected Assembly which would choose a Regional governor. The six parties should start now studying the Regions and their special problems; such a study would be valuable to the Constituent assembly in guiding them in integrating Regional autonomy into the National life.

2. Epuration: Letter and spirit. Asks that people responsible for compilation of lists to be purged be chosen with care. Points out there are many false anti-fascists, even in the ranks of journalism. Many around the 8th of September changed their opinions when they sensed the end of the regime.

3. For the decorum of the universities. The Assembly of University professors has protested against the nomination without competition and the transfer of professors in Southern Italian Universities. The Allied Authorities are asked to revoke these actions or at least make them valid for only 1943-44.

4. Food problem in Rome. Col. Poletti must realize that every one in Rome has either been hungry for months or has patronized the black market. The distributing agencies are inefficient or corrupt. Concrete suggestions 1. Food must be brought in greater quantities. 2. Distribution must be so set up that everyone gets his share and eventually such devices as soup kitchens should become unnecessary. One and a half million Romans ask these things; the other half million deals with the black market.

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Director Hutson S/e (Corresp)

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

28 JUL 1944

PRB/R10

July 29 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

KENNEDY (AP) : Has interviewed Giacomo Matteotti, son of the socialist leader who was assassinated by Fascists. He was 3 years old when his father was killed, and is now 23. He does not remember anything of the actual event, but he has been studying as a lawyer and for some years has been slowly collecting evidence to establish the guilt of those responsible.

COE (Blue Network)

....."Transportation is a great problem in Rome. There is a shortage of current for running the trams and trolley-buses'. Bicycles are now appearing on the streets. The Germans had forbidden their use. The hiring of bicycles became very profitable until racketeers began stealing the machines.Now in order to hire a bicycle it is necessary to put down a deposit of ₤ 120. One set of racketeers set up a bicycle parking place outside a cinema , for the use of those arriving on bicycles to see the show. When the cinema goers came out they found all their bicycles had gone."

TUCKER (AP) : Sends a 3 page despatch on the disillusionment felt by many of the younger generation in Italy, and especially the girls. They do not wish to marry Italian men as they foresee years of misery and struggle ahead, but would give almost anything to marry American or Englishmen in order to get away from the country. "There is some justification for this pessimism" writes the correspondent, "The wage scale in Italy, in terms of buying power, is a social crime. Labourers are earning less under Allies than they did under the Germans. One effort was made to raise the scale , but General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of Allied forces in Italy, set it aside, saying the raise would be "reviewed". That was weeks ago and nothing has been done yet. One immediate result of this was an increase of Communist rolls. In one instance 116 Italian

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1820

BRIA (AP) Sends a story of an attempt by Mussolini to end his life by cutting his wrist with a razor blade at the time he was a prisoner at Gran Sasso. It is said to be from a very reliable source.

BUCKLEY (Reuter): The Italian Govt. is fighting a harvest battle in liberated areas. The grain is coming in steadily but slowly. It is too early to draw any definite conclusions on what the final harvest yield will be. The Italian Govt.

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figures up to July 25th for 20 provinces of the mainland show nearly 50,000 tons handed over by farmers. This is not a complete figure as no returns have been made for some areas and for several weeks large quantities of grain now being threshed will come in. Nevertheless some 8 million people in liberated Italy require 800,000 tons in order to maintain the present daily ration of 300 grammes bread and macaroni throughout the year. By means of propaganda the Government, aided by ACC, are working to get in the grain. There are over 2,000 agricultural committees now working on how much flour each farmer should be able to turn in after retaining his own needs. Today the Allies offered extra motor transportation from Rome to help in collecting the grain.

LOWRER ("Chicago News")

"Italia Libera" voices the suspicion that Italian liberation corps is intended to be a new royal army for the House of Savoy. The recent visit of Prince Umberto to the front line where Italian troops are in action, and Allied praise for the work of those troops has led to this outburst. These visits are an attempt to demonstrate that the army is the property of the royal house.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") has interviewed Bonomi. The Prime Minister said that only by allowing Italy to join the comity of nations and receiving Lease-Lend aid now can she expect to survive her present terrible plight. It is reasonable to suppose, comments the correspondent, that this request is being conveyed to Washington by Mr. Grady, late head of the Economic Section of the ACC. Bonomi agreed that Republicanism is strong in Italy today and can be expected to gain strength. He gave the impression that the liberation of Northern Italy and a consequent Plebiscite would show that a majority of the country is against the Monarchy. The Prime Minister did not expect civil strife or revolution so long as the Allies remained in Italy as a steadying influence. Asked about Russia's role in Italy confirmed what the correspondent had heard from other sources, namely that Russia is leaving Italy to the British sphere of influence and is not coercing or interfering in any way. This was something none expected when the Russians first made moves in Italy last Winter.

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SPRIGGE (Reuter) : The Bishops of Abruzzi and Marche have paid a public tribute in the name of these provinces for the excellent Christian behaviour of the Polish troops in these areas. Under Secretary Canevari's conversations with Russian representatives took place at the request of the latter. Participants were Canevari and Secretary Malfatti for the Italian Govt. while the Russian representatives were Alexander Bogomolov, the Russian representative on the Allied Advisory Council, and Michael Kostylov, accredited representative to the Italian Government. Conversations with the Russians have taken place from time to time but this is the first time public attention has been drawn to them, but the tenor of the talks has not been disclosed.

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PACKARD (UP) : In the most important international speech he has made since the Allied occupied Rome the Pope in audiencing Polish troops yesterday said that all nations should take note of their debt towards Poland and give to her the place which is due according to the concepts of justice and peace. The Pope exhorted the Poles to disdain revenge.
This is considered to be a hint to the Russians in their relations with Poland.

BRIA (AP) : The Italian Cabinet has abolished the death sentence which the Fascists had re-introduced in 1926. This abolition does not apply to the military code nor to the law for the punishment of Fascist criminals

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 28 July, 1944

Trend of Correspondents' Copy

28 JUL 1944

BRIA (AP)
CHINIGO (INS)

The Vatican, through the "Osservatore Romano", has warned both sides to reflect seriously on the moral consequences of the deliberate destruction of Pisa's monuments. The warning is given as a result of reports that the Germans are using the leaning tower of Pisa as an antillery observation post, and are building machine gun posts in the streets.

PACKARD (UP): In an interview with Dr. Salvatore Camera, private secretary to Bonomi, was told that the Italian Goverment were especially anxious to have Lease-Lend extended to Italy, and for the Allies to give Italy a change of redeeming herself by more aid through her fighting troops, and the recognition of Italy as an ally and no longer as merely a co-belligerent.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)
MOORE ("Daily Telegraph"): A vast and complex political and financial clique is trying to suppress the publication of Ciano's diary, according to the Communist paper "Unita". Only extracts which do not compromise certain political groups who have extreme and urgent interest in suppressing the dangerous document are at least preventing its publication in entirety.

Contrary to the report that seven copies of the diary exist, it is believed that there is only one copy, written in several school exercise books, and that it is in the possession of someone in liberated Italy. In addition "Unita" says that many important and historical documents have been removed to safer places by civil servants and that some of these show the truth of how certain Fascists were responsible for

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1818

R. MOWRER (Chicago News) writing on the partisan problem says that representatives of the Italian Ministry of War have been directed to join AMG officers in forward areas and to deal with patriots in the 5th and 8th army zones as well as in the area under Polish command. They will interview partisan applicants for the Army and decide how many can be accepted. The ACC has issued detailed orders for giving priority to patriots who do not enter military

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service. The partisans do not believe the story that arms should be handed over for the use of patriots in the North. Many of the arms are of Italian origin, hidden when the Italian army folded up last September, or German weapons taken from the Germans at the risk of patriot lives.

BIENSTOCK (Overseas News Agency. NY)

Gives a long favourable account of the work of AMG in dealing with the Italian refugee problem.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times") sends very lengthy article on the text of a "Fillipelli memeriale" which has been translated from a photostat copy of the Italian original. It purports to give the true story of the kidnapping and assassination of Matteotti and those involved in the murder.

BUCKLEY (Reuter)

Filed a story which "Aventi" is said to have published, but which was not passed bythe Censor. It is an account of two women and two children having been thrown from a train by French North African troops. It states that several women and children got a lift on a train carrying these troops. During the journey these troops made indecent advances which the women rejected, and as a result the women were thrown from the train. One woman and child were picked up dead; one woman and child died in hospital, and another woman is now in the San Giovanni Hospital in Rome, and is not expected to recover.

PACKARD (UP): Says that the Democrat paper "Il Popolo" which is considered to be in close touch with the Vatican, has called the attention of the Allied authorities to the very difficult living conditions and hardships which Italian civilians are undergoing at present.

PACKARD (UP): Appointment of Count Carandini in replacement of Croce is being interpreted in Italy as an indication of Italian Liberalism swinging to the left since Carandini is an advocate of Republicanism whereas Croce was a Monarchist.

The Liberal party has not yet made up its mind

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The Liberal party has not yet made up its mind regarding the Monarchist-Republican issue. Many believe that the Liberals will split into two. Under the 6 party set up established by AMG as the only legal parties in Italy the Liberals were considered Rightists along with the Democratic Workers party, while the Christian Democrats were considered the Centre party, and the Action party, Socialists and Communists were of the Left. Although there are many Monarchists, they do not form any definite party, since it is reported they do not wish to raise the Monarchists issue at this juncture as they believe it would make Umberto and his 7 year old son the victims of some of the animosity felt toward Victor Emmanuel.

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SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Tribunal consisting of 2 professional judges and 5 citizens will be ready to commence trials of former Fascist Ministers and high party officials by the end of August, according to a Government announcement issued after the Cabinet meeting. Sforza has been confirmed in his office as High Commissioner in charge of these courts. At yesterday's session Count Jacomoni, former Lieutenant Governor of Albania was ordered into retirement for his responsibility in the war against Greece.

The Minister of Communications has announced that all railway lines in Sicily and Sardinia and most of those in Southern Italy are now running limited services subject to the exigencies of military traffic. The Rome-Formia-Naples line is expected to reopen this month.

BERGH (Goteborgs Handelstidning)

In Rome there are at least 35.000 civil servants without work. This figure increases as the political purge takes place. Unemployment not only through lack of raw materials but also because machinery has been destroyed and there is no electric power. The Rome press insist it is necessary to send away many of the refugees still in Rome, as the lack of accommodation and food makes this urgent.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

28 July 1944

Daily Digest. of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Reorganization of Provinces. Pietro Nenni writes that for practical purposes the individual in command in the provinces is now the Carabiniere. And where does he look for orders? To the Prefect, generally a person so confused that he doesnt know what line to follow or whence his own authority derives. Good prefects are needed and these in tune with the times. Do we mean political prefects ? We do, says Nenni, all prefects are in the last analysis political, the "career" prefects of today are imbued with Fascism. Suggests also local elections. Concludes with postscript : attacking De Gasperi's irresolution on monarchy. Quotes Don Sturzo.

2. Primum vivere ii. Second article by Mancini based on his trip through devastated regions. Stresses value of Italy's great natural wealth: labor. This must be protected against emigration, not by law but by better conditions for working man. To this the Socialists and Communists are giving their best.

3. Two articles on patriots, one being ACC release on treatment.

4. Odds and ends. Mentions Fascist record of Augusto Guerriero and Mario Missiroli, two writers in present press.

L'ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The corps of liberation and the Lieutenant General. In normal times such a visit as the Prince made to the front would be a matter of indifference. Princes like to play with soldiers. But at a time like this such a visit is an insult to Italy. The new army must not be regarded as Savoy property.

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2. Interview with Lussu. Recently back from Sardinia Lussu gives his view of the island. Had been struck by the misery he found but felt people were taking hold and working. People want autonomy but Federalism rather than separatism is the choice. Unlike Sicilian separatism which is feudal and reactionary. Thinks High Commissionership a good idea but as it is now working the powers are not well defined and it is confusing rather than helpful.

1816

3. "Historic" diaries. Article signed p. a. criticising attempts to paint Ciano as an anti - Fascist. It is bad enough to try to make a hero of such a man but what is worse is the underlying implication that Fascism was all right until 1939.

4. Rationing panorama. Among other things mentions preparation for pasta distribution, although there is yet no official announcement. Also notes, with disapproval, the

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decision for a uniform 400 gram loaf of bread. Salt situation much improved.

5. Letter and comment on injustice done to one Dr. Marano, vice-director of Rome jail. Lt Col. Pollock must have been in error.

L'ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Speech to the deaf. Article, signed A.C., says that it is idle to single out individuals to blame for Fascism. Individuals are bound to suffer, justly or unjustly, but it is more to the point to seek underlying causes. Various classes of society have been blamed - only "the people" have been regarded as innocent. This is not quite true as the record will show. The people have as much guilt as any other group, their basic fondness for demagogues, deeply rooted in Roman stock, is at fault. Let the people learn to think and reason, and distrust their emotions in the presence of magnetic personalities.

2. Bretton Woods and Italy. Article on the financial conference. Two questions asked. Was Italy represented by an observer ? What about the fate of countries having no gold? Thinks the conference a good "punto di partenza" for financial readjustment.

3. Small box in heavy type telling of Col. Poletti's calling on the Prince.

4. Letter from Gaetano Scavonetti, Senatore del Regno defending the Senate.

5. Article on need of building up shoe industry and fixing prices.

6. Short article on new bread rules. In line with Italia Libera. Mistrusts bakers.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. The destiny of Pisa. Quotes Stars and Stripes story that Tower of Pisa is being used as German observation post, and may be an object of fire. War in both parties of their responsibility to civilization. Remember Montecassino.

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1. The magistrates. Long article on the magistrato. Lauds Tupini for his words: "We must be above parties". (Stefano Reggio d'Aci).

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QUOTIDIANO

1. On the crime of the Moroccans. Asks two things 1) that the Allies act swiftly and vigorously and 2) that our women learn to mind their own business.

2. Street urchins. Deplores the number of idle children running about the streets and getting into mischief. Suggests opening of elementary schools.

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1. Consultative Assembly. Article recommends membership be chosen among the six parties, each regional committee to choose their own. This assembly should have rights of proposing laws, administrative investigation and appeal. And it should prepare the law for convoking the Constituent Assembly.

2. Distribution and price of eggs. Article finds fault with both.

3. Hopes and realities. Letter signed M.B. of some length. Asks for Italians to be given a chance to fight or work. If the Allies dont want them to fight in Italy writer suggests Pacific expedition. Asks chance to do something and contrasts tone of Corriere di Rome (presumably of 27 July) with United Nations and Radio London propaganda.

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1815

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE

1. Again on the Consultative Assembly. Urges speedy calling of such assembly. Would not limit members to the six parties, would take in other parties wich have a real organization and something to say. The Republican party for example. The assembly should have sufficient powers to make it a useful body to the ministry which needs a better sounding board than a radio mike or a ministerial antechamber. (M.F.).

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2. On press law. Very hostile article. The law is basically fascist and Spataro has no right to issue ordinances. Cannot understand how the Government, made up of men who know full well the dangers of such legislation, can have accepted it.

3. Moroccan Troops. Stiff, first page article on the train murders. It is high time the Allied command stopped this sort of thing.

4. Shops authorized to rob. Complaint against difficulties and injustices of "spacci" (authorized points for distribution of controlled goods). Sugar cases cited.

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1. Certain separatism. Against Sicilian separatism, cites Fascist back ground of Finocchiaro Aprile and calls attention to reactionary type of followers. Thinks the movement of no great importance. Admits that more will have to be done for Sicily and more autonomy given.

2. Again salaries. Compares American ratio between cost of living and salaries with the Italian. Finds salary and wages must go up.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. The example of the F.I.C.M. Lauds its action in Naples in backing the C.G.I.L. (Velio Spano).

2. A burning problem: the Police. There is a need of real epuration which has not yet begun. Concrete suggestions given; separating the police from investigating agents, returning the metropolitans to the Commune etc.

VOCE REPUBLICANA (Republican)

1. Salvemenini will not return. Quotes letter of Salvemini saying he is not coming back to Italy because he is now an American and because he is too old for the journey. Says he intends to work for Italy as much as he can. Disclaims membership in Action party.

2. Regional autonomy. Favorable comment on Lussu. Not only for Sardinia but for Italy there should be more

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ALL PAPERS have some comment to make on the bread, in general in line with those indicated. Only Il Quotidiano has no comment. All papers carry news story of Cabinet meeting. No commentary.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8

28 JUL 1944

28 July 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Reorganization of Provinces. Pietro Nenni writes that for practical purposes the individual in command in the provinces is now the Carabiniere. And where does he look for orders? To the Prefect, generally a person so confused that he doesnt know what line to follow or whence his own authority derives. Good prefects are needed and those in tune with the times. Do we mean political prefects ? We do, says Nenni, all prefects are in the last analysis political, the "career" prefects of today are imbued with Fascism. Suggests also local elections. Concludes with postscript : attacking De Gasperi's irresolution on monarchy. Quotes Don Sturzo.

2. Primum vivere iii. Second article by Mancini based on his trip through devastated regions. Stresses value of Italy's great natural wealth: labor. This must be protected against emigration, not by law but by better conditions for working man. To this the Socialists and Communists are giving their best.

3. Two articles on patriots, one being ACC release on treatment.

4. Odds and ends. Mentions Fascist record of Augusto Guerriero and Mario Missiroli, two writers in present press.

L'ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. The corps of liberation and the Lieutenant General. In normal times such a visit as the Prince made to the front would be a matter of indifference. Princes like to play with soldiers. But at a time like this such a visit is an insult to Italy. The new army must not be regarded as Savoy property.

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2. Interview with Lussu. Recently back from Sardinia Lussu gives his view of the island . Had been struck by the misery he found but felt people were taking hold and working. People want autonomy but Federalism rather than separatism is the choice. Unlike Sicilian separatism which is feudal and reactionary. Thinks High Commissionership a good idea but as it is now working the powers are not well defined and it is confusing rather than helpful.

1814

3. "Historic" diaries. Article signed p. a. criticising attempts to paint Ciano as an anti - Fascist. It is bad enough to try to make an hero of such a man but what is worse is the underlying implication that Fascism was all right until 1939.

4. Rationing panorama. Among other things mentions preparation for pasta distribution, although there is yet no official announcement. Also notes, with disapproval, the

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decision for a uniform 400 gram loaf of bread. Salt situation much improved.

5. Letter and comment on injustice done to one Dr. Marano, vice-director of Rome jail. Lt Col. Pollock must have been in error.

L'ITALIA NUOVA (Democratic)

1. Speech to the deaf. Article, signed A.C., says that it is idle to single out individuals to blame for Fascism. Individuals are bound to suffer, justly or unjustly, but it is more to the point to seek underlying causes. Various classes of society have been blamed - only"the people"have been regarded as innocent. This is not quite true as the record will show. The people have as much guilt as any other group, their basic fondness for demagogues, deeply rooted in Roman stock, is at fault. Let the people learn to think and reason and distrust their emotions in the presence of magnetic personalities.

2. Bretton Woods and Italy. Article on the financial conference. Two questions asked. Was Italy represented by an observer ? What about the fate of countries having no gold? Thinks the conference a good "punto di partenza" for financial readjustment.

3. Small box in heavy type telling of Col. Poletti's calling on the Prince.

4. Letter from Gaetano Scavonetti, Senatore del Regno defending the Senate.

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4. Dubious dinners. Calls attention to banquets still going on in Grand Hotel. The participants eat enough for five each and are all ex-members of the OVRA and friends of the Germans.

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

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Col. Spiro
Interior

PUBLICS RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

FRB/R8

27 July, 1944

- Daily Digest of Rome Press -

Avanti (Socialist)

1. Proletariat and middle class. Article by Saragat affirming both classes have common interest in Socialism.

2. Long news article based on comunique of Allied Command in Italy, praising work of Italian Army.

3. Dott. Nicolo Carandini replaces Croce in Cabinet.

4. New Press Rules. Thinks journals should be made to state source of their funds.

L'Italia Libera (Action)

1. Long front page interview with De Ruggiero, Ministero of Education. Whole field explored in some detail. Scuola media to be retained.

2. Prisoners. Article begins by protesting against Barry's objection to kind treatment of Italian POWs as reported in Stars and Stripes. Then calls attention to unfitness of Gen. Gazzera to be Commissioner of POWs. Lastly makes the point that more important than the return of prisoners - who would find only unemployment in Italy now - is their change of status.

3. Problems and proposals. Plea for bringing coal into Rome. There is a lot near by; Grosseto and Caprarola for example. Only transport needed. Also telephone service needs looking into by Allies.

L'Italia Nuova (Democratico)

1. Box on first page calls attention to de Gasperi's statement that Armistice terms are not too bad and contrasts it to Bonomi's declaration that they are very hard. Will the government get together on their stories?

2. First page comment on press rules. Finds them restrictive to an extent incompatible with true democracy but admits progress has been made.

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3. Notes visit of Prince to Italian Corpo di Liberazione.

4. The Publishing Situation. Article asks for re-opening of publishing houses at Rome, especially from employment point of view.

Popolo (Christian Democrat)

1. Reply to Nenni. De Gasperi defends his speech attacked by Nenni.

2. Statement of His Excellency Spataro. Spataro called at the office of Il Popolo and made the following statements. 1) Circular letter has been sent to prefects on new press rules; 2) It had been agreed that only two papers would come out in Rome, actually there are more than 10 and perhaps more to come; 3) The licensing board is concerned only with fair division of newsprint; 4) The censorship now

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is only military; 5) There will be new legislation at the end of the war to give even greater freedom; 6) There will be in the future an election of Directive Council and Board so that Roman Journalists can approve their own sindacal organi zation.

Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal)

1. The Italy of tomorrow. Remarks on contrast mentioned by Bonomi between position of Italy now and when Bonomi was last in power. The years of Fascism have destroyed Italy's prestige and brought about a situation in which Italy will be regarded as a minor nation, the power having passed into the hands of Great Britain, Russia and the U.S., all "neighbours" nowadays. Let those who cheered so gaily at the downfall of the League consider what a bulwark that would have been for us. But we must look forward. And in doing so we must realize that a return to our past friendships must be made in the light of new conditions. For example the Mediterranean situation. In the old days before Fascism there had been a general understanding but that will not be sufficient now; it must be more clear cut.

2. Carandini. Gives biographical sketch of new minister.

3. Article on need of street-cleaning.

L'Unità (Communist)

1. The new road. Velio Spanio comments on Bonomi's speech. It is well to return to the old friendships. But to return to the past is not desirable under all aspects. Notably the imperialism of Fascism had existed before the regime; certain classes has prepared the way for Fascism and had encouraged foreign adventures. We do not want to return to a period of domination by such classes.

2. Doctor and patriot. Article on Bentivegna. Lauds his record.

3. Police and black market. The authorities should help the voluntary rationing squads but they dont. Yet this is the only way the black market can be surpressed.

Voce Repubblicana

1. Don Sturzo & De Gasperi. Article quotes telegram of Don Sturzo saying the monarchy is dead. Why hasnt De Gasperi

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1. Don Sturzo & De Gasperi. Article quotes telegram of Don Sturzo saying the monarchy is dead. Why hasnt De Gasperi the courage to admit it? Because his party contains such diverse elements he doesnt dare. But this is a vital matter and a decision must be made. It is a time for courage.

2. Article on school textbooks. Points out danger of having just one book. Indicates disapproval of the scuola media.

ALL PAPERS: Except for those out early all mention the press law. Most carry the story of the murder of Italian women who begged a ride on train full Moroccans. Croce's resignation and preparation for burying Cave Ardeatine victims also given coverage.

Quotidiano

1. The church in Italy and the Action Party. On the Action platform as set forth 19 July. Finds fault with the attitude on school and church. Complains that Action Party

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doesnt recognize freedom of school in sense of right of parents to educate children as they see fit. And finds it ridiculous that Catholic Church should have merely parity status with any other in a Catholic country. Says that in no protestant country does the catholic church receave the same tolerant treatment as is accorded protestant churches in Catholic countries. And, in any case, the church, being divine, is superior to common laws. (I. Giordani).

Ricostruzione (Labor Democrat)

1. Towards the Future - Article praising Bonomi's frankness and stating he is true spokesman for Italy on these matters.

2. White bread and black bread. A propos of Acc bread and pasta announcements, the article says we are going back to black bread. The whole situation will have to be considered again. There will be more said.

3. On rumors of fusione. Important part of this article is statement that Bonomi is not regreed as member of the L.D. party.

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Director
Sultan 2/c

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10 July 27, 1944

Trend of copy filed by correspondents.

BRIA(AP) Quotes the Action Party paper "Italia Libera" which has ~~not~~ made some outspoken comments on present day Italians and the Allied authorities. The Allies, says the article, are wasting a lot of energy in futile effort. There is an ostentation [illegible] of infallibility, ignorance, ingenuousness, and fatuousness. Contradictions in the acts of authorities are noted. Their various powers are not precise. But the paper admits that never in the history of war was a people ever treated with greater trust and with greater understanding by the authorities and the occupying troops. "the Allies are waging a war and winning it" says the journal. "The final result will probably render very small and unnoticeable any inconveniences of today." But the Allies consider modern comfort as the supreme thing and court luxury, good food, and facile entertainers. They also sought out parties given by the aristocracy where German lovers andspies of yesterday are not missing. There was an excess of requi=sitioning which was often unnecessary; of public drunkenness with minor incidents but visible and demoralising; too much money in the hands of too many people which results in new grave crisis in the already tormented unbalance between wages and prices. Abuse was also unfortunately not infrequent of the syetem which Churchill defines as a "single club and carrot". Single "with regard to the Italian ass". With regard to Italians the paper said it was forced to note much servility contrasting with often unnecessary pride, a vicious tendency towards divisions and jealousies, cases of beggars not always for poverty alone but also for ignoble speculation, and a superficiality of judgment and irresponsibility in giving pledges...

MOORAD (CBS) : . ..... " Here in Rome the purge of Fascists is finally gathering speed. The purging is being done in two separate channels - by the Bonomi Govt. of Italy and by AMG headed by Charles Poletti. Bonomi has just tossed out 32 members of the Italian diplomatic corps, and in Rome there were

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of infallibility, ignorance, ingenuousness, and fatuousness. Contradictions in the acts of authorities are noted. Their various powers are not precise. But the paper admits that never in the history of war was a people ever treated with greater trust and with greater understanding by the authorities and the occupying troops. says the journal. "the Allies are waging a war and winning it" The final result will probably render very small and unnoticeable any inconveniences of today." But the Allies consider modern comfort as the supreme thing and court luxury, good food, and facile entertainers. They also sought out parties given by the aristocracy where German lovers andspies of yesterday are not missing. There was an excess of requi= sitioning which was often unnecessary; of public drunkenness with minor incidents but visible and demoralising; too much money in the hands of too many people which results in new grave crisis in the already tormented unbalance between wages and prices. Abuse was also unfortunately not infrequent of the syetem which Churchill defines as a "single club and carrot". Single "with regard to the Italian ass". With regard to italians the paper said it was forced to note much servility contrasting with often unnecessary pride, a vicious tendency towards divisions and jealousies, cases of beggars not always for poverty alone but also for ignoble speculation, and a superficiality of judgment and irresponsibility in giving pledges".

MOORAD (CBS) : ..... " Here in Rome the purge of Fascists is finally gathering speed. The purging is being done in two separate channels - by the Bonomi Govt. of Italy and by AMG headed by Charles Poletti. Bonomi has just tossed out 32 members of the Italian diplomatic corps, and in Rome there were these arests: Major Gen. Cattardi, Second in command of the African Italian Police Force; various big shots of the notorious Queen of Heavens prison; and Vincenzo Agnesina, Commander of the Duce's special bodyguards at the Palazzo Venezia....."

SPRIGGE (Reuter) : The fixing of the price of bread at 5 lire per 1810 kilo (- 1½d per lb.) is an unwilling concession to the communists and Socialists by the other parties for the sake of a united front. Behind the facade there is the sharpest split on the Monarchy - - Republican/issue as shown by the strong controversy aroused this week when the Christian Democrat leader de Gaspari refused to commit the party explicity to the republic. The strength of this Government is in the fact that there is no imaginable alternative, as has been the case since the Armistice, and it is being conti= nually accused of insufficient activity in coping with reconstruction problems. The chief excuse given is that the limitation of the Government's transport and communication facilities are an immediate embarassment.

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SPRIGGE (Reuter): The revolver which Marshal Messe handed over to General Montgomery when he surrendered to the latter in Tunisia on May 11th 1943, was returned to the Marshal yesterday. It had been brought from England by the British General who had been responsible for safeguarding Marshal Messe as a prisoner of war. Messe has cabled his gratitude for chivalrous gesture. The revolver was a miniature model which had been in his possession since he was a second Lieutenant.

The American Govt. has obtained approval from the Italian Ministry of Education for the establishment of a large American - Italian correspondence school in order to intensify the cultural relations of the two nations. The school will be in the former Colonial Institute attached to Rome University. Italian tuition will be given to American soldiers by University teachers.

It is announced that Spadaro, chief of the Rome Fascist terrorist gang has fallen into Allied hands and will be tried together with Caruso. Caruso's lady friend, Countess Grelli, has been arrested.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph) : The highest ranking member of the 32 dismissed from the Italian diplomatic and consular service as Fascists, only holds the rank of Consul General, 2nd class. The remainder are secretaries of legations, and first and second class consuls . On an average Ministries have lost 50% of their staffs; some officials having fled, and others dismissed.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times"): With the war approaching its conclusion it is obvious that millions of eyes will be turned towards the Vatican through which it is thought peace feelers will come. But as Russia is rapidly over-running Catholic Poland and there is no doubt that Russia will be the future leading power on the Continent it is reasonable to suppose that the Vatican will wish to have contact with her. Knowing that the Pontiff has no rancour towards any particular nation the Germans are not unwilling that peace efforts should come through the Vatican. Everybody expects some sort of rapprochement between Russia and the Vatican before the year ends, by which time there may well be a Soviet Ambassador to the Holy See. This is a matter of pure politics having nothing to do with the Church's opposition to Communism. That continues and must continue so long as Communism remains faithful to its Marxist doctrines.

However the Church does not care what Government a country has so long as the rights of Catholics are prescribed, and on this basis agreement is expected to be reached. Weizsacker, German Ambassador

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However the Church does not care what Government a country has so long as the rights of Catholics are prescribed, and on this basis agreement is expected to be reached. Weiszacker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, as well as representatives of other enemy coun = tries now at the Vatican, are mostly not at one with the Nazis. But the Nazis are leaving their Ambassador there ready for the day when peace proposals are absolutely necessary.

CHINIGO (INS): Bonomi has declared the abolishment of the po= litical censorship in territory administered by the Italian Government. It empowers Prefects to grant newspapers and magazine publication permits in each province.

KENNEDY (AP) : Mario Berlinguer, Commissioner for puni= shment of Fascist crimes, has asked the ACC to allow Italian law to be applied in such cases as that of Caruso. He asks that this

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be granted before August 15th, the day of handing ~~over to~~ the Italian Government, so that Italian courts may proceed before them with such cases. Although feeling is running high against Caruso it is possible that the Allied authorities may hold him for trial before an Allied Court which will deal with war criminals.

The exhumation of the bodies of those shot by the Germans in the catacombs, is proceeding. Col. Poletti visited the spot yesterday.

BRIA (AP)
PACKARD (UP)

A message has been sent to Baromi by Italian patriot leaders saying that a GHQ for Italian Volunteer Liberation groups has been established in occupied Italy. The General Command would strive to unify the efforts of the partisan forces.

Col. R.S. B. Sfirri
Interior 3/c

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R8 26 July 1944

-Daily Digest of Rome Press-

Avanti (Socialist)

1. Reply to de Gasperi. Vigorous answer, written by Nenni, criticising De Gasperi on his non committal attitude toward the monarchy, his willingness to accept a referendum and his fear of the "consigli".

2. Primum vivere. Article by Mancini, Minister of Public Works, reporting destruction he has seen South of Rome and stressing necessity for much work in reconstruction.

3. Paragraph against General Gazzera, High Commissioner for Prisoners of war. Among other things he was once Mussolini's war Minister.

4. Electricity situation. Article suggests gas, fuel to be supplied by allies. Also the hours of electricity could be improved; if not more at least re-scheduled to be of more practical value. For example current could go on at 10 instead of 2, thus permitting cooking of noon meal.

L'Italia Libera (Action)

1. Conservatism and reaction. Measured article on De Gasperi's speech. Classifies his party as Catholic moderates. Such a party may be very useful but should not be allowed to become reactionary. Finds some of De Gasperi's ideas "archaic" and criticises stand - or lack of it on monarchy. But thinks opposition to the

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2. The Allies in Italy. Alberto Tarchiani discusses the military occupation from the point of view of Italo-Allied relations. No military government is pleasant and we may as well face the fact that we made war on the Allied Nations and lost. One hears many criticism of their behaviour; slowness in military operations and too much distraction, bureaucracy

1808

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arrogant and fatuous ignorance behind the lines, administrative confusion, pretence of infallibility, pleasure hunting and too much drinking, too free spending etc. But there is another side. Not only we must remember we have our own defects, among which a difficult mixture of servilism and punctilio, but when all is said and done the Allies have distinghished between us and their other enemies and have treated us as friends, they have cooperated as much as they could to our feeding and care, they have helped in every way in reconstruction. Lastly let us never forget they are fighting a war and a war in which their victory will also be ours.

3. Brief article on need for street cleaning.

4. The Senate again. Episode recounted by Barbara Allason of behaviour of the Senate on occasion of Croce's speech against Concordat. Impossible to respect such an institution.

L'Italia Nuova

1. Objectivity. Comments on De Gasperi's speech and contrasts it to Togliatti's. Objects to De Gasperi blaming 1922 on the King and ends with long elaboration of the point that even if one King is not good the Institution may be sound. And indeed is; witness England. (Enzo Salvaggi).

2. Two laws, no law. The government and the Allies both have antifascist laws. But they are not the same. Either you have one law or you have no law.

3. School problems. Article stresses the point that in reorganizing the school the important thing is that school men should do it. Technicians more important than administrators. The Fascists used to put administrators in at the top who didnt know the techique of the job. This must stop.

4. Crude truth on the Roman situation. Article states that food, unemployment and lodging are pressing

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4. Crude truth on the Roman situation. Article states that food, unemployment and lodging are pressing problems. Appeal to the Allies especially for transport.

5. 35,000 state employees unemployed. Collapse of various Fascist enti have meant great unemployement in this class. Many of them resisted the Fascist Republic. They are all de serving and capable. Gov't should consider them.

6. Yes, there are potatoes but... Article says potatoes abound but apparently it doesn't pay people to bring them into Rome. Suggests action, if necessary, to raise the price.

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POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Who Commands? Article by Gonella deploring disturbances in market. Deplores also growing arrogance of some commissions now installed in office. This springs from a feeling that there is a lack of authority, certain of the parties might take this to heart- certain parties which, in the press, disapprove of what they have agreed to in the government. And small all-powerful uncontrolled committees in public agencies must cease to exist. The police on the other hand must be strengthened.

2. Nazis and the Vatican

The Nazi press claims the Pope receives the Allies more freely than the Germans. But the Pope could hardly be expected to receive the Nazi-Fascist leaders who trampled on all human rights. And if few Germans called on the Pope Marshal Kesselring's order was responsible. However, the Pope has always been impartial. He has called to the attention of the Allies the miseries of southern Italy and the bad behavior of the colored troops.

QUOTIDIANO

1. Again...An open letter addressed to la Voce Operaia (Catholic Communists) calling their attention to two recent appeals of the Pope that they be not misled by ideologies not in accord with dogma. What is good in socialism can be sought and fostered in Christian faith and charity.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE

1. No fusion probable between Labor Democrats and Christian Democrats. Cevelotto, speaking on subject indicated referred to Bonomi as Labor Democrat. But in private Bonomi has denied representing this party. If he does not belong perhaps the composition of the cabinet should be reexamined, if not, a public denial would be opportune.

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VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Future of Christian Democratic Party. Urges the Christian Democrats to take a stand on monarchy.

All papers report Bonomi's speech, most without comment. Risorgimento applauds it. Many papers refer to the market disturbances.

18(

UNITA

1. On saving our human patrimony. Strong argument for higher wages and pay. Otherwise the workers condition will be one of misery in view of increase in cost of living. On measures which are pending it would be well to conduct workers' syndicate.
2. Unemployed. At a press meeting in an Allied office regret was expressed for the plight of the staffs of Giornale d'Italia, Messagero Tribuna, Popolo d'Italia. These Fascist should be last of 150,000 unemployed to arouse sympathy.

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Director
Internal S/C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/R10

26 July, 1944

Trend of Correspondents' Copy

BRIA (AP)

Appeals for a revision of the armistice terms are frequently appearing in the Rome press. Bonomi gave some indication of the terms today when he met employees of the Italian Foreign Office and made a speech. He said that all Italy's internal and external life, all her economic and financial activities and all direction of her civil and military administration are sbmitted to the watchful will of the United Nations.

It is no secret that members of the Government as well as journalist are sceptical and embittered of Allied promises to judge Italy by the extent of her efforts against Germany. Some Italians also sceptical of the 9 point programme the ACC recently announced on behalf of the partisans. They note that while there is much praise for the part partisans are playing behind the German lines one of the points in the programme stressed the necessity of the partisans turning in their arms in liberated areas on the ground that these arms are required to equip partisans further North.

Bonomi's speech is regarded in Rome as a strong expression of fear on the part of the new Government that Italy may be held to the Armistice terms. It is noted that he stressed the severity of the terms and that he declared it would be unjust that Italy should suffer the same fate as a "conquered people" similar to those still Allied to Germany. Bonomi stressed Italy's part as a co-belligerent and said that the present Government in pledging itself to respect the Armistice conditions had the comfort of the solemn pledge made at Quebec that the terms would be modified in proportion to Italy's assistance in the war effort.

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SPRIGGE (Reuter)

Bonomi said he d : hoped Italy's co-belligerent friends would help her to increase her participation in the war. For this she needed material aid and he believed his appeal would not be in vain. Italian foreign policy must return to the traditional friendship with the Western democracies, the historic friendship mentioned by Mr. Churchill. The Italian Prime Minister reminded the Allies that since September 8th Italy had opened her country to the already victorious Anglo-American advance, and had ordered her fleet to make for ports which were up till then "hostile". This very action gave the Unite Nations mastery of the Mediterranean.

MOORE (Daily Telegraph")

Bonomis speech reflect s current Italian fears that the

180(

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Peace Treaty may involve the cession of Trieste and other territory to Jugoslavia. Bonomi hastened to point out that Italy had now helped Jugoslavia not only with words but also with weapons and Italian blood.

LUMBY ("Times")

Bonomi did not deny that the terms of the Armistice were stiff. He pointed out that the Quebec Memoire left modification of the terms according to Italy's contribution in the war.

MOST CORRESPONDENTS FILED COPY DEALING WITH BONOMI'S SPEECH.

BROWN (Reuter)

4½ tons of quinine, enough for Italy's entire population for a whole year, have been discovered by AMG officers of the 5th Army in the small town of Volterra. The quinine was stored in a state-owned warehouse which was untouched in an area otherwise devastated by bombs. The major portion will be distributed for civilian use in malarial areas.

KENNEDY (AP)

Italian police raided the Via Tordinona in Rome yesterday. This is a notorious black market street. The vendors are mainly women and when the police arrived they rushed indoors with their goods and locked the doors behind them. One woman was wounded when the police were compelled to fire a pistol to break a lock.

SEVAREID (CBS)

Here in Rome it is still apparent that while it has brought freedom from fear the Allied occupation has by no means brought freedom from want. For the working classes the struggle to earn and the search for food they cannot find is still the paramount daily task..... Allied authorities are meeting to decide the question of wage rates for those thousands who work for the Allied armies..... The basic daily wage rate under our occupation is not only smaller than it was under the Fascist State, it is less than it was under the German army, nor do we give the food allowance in addition which the Germans gave..... Allied authorities here when they first arrived, tried to maintain the higher rates but they were

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

there would at least be work for all , at wages which would make the next meal no longer a matter of screaming and wearing out of shoe leather as they searched the streets for food which their crisp new Allied printed notes will buy".

CHINIGO (INS)

Says that Count Nicolo Caradini will replace Croce as Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet. He is the joint head, with Casati, of the Italian Liberals.

MOORE ("Daily Telegraph")

The Rome Epuration Committee promises to publish shortly a list of Fascists who have been eliminated from the public administration. Arrests are being carried out daily, one man having been denounced while actually attending the memorial service to the victims of the German massacre of hostages. Another arrest is that of Count Claudio Antonini, alleged to have been responsible for the betrayal and arrest of 15 officer prisoners of war. The Communists are calling for a purge of the Italian diplomatic service, including those diplomats in the Holy See. They point out that of the 9 missions which Italy has abroad, 5 are headed by Italians who all gained their posts through their adherence to Fascism.

MATTHEWS ("New York Times")

Rome is seeing the paradox of a heavy fall in dollars, pounds sterling, Swiss francs, and gold, in regard to the Italian lire. The Allied occupation which froze all safe deposits and boxes, brought a situation where Italians are frantically unloading hoarded foreign currency, selling jewels, works of art, family heirlooms, or anything that will sell in order to get enough lire to meet daily expenses. Just before the Allies entered Rome the gold pound sold at 13,500 Lire; today it is 5,000. Dollar bills were 550 to 600 Lire; today they are 190. The Swiss franc stood at 220 Lire and is now 75. For years Italians had been buying and hoarding dollars in their flight from the lire. They now have no other way to keep alive than by selling these dollars on the black

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1805

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Col Spicer
Lt Tenir

PRB/R. 8

25 July, 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press

AVANTI (Socialist) Anniversary Article

Points out how the real anti-Fascist movement of a year ago was seized and distorted by the Badoglio-Piace "conspirators". Mussolini fell on 25 July but not Fascism. We have much yet to do.

Unemployment, food, salaries. Long commentary on the interview with Labor S/c which appeared last week in Ricostruzione Not satisfied with answers. On unemployment the answer was that there is relatively little reconstruction to do in Rome. Yet there are a number of destroyed houses, poor pavements, heaps of debris that no one seems to be doing anything about. And Ostia needs a lot done and there is no sign of action. Further it is objected that the S/C has not good statistics. But this could be solved by making employment agencies function properly - which hasnt yet been done. On the black market and food question the answer was it is up to you Italians and your government. But this is a little unfair, in view of scarcity of transport, inflation produced in part by Allied spending and absolute inadequacy of ration. On the third question of salaries and prices the answer was that the question would have to be postponed and again that it was hard to get statistics. It was said that one couldnt even get the average budget of a family of five. But how can one get such an average budget when prices change every day. There is no such things as a normal budget. This is looking at the question backwards. The thing is to estimate what foodstuffs can be obtained that are necessary for a family of five and at what prices (controlled or black market) and then you will have an idea of what it costs to live in any given week.

1804

The manifestation at the Annona and the markets (fruit sellers) are deplored. Fifth column work is seen.

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

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1804

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Much of De Gasperi's speech is approved but he is found "agnostic" on the institutional question.

Italia Libera (Action)

The consultative assembly. Urges speed in organizing the Assembly which all six parties had agreed on as necessary. Let the six parties name their candidates and the people choose. Since the six parties are responsible for the new train of Govt. they must take responsability - until the Assembly is formed. If there are better suggestions they will be welcome but it is necessary that the Assembly be quickly chosen and convoked.

/ON

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On Gasperi's speech same line as Avanti.

On "25 July" idem.

Italia Nueva (Democratic)

De Gasperi's speech. Rather patronizing outline of speech by Christian Democrat leader made last Sunday. De Gasperi came out for a referendum. Straddled other questions. Article comments unfavorably on Evviva Christo, thrown in among other Evvivas and abbasso.

Shady characters. The present difficulties with wine can be traced to the corporative price of 1941 which upset the natural economy. One Lucio Buggelli, writing in the Sole milanese, defended it as he did various other acts of the regime. And Buggelli, where is he now? Writing in the Voce Repubblicana about the wickedness of the Fascist regime.

Thousand a month professors. Pitiable condition of teachers in private schools. They get on an average 100 lire a month and have had no increase of any kind since 1939.

IL POPOLO(Christian Democrat)

Practically all dedicated to De Gasperi's speech, which contains nothing new or noteworthy except an appeal to the Allies to allow a larger military contribution from Italy, a statement that a referendum would be a good thingthough not prejudicing the rights of the Assembly and a little straddling on communism and monarchism. Says the Armistice terms do not contain any compromising territorial clauses: they could be published now but perhaps it would be better to wait.

IL QUOTIDIANO

1. De Gasperi's speech well covered.

2. Article noting 25 of July as anniversary of Mussolini's downfall and assassination of Dolfuss (1935) Sympathetic to Dolfuss.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

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

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RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

Revolution of Liberty

1. Article commemorating anniversary of Mussolini's downfall. It has been a painful and a grotesque year. But we can now say that in the darkest hour the nation found itself and has already begun the upward path. The 25 of July will presently fall into its proper perspective in a long revolution which began with Garibaldi and is still going on.

2. Brief announcement that gas will be turned on the 25th of Aug.

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IL TEMPO (

Another Anniversary Number

1. Says that 25 July was a glorious opportunity which, properly seized would have spared Italy a year of anguish. But the people, though they struggled, were not properly led and Badoglio took charge and diverted the truly anti-Fascist forces.(Leonida Repaci)

Prisoners of war

2. Gives figures of what the Govt. has been able to do and urges that more be done. Juridical position still confusing.

The Fruitsellers Protest

3 The description of the demonstration of the fruitsellers on the announcement of 3% service tax for market. Suspects fifth column instigation.

L'UNITA (Communist)

Again the 25 July

1. Points out that the reactionary forces had seized the reins which properly should have been taken by the people. But we are on the right track now.

Epuration and Diplomacy

2. We must clean up the diplomatic situation. Little has been done yet. Eligible names for action: Blasco Lanza d'Ajeta(Lisbon), Giuseppe Renzetti(Sweden), Russo Paulucci (Madrid), Magistrati Berne,Babuscio,(Vatican). Cites Fascist records of all of these.

3. Vicissitudes of Life

Article disapproves of Marshal Messe's being President of Army Epuration Committee and hence the final authority on Army purge. The recent past of the Marshal hardly justifies this responsibility. Quis custodiet?

4. News story on fruitsellers disturbance. In line with Avanti.

Voce Repubblicana (Republican)

Whole number is propaganda, giving party platforms and filled with anti-monarchical items. Includes picture of King shaking hands with Mussolini, parading with Hitler. Quotes tender messages between King and Duce etc. Strong stuff. Suggests King be tried.

1803

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Diretta Futura 3/c

PUBLIC RELATIONS ~~BRANCH~~
~~ALLIED CONTROL~~ COMMISSION

PRB/R10 25 July 1944 2 [illegible]

Trend of Correspondents' Copy.

KENNEDY (AP)
PACKARD (UP)

Attempts to enforce the 3% tax on sales of fruit vendors in the Municipal market resulted in a stormy demonstration After causing some damage in the market, fruit sellers, most of whom are small traders depending for their livelihood from the sale of one basket of fruit each day, marched through Rome to the Office of the Municipal Food Bureau, shouting "Death to Giacomini". This referred to the former Director of Markets who is still on the staff of the Market Board. They entered the offices, damaged the furniture, threw files out of the windows. The former Director General of Markets, Francesco Tuccari, who had been removed by AMG as being a Fascist, was hoisted on their shoulders and marched through the streets. Colonel Poletti oredered an investigation, but at midday yesterday Rome was without vegetables. In consultation with the Mayor of Rome and the Chief of Police, Colonel Poletti decided that the tax could not be repealed. He said the Romans must realise that rioting, breaking of furniture and the disrupting of supplies were not the means to obtain reforms. Col. Poletti says that a number of Fascists were involved in throwing out the files, as the dossiers contained evidence which they are anxious to destroy. During the riot Cesare de Simoni, newly appointed Director of the Municipal Food Bureau tried to calm the demonstrators.

MATTHEWS (NY Times)

..... Shadows of pre-Fascist days came to life again this morning as Rome had its first honest to goodness riot ..... There is some suspicion that Tuccari, former Fascist director of markets, who was in the crowd, and was finally hoisted on the crowds shoulders, had some interest in the destruction of documents in order to foil and investigation now under way. Colonel Poletti said that a similar incident had occured at Catania, in Sicily, after the Allied entry, and for the same reason. Three ring leaders have been arrested and a few more

802

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1802

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

Sends a five page despatch on the trial of Rosario BENTIVEGNA "which may prove useful to Shirer et al". After giving an account of the trial and the evidence for the prosecution and defence, he quotes what the Communist journal "Unità" has had to say in the matter. The correspondentcomments that the trial has brought out the whole contradictory drama of the Italian partisan movement, as the partisans are first encouraged supported and armed by the Allies, and then disarmed, disregarded and disbanded, by the same authorities as they come under our control.

/The

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

The Allied authorities seem more concerned with maintaining law & order than in carrying out a Fascist purge. "A plague on both houses" seems to be their attitude towards both non-Fascists and Fascists. While they don't want trouble our side of the line they are urging partisans behind the German lines to stir things up. The Allies have not recognised Italian partisans as regular soldiers as they have those of France and Jugoslavia. The correspondent then goes on to say "Here is what happened in Rome to some of these propaganda heroes. They arrived in Rome 2 days ago after fighting in the hills between Perugia and Urbino as members of the 5th Garibaldi Brigade. These 60 patriots and their commanding officer had been sent to Rome to be enrolled in the regular army. Arriving late at the Tiburtina railway station they asked permission to spend the night there but were refused. They went on without knowing where to, and without food or shelter, and with no prospect of obtaining any. They slept in the open and reported next morning to the barracks. But they were turned away because they belonged to none of the classes now being enrolled. They then wandered about looking for help but found none until next day they were taken in at the municipal poorhouse. They received relief there only on the intervention of the Communist party".The Allied authorities are, of course, in no way responsible for this incident. But it shows how difficult it is for these people. It is a worn and still valid Allied maxim that we do not want a Communist Italy. But this does not explain all our attitude towards the partisans. It would be simpler to say that we just don't want trouble of any sort.A typical statement of one Allied authority here was that as far as the Italian Government is concerned we are not in Italy to undertake any great democratic experiment.We just want a working machine. That seems to be our guiding principle. As things now stand it is difficult for Italian patriots to determine whether the Allies came to Italy to destroy Fascism or to impose order. Several recent events including the trial of Bentivegna have showed that the two things are not always the same.

SPRIGGE (Reuter)

The first anniversary of the overthrow of the Fascist regime in Italy was not celebrated but was deliberately ignored, as the memory of July 25 evokes profoundly discordant sentiments among parties all of whom now claim to be anti-Fascist.

BERGH (Goteborgs Handelstidning)

Publication of armistice terms is delayed "pending

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BERGH (Goteborgs Handelstidning)

Publication of armistice terms is delayed "calendas graecas" and it is not impossible that when published the number of paragraphs will be less numerous than they were in Sept. 1943. There is to be a new division of electricity supply in Rome. The city is to be divided into four areas each of which will receive electric current from 1400 hours to 0600 hours next morning for one day, and then remain 3 days without current at all.

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1827

PRB/R1C

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Director
Julian S/E

25 Jul 44

Trial of Correspondent's Copy
24 July 1944

WINSTON BURDETT (CBS)

Here in Rome the Allied General Court has just pronounced a verdict in the first trial it has held in this city. The court condemned a young Italian Communist partizan to 18 months imprisonment. He was Rosario Bentivegna. He was one of the most active partizans in Rome during the German occupation. On June 5 just a few hours after we entered Rome and the streets were still being patrolled by Italian partizans Bentivegna shot and killed a Lieut. of the Italian Customs guard during a street altercation. The defence claims he acted in self-defense. The prosecution claimed he acted impulsively in legitimate defence. But that was not the main issue of this trial. The main issue was much larger. We the Allies, are urging the the Italian partizans to create confusion and disorder behind the German lines, and we impose standards of peace -time law and order upon them.....This is what the Allied prosecutor during the trial said:"We must not forget that the purpose of this court is that of safeguarding public order...Americans and Englishmen have come to this country to teach liberty to the Italian people....This court must keep order and must give some examples of which Italians have a great need"....

The reaction of the Communist party to this verdict is very bitter. The party paper this morning says that while Bentivegna is condemned two of Fascism's worst figures.... the former chief of Police in Rome and the general who surrendered Naples to the Germans are still living. The paper says This verdict will be heard with apprehension by all democrats and fighters of the United Nations who believe that the defense of liberty and order is essentially a struggle to the death against Fascism." The whole drama of Italian resistance is here.

After this verdict it will be hard ofr Italian patriots to decide whether the Allies have come to Italy to destroy Fascism or to impose order.

MILLER (UP) SMITH (NY Herald Tribune) and others
PRI& (AP)

1801

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1801

MILLER (UP) SMITH (NY Herald Tribune) and others
BRIA (AP)

Major Hendrickson, AMG chief legal officer, Rome Region, has asked the Allied Publication Board to consider action against the Italian Communist paper "Unità" which criticised the AMG court verdict on Bentivegna. The paper criticised the Allies for their delay in trying Caruso, former Rome police chief, and compares this with the trial of Bentivegna who for 9 months risked his life fighting for the Allies. The Court said that this was a case of two excitable young men who lost their tempers and used firearms unnecessarily. The Court could not accept self defence as a plea and could not agree that it was necessary to use the amount of force the accused had done.

The Italian lawyers told one correspondent that decision was a model application of Italian law

/BRIA

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BRIA (AP) : Says that "Unità" quotes La Guardia's appeal to the partisans to carry and use the knife. La Guardia, says "Unità" like us, holds United Nations propaganda just and sacrosancts, and can buthold the judgment pronounced yesterday as wrong.

VERMILLON (UP)
KELLY ("News Chromicle")

Have a story that the Germans are holding 230 men, women and children as hostages in the Monastery of St.Ubaldo, overlooking GUBBIO. They are using the Monastery as an observation post and threaten that if the Allies bombard the place they will shoot these hostages . The bishop of Gubbio is said to have appealed, without success, to the Pope to intercede. The refugees have been in the Monastery since July 11th. So far Allied troops have not attempted to bombard the Monastery and it is hoped that advances on either flank may eventually compel the Germans to evacuate the place.

BRIA (AP)
SPRIGGE (Reuter)
MATTHEWS (Times NY)

During an audience granted to members of the St.Peters Club (which is one of the organisations set up by the Church to feed the poor) the Pope said "We have to complain that some of our Sons although they go on calling themselves Catholics follow theories that have been condemned, and appear to have forgotten more important and sacred teachings of the Church." The Pope declared, however, that the Church does not oppose but encourages movements that strive to solve social problems.

By a coincidence, at the same time that the Pope was speaking in an indirect way against Catholic Communists, there was a politicalmeeting being held where de Gasperi, Minister without Portfolio, and acknowledged head of the Christian Democrat party made clear the overtures of the Communist party; and frankly criticised the Monarchy. This is a surprising development as de Gaspari is known to be in close touch with the Vatican.
SPRIGGE (Reuter)

There is a reason to believe that the Holy See views the situation in Germany as sufficiently critical to require

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SPRIGGE (Reuter)

There is a reason to believe that the Holy See views the situation in Germany as sufficiently critical to require the utmost readiness of the State Secretariat to play its part if necessary. Weiszacker, the German Ambassador to the Vatican, has given it as his private opinion that all overtures between the Pope and the Allies would be doomed to failure unless direct approaches can be made between the Vatican and Russia.

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1089

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

Recm. 46 Tel: Vapor 46 "Provincia"

NOTE ON ALLIED PROPAGANDA TO ITALY - By a Friendly Italian

After seven months of work in P.W.B., I think I am able to express clearly my opinions on the experience I have had without fear of being misunderstood.

How we waited for you

It is difficult for an Englishman or for an American to understand what fascination the Allied cause had for the Italian anti-Fascists and, in general, for everyone who loves justice and the ancient European civilisation. The Allies should know that the anti-Fascists were many in number even though the fighters in the clandestine parties were relatively few.

It is beyond doubt that, up to the time of the Ethiopian war, Fascism was gaining an ever-increasing degree of toleration and sympathy (and not only in Italy).

All those foreigners who today are burning nationalists would perhaps have been Fascists if they had been Italians at that time, since there is no doubt that the humiliating and freedom-destroying internal policy of Mussolini was offset by the successes of expansionist politics. There was, however, an idealistic and moral revolt which overcame all nationalism, by those who repudiated Fascism in its successes and its tyranny, in its declarations and its stupidities.

I explain this so that it may be quite clear that the Italian intellectuals, even though they may not constitute a "majority", certainly offer a real and profound representation of the true soul of Italy in its secular essence. They are a moral category, custodian of a thousand years of culture, of an artistic tradition that is the inheritance of the whole world. Nevertheless, the soul of Italy should be considered a natural ally that has fought this anti-German war from the very first day with the intangible but ever present strength of the spirit.

Under the influence of this spirit of Italy, the people mistrusted the pro-German war, fought without conviction and, up to a certain point, wanted to lose it in the military sphere for the sake of winning it in the spiritual sphere.

We must distinguish between the masses and the elite of the anti-Fascists. Reactions of the anti-Fascist elite. They watched Nazism and Fascism under the trial of war. They exulted on the day when England and France stood by their pledges and came into the field in defence of Poland. They trembled during the agony of France, shivering with horror at the attack made by Mussolini, but

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1781

Deprived of all news, the Italian anti-Fascists began what might be defined as the "battle of the B.B.C.". I do not know what

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is thought in England of the programmes of theB.B.C. in Italian or in French (the most often listened-to in Italy). I do know that in Italy such programmes were judged perfect. Radio London was like a steadfast fire that "burned inside", inspired, was a guarantee, a promise of a better world. England appeared then like a mother; not a weeping mother, but a proud mother who defends her persecuted sons welcomes them, loves them, inspires them to struggle. Her sons were France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Greece, Jugoslavia, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, all the oppressed peoples. And we, too, were her sons, even more oppressed, even more betrayed, because we were constrained to play the part of oppressors and traitors. But the anti-Fascists were sure of winning, with England. The anti-Fascists did not think that England could have "politics" in the bad sense of the word; they thought that in face of the gravity of the calamity, every form of politics would have been nobly overcome by a Christian sense of"liberty and justice" for every nation, for every man. I say that and see the ingenuousness as well as the beauty of the spiritual position, but I say that because the weapons of Allied psychological warfare can carry a weight in the decision that is anything but negligible.

The "elite" and the masses in the war.

The war began then, with all its vicissitudes; to the vicissitudes of the war corresponded the varied relations between the "elite" and the masses. Logically this "elite", made up of so-called "defeatists", of the "Cassandras" (Mussolinian definition), saw their propaganda swallowed up in facts at the time of the Anglo-Saxon victories, and found themselves a little out of breath during Hitler's successes (failing those of Mussolini). This notwithstanding, what counts more especially, they succeeded in gaining ever greater successes in the field of ideological propaganda which set aside every military victory or success. Finally the home front was defeated. "It was defeated by facts", someone will say, "by the African and Russian defeats, by the air-raids, by the radio and the leaflets". It is true, these facts "softened" the home front, but they were not sufficient in themselves to overthrow an"ideology", to create a limitless love of liberty and an admiration for those democracies which crushed Italian cities with bombs.

It is not a question, up to a certain point, of a people which resigned itself to the inevitable, to military defeat, but of a people which was going to get out of the trenches, because in the enemy which had been forced upon it, it recognized a friend. When the aeroplanes passed over the cities to sow death, Italians said

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It is not a question, up to a certain point, of a people which resigned itself to the inevitable, to military defeat, but of a people which was going to get out of the trenches, because in the enemy which had been forced upon it, it recognized a friend. When the aeroplanes passed over the cities to sow death, Italians said "Here are the Liberators", and they did not mean the kind of machines. That was the victory of the home front of the anti-Fascists, of "Allied" Italy, that is to say. The clandestine parties and movements distributed newspapers, publications, words, all anti-toxins to Nazi-Fascist propaganda and, what counts more in speech, they renewed promises.

The masses.

The masses had looked upon Fascism with hostile diffidence in the beginning, but later on, owing to confusion between Fascism and Nationalism, they had put up with the burdens of dictatorship in order to obtain from it those advantages of external order, of "foreign prestige" that was moreover fomented by flattery from over the frontier. Then came infatuation, that is to say, the phase of imperialism and fanaticism for one man. After the incredible

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campaign of Ethiopia, even the more doubting were stupified by reality. To add to this, another event occurred to round off the European cycle - the alliance with Germany. The natural hatred, the memories of the last war, did not allow the Italian people to follow the dictator in this hybrid alliance. It was the "Anchluss" which signalled the end of all imagined European influence of Fascism, and instinctively the people felt this. From 1937 onwards, therefore, the Italian people were divided up ever more clearly into Fascists and anti-Fascists, for it was clear that by allying himself to the German cause, Mussolini had also renounced the seduction of the nationalistic dream. There was no more confusion of ideas, and it was clear that Fascist meant Nazi. The Fascists knew how to take advantage of this spontaneous "selection" and they became fewer and more ferocious. The war of 1939 thus found Italy divided between a gang of Nazi-Fascists in power and the discouraged masses, hostile to the war and to Fascism. In 1940, as was to be expected, the gang dragged the masses into the war and the anti-Fascists, ever more numerous, began their work of "Allies of Democracy". The intellectuals awakened the "Italian soul" which we have spoken of before. The Italian people may be called the "great saboteurs of dictators".

What Fascist propaganda said.

These are the tenets of Fascist propaganda. "They are softened by riches, we are hardened by sacrifice". "The victory of '18 was a common one, they have defrauded us of the booty". "Germany will set up a new order in Europe that will upset the old democratic institutions". "Order is more important than liberty". "The English are civilised hypocrites, the Americans are barbarous and ingenuous, they kill women and children, they are violent, imperialistic, they do not want to fight." "If the Anglo-Americans win they will destroy the Italian heritage, they will introduce a real slavery."

What the anti-Fascist front said.

It cannot be said that they repeated the themes of the B.B.C. in so far as the B.B.C. anti-Nazi programme was not yet born when the anti-Fascists did their consistent propaganda. The anti-fascist front used the B.B.C. and at one time fed it, but, in addition, it developed ideas, examined directly the local facts and situations of Fascist propaganda and insisted in particular that (1) The victory of 1918 should not have represented the decision and goals

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The facts have shown how Allied propaganda, from outside and from inside, has convinced the Italian people so that it repudiated Fascism by plebiscite on the 25th July (and it is my confirmed opinion that Fascism would have fallen in a few days from then without the King's action) so that, putwing its trust in the King and Badoglio, it demanded insistently that peace should be made for two consequtive months, welcoming joyously the liberators in September and spontaneously taking up arms against the Germans (from 10-11 September all over Italy - in Naples the 28th, 29th, 30th September and 1st October). The Allies cannot forget the shouts of joy of the Italians, who certainly did not have the sad aspect of the conquered among the ruins of flattened cities.

The reality.

After the first enthusiasm of liberation, Italians have come face to face with reality.

It is well known that the troops, in particular the Americans learnt with scorn of the armistice in Italy, like the boxer who sees his adversary stagger just at the moment when he is about to give him the blow that will send him to the boards. Violent episodes were many during the first days of occupation. More numerous and more significant were the cases of unjustifiable seizure of institutions and private property. The impression given by the troops has an effect on relations; never had the Italians seen so many and such violent drunks; never had the personal dignity of the Italians been so injured. The Allied soldier was liberal in distributing, without any reason in the world, insults and blows in the public highway. There have been, too, exhibitions of organized robbery, especially on the part of the negroes. The situation has been particularly grave in Naples, helped by a very corrupt section of the local inhabitants. The low cultural level of the Allied troops must unhappily be established. Many will say: "What do you expect? War is like that. Woe to the conquered. Learn by experience for another time and believe in the Fascist boasts. You are paying for the sins of France, Greece, etc." We will not enter into the moral side of the question. We write of these relations in the interests of Allied propaganda, as they contribute to the forces of war, and therefore we keep solely to the criterions of propaganda.

If the war were over, from the point of view of a nationalistic cynicism, it could still be said:"All the worse for those who believe in an Eden of democracy". But the war continues and is approaching a still bloodier end, which will demand a unity of strength and will. The war has need of an "ideal accord" between

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ceptical about all the things of the spirit, and about everything in act except what is nationalistic and materialistic. "To win in order o be able to live happily in England and America without fear of itler or the Japanese."

It is necessary, therefore, if there is still time (and there s), to find the origins of this growing evil and cut them short. Unhappy will be the day if the Italians today, the French tomorrow nd thenceforward the common man everywhere must say with conviction: "I believed and I have been; now I no longer believe in anything or anyone. They are all alike." Let us remember the tenets of Fascist propaganda recently exhumed. These injuries which the common man has succeeded in forgetting would return to his mind - The proud, slave-dealing English, the ignorant, gangster Americans - If the Allies win,

The first cause - the ignorance of the troops about Italy.

A professor was arguing with an English officer who said: "The Italians think thus and thus, etc." The professor replied: "This is not the attitude in every case of the intellectuals in Italy", to which the officer responded: "Do intellectuals exist in Italy?"

Intellectual Allied officers - those whom I know - should not wonder at this question, and should not protest, quoting their studies in Italy, their travels, their reading, perhaps their writings, and the courses at the Instituto Britannico and the Academia Americana at Rome, for they represent less than one per cent of the troops fighting in Italy. The average officer is in a state of mind to repeat in good faith the question put by the officer mentioned above. The troops do not put such a question because it does not interest them.

American soldiers have a horrible handicap. They know Italy in their own way, through their own people (sons of Italy) and by means of their experience of Italian emigrants to the United States, who are notoriously of the lowest types. These Italo-Americans are the most prejudiced because by means of their scorn they wish to rid themselves of an "inferiority complex" which, in their opinion, arises from their origin. This idea must be removed from the mind of the soldiers - the idea that an Italian "inferiority complex" exists.

The greater part of the Allied armies had this amount of knowledge about Italy - that there was Rome and the priests, that Italians ate macaroni, that they sang operas and songs, and that there was much sun in Italy, and that men were born there who afterwards travelled round the world with short beards and were waiters, brick-

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It will not escape the officers of P.W.B. that the historic phenomenon of Fascism and the Italian in general should be examined in the light of the rich possession of knowledge and in a much more complete way than this, nor should the fact be overlooked that in Italy there exists an artistic, cultural, traditional heritage, which is the enrichment not only of Italy, but of the world, and particularly of Europe. It is true that Fascism had modified art and letters too, but we must admit that there is much wilful exaggeration on the part of anti-Fascists for polemic purposes. We have stated, and we still state, that Fascism has killed the artistic spirit, because that

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is part of our propagandistic war, but no-one can deny that, among the many mediocrities, there have existed during the last twenty years Italian poets, writers, painters, sculptors, architects, scientists of notable stature, and if a cultural crisis has existed in Italy, it has been framed in a period of general European crisis. Not only has the cultural picture been framed in European crisis, but the political one as well. Fascism is the sum total of Italian and European mistakes.

It may be noted that the troops lack completely this spirit of "redemption" which has been the principal theme of Allied propaganda to date.

Now let us draw our conclusions from this.

In studying the means of preventing a crisis in propaganda, we must bear in mind what has already been said and in particular (1) The wonderful affectiveness of the "redemption" propaganda up to date. (2) The obligations which such a type of propaganda impose, at the expense of defeating its own ends and having a retro-active effect. (3) The obligations which the anti-Fascists have assumed towards the Italians on behalf of the Allies (if the anti-Fascists are wrong today it is a sign that the Fascists were right). (4) The lack of cultural contact with the rest of the world, not the lack of Italian culture. (5) The ignorance of Italy and of the aims of the war on the part of the fighting troops with the relative impossibility for them of conducting themselves in a way in conformity with the propaganda of (1) above.

The first aim of propaganda today in occupied territory is to demonstrate the truth of the propaganda which has already been put out. No other propaganda can be effective if this aim is not realized.

What are the methods?

To overcome the animosity of the Allied soldier towards Italy and to bring about in this way a greater adherence on his part to the behaviour of the "ideal" described in the propaganda. This can be brought about by a series of publications in English and French on Italian historical, artistic, cultural and political questions, by booklets adapted to the mentality of the most ordinary man, explaining the background of ancient civilisation which is revealed even in the forms of life, however poor and primitive, of the Italian villages.

Titles and ideas for publications.

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Titles and ideas for publications.

"What is a work of art?" (Its importance as a manifestation of the spirit, its antiquity, its testimony to the past, the cult of art in Italy, etc. Examples and explanations of works which in appearance are simple and insignificant.) "Civilisation in a bowl." (examination of a poor and patriarchal primitive life, its moral values). "An Italian spring, the rebirth". "How style is recognized" (photographs, drawings and artistic explanations). "An anti-German people" (Italo-German relations). "What we promised" (extracts from speeches, Anglo-American sayings). "The Italians and the English". "Rome belongs to the world". "Respect for the individual." "The four liberties." "Europe loves us, she must judge us." "Italian patriots -- our advance guard." Other more practical types of propaganda. "The village of X awaits the Allies" (state of mind of a small village that awaits the just liberation, how to behave to be worthy of the Allied troops). "The cult of liberty in Italy" (Liberal

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tradition from Mazzini and Cavour to Croce). "Italy in the war of '15 to '18" (to be remembered that the mass of Anglo-American soldiers on account of their youth know nothing of the contribution of Italy in the last war). Such booklets, for the most part, should be written by Italians and translated into English. P.W.B. in Naples could take care of the production of this series of publications.

The type of propaganda suggested above should find a place, too, in the daily papers and in army magazines. It would be very useful to reproduce Italian documentary films for Allied troops. Lectures to the troops given by experienced Allied officers would also be of great value.

It seems of particular interest to reinforce ties of understanding and friendship between the Italian and Allied cultured classes. With such an aim in mind -
Italian men of letters, artists, poets, and politicians could give lectures and readings in Italian for an Allied public who know the language (suggested names - Croce, Sforza, Flora, Omodeo, Chiaia, Russi, Piccone Stella, De Sanctis, etc.)
Lectures on Italy could be given in English by experienced Britons and Americans to a mixed Italian-English public.

To create in every occupied locality an Italian Committee, consulting periodically with P.W.B., for the protection of traditions dignity, art treasures, etc., and to report on the reactions of the people to the behaviour of troops, to propaganda, etc.

Psychological preparation for Rome.

It seems to me a good opportunity to present here the psychological problem of Rome. Rome hates the Germans, the Germans have made their heavy hand felt, particularly in recent days. However, from the reports known to P.W.B. the conduct of the troops is almost irreproachable in the ordinary course of life, and the German Command pretends a formal respect for the city of Rome. I foresee, notwithstanding every limitation, the number of Allied troops in Rome will be five or ten times that of the German troops. Therefore it is necessary to prepare the troops in time for an occupation so politically delicate. There is no doubt that for the great mass of the troops the name of Rome is still today the name of an enemy, and this mentality is what must be effectively fought. We must make it clear to the soldiers that if the cardboard eagles, the littorie and the Fascist legions were ridiculous, the signs of a greatness were no less venerable which gave unity to the civilisation of the world,

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less venerable which gave unity to the civilisation of the world,
and which, in every way, on the stones of Rome, not only the ancient
Romans but the first Christians, the anonimous architects of the
Middle Ages, and then Michelangelo, Raphael, Mantegna up to Bernini
and Borromini, have written not the story of Rome, but the story of
man. And that Fascism, which pretended to take its inspiration from
this greatness, has mortified with tyranny and with nationalism the
international spirit of Rome, and that it behoves the Allies to show,
with seriousness and respect, that they have come, as they promised,
to restore these ideological values in contrast to the stupid
barbarities of the Germans. It is necessary, besides, that the Allied
soldiers should not forget the indomitable spirit of the Roman
patriots in these months of oppression.

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I am of the opinion that such propaganda, done intensively,
and on a vast scale, could make its effects felt in a short time.
Such propaganda, brought to the consciousness of the Italians, could
be of great comfort to them and of great moral influence.

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By the same token, in continuing propaganda to the Italians, it should be made less "propagandistic". It should be made alive and emotional. Propaganda should gather together the feelings of the Italians and exalt them in a spirit of truth.

Some ideas for posters.

There should be in P.W.B. Italians who can be consulted on ideas for posters and not only in the executive field.

The imagination must be excited. This is not easy because the Italian public is used to poster propaganda which is good technically enough today. I believe that it would please the Italians to see Italian subjects and people portrayed on posters. For example, a poster exalting Italian patriotism - the reminder of the "Four days of Naples". The pictures should be very strong, - stirring, e.g. Sailor killed near the gates of the University - "We will avenge"; The Roman dead in the Colosseum - "They will be with us on the day of victory" - joyful, e.g. Children laughing into the future - "We fight for you"; pictures of spring, etc.
In short, they should be moving and they should be clear.

The small poster arouses a smile, not an emotion. Statistics (construction, sinkings, etc.) give information but do not arouse emotion. It is necessary to keep alive that flame of belief in the war of liberation and of optimism for the future.

The Press.

Paper must be considered a real weapon and as such we must increase still further its importation, to give all newspapers a common format, to make journalists write and make Italians make propaganda for Italians. We must give an impression of liberty of speech, in so far as concerns the quantity of the words as well as the quality. One small paper alone is a good expedient, but only a temporary one. After a time the city would be humiliated by it. With the appearance of normal daily papers, the clandestine press would automatically be reduced by half, and its ideas would decrease in prestige as a result.

We must have faith in the good sense of the Italians. If to begin with they devote too much attention to political polemics to which they are not accustomed, they would be able by themselves to make an excellent informative press (with only military censorship) which would help the war effort.

Articles by English and American correspondents on Italian problems would be welcome. They would give interest and authority

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Articles by English and American correspondents on Italian problems would be welcome. They would give interest and authority to the papers. It must be remembered that the Nazi-Fascists have used the journalistic weapon to the point of exasperation. We must fight with equal weapons. It is not enough to beat Nazism and Fascism militarily, we must kill it in the hearts of men with a daily hammer of education and avoid any nostalgic return to it.

The daily paper controlled by the Allies should have a more official character in its leading articles, that is to say, it should be the mirror of Allied thought (official attitude) in regard to world events, internal politics, military events. The Allied daily paper should be cited abroad as the press organ nearest to the High Command of the Mediterranean theatre of war.

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512 = UNIT N.8 = A.A.I.

PRESS READING BUR
"D" SECTION =

SUMMARY OF THE ITALIAN PRESS

From April 5 to April 13

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Headings under which the material is divided:

1. Monarchy
2. Italian Government and Politics
3. The Church
4. Political Parties
5. Armed and Police Forces
6. Labour
7. Economic Problems
8. Education and public services
9. Media of Publicity
10. Occupied Italy and the Enemy
11. Italian Relations with the Allies
12. Personalities
13. The "Purge"
14. Miscellaneous

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19 April 1944

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PRESS SUMMARY

I. THE MONARCHY

1. RISORGIMENTO 13th April (Naples: P.W.B.)

Editorial says that the nation must take the announcement of the king's prospective retirement in favour of his son as Lt. of the Realm, with composure. Those at the front must know they have a sound and confident country at their backs. "The King, by acting in this way, has followed obediently the current of public opinion." The three milestones on the path to the present "national concord" are negotiations of Croce, De Nicola, and Sforza; the Communist declaration; and now the King's message.....The decision of the parties and politicians is now awaited.

II. POPOLO 8th April (Naples: Christian Democrat)

The paper comments on Bodinò's statements about the political situation (see below, under N.4) It says that the institutional question has been postponed till the liberation of all Italy and now the personal question of the King has been settled by the compromise of the Lieutenancy. It says that if the first question had been left alone, the second (the personal) might have been solved sooner.

L'AZIONE April 5 (Naples weekly of the Party of Action)

Says Vito Reale's speech at his "fief" of Potenza, was arranged with Badoglio so as to make "muddy the waters, confuse minds, and weaken hopes" over the question of the retirement of the King. So he discussed the negotiations of last October not the present ones.

IL GIORNO 7 April (Paolo Scarfoglio's weekly.)

Michele Parise assumes responsibility for publishing the story of an anti-fascist plot, engineered in 1937 by Prince Umberto and various foreign political personalities. (Note: it all seems very vague).

L'IDEA April 8 (Bari weekly, die-hard Monarchist)

Devotes its leader to Prince Umberto of Savoy defending him against recent attacks: "Fascist republicanism rears itself, in fact, mainly against the Prince.....the Prince's vigorous splendour, his royal straightforward character, his military passion are profoundly contrary to the totalitarian

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be Nicola, and Sforza; the Communist declaration; and now the King's message.....The decision of the parties and politicians is now awaited.

IL POPOLO 8th April (Naples: Christian Democrat)

The paper comments on Rodinos statements about the political situation (see below, under N.4) It says that the institutional question has been postponed till the liberation of all Italy and now the personal question of the King has been settled by the compromise of the Lieutenancy. It says that if the first question had been left alone, the second (the personal) might have been solved sooner.

L'AZIONE April 5 (Naples weekly of the Party of Action)

Says Vito Reale's speech at his "fief" of Potenza, was arranged with Badoglio so as to make "muddy the waters, confuse minds, and weaken bases" over the question of the retirement of the King. So he discusses the negotiations of last October not the present ones.

IL GIORNO 7 April (Paolo Scarfoglio's weekly.)

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II. GOVERNMENT CENTRAL AND LOCAL

1787

RISORGIMENTO 7 April

The editorial says that thanks to the lucid pronouncements of Togliatti and Croce and the balanced counsel of Senator De Nicola the feeling of national unity in action has prevailed over the political storm. "If we wish to win the Allies' full and absolute confidence, we must above all be cognisant of European and human rights in the fight against Nazi-Germany..... Reports meeting of the "Giunta" on April 6th. Croce sketched negotiations undertaken by Orlando and himself for a Lieutenancy of the Realm. "If the Parties which you represent maintain a firm and loyal unity, we will be able to achieve the formation of a government with sufficient moral backing to save the Country."

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In a Press Conference afterwards ~~he~~ Croce said : "The greatest advantage of having a Lieutenancy of the Realm is that it solves the personal question of the King, which we liberals have always distinguished from the Institutional question. Croce also revealed that the King summoned the whole cabinet on the 16th of March and told them his decision to retire when Rome was liberated. When asked why this had not been made known sooner, he said the reason was because of the delicate nature of the subject, which obviously could not be revealed before the King had decided when the public should be informed.... In view of the fact that it was a unilateral act of the King, "We did not intend to tie down the freedom of the Parties nor impose an accomplished fact on them. We are only breaking the silence now because another political group has taken an initiative, which in fact had been anticipated by ours".

IL CORRIERE 9th April (Government Salerno daily)

Editorial congratulates the Risorgimento for stressing the prime importance of winning the war and adds: "What else has Marshal Badoglio been repeating for months?" Clearly the divergence between the political elements exists "only in appearance, because the common immediate aim is the same for all: the liberation of Italy from the sea to the Alps". It ends by crediting the Communists' for "hastening concrete decisions".

IL CORRIERE April 5

The Ministers De Caro and Siciliani have been touring Calabria. On the 28th of March they visited Cosenza; on the 29th they visited Catanzaro.

L'UNITA' 9th April (Communist. Naples)

The editorial calls for a popular war government. "Our party", it says, "demands three guarantees for the immediate formation of a democratic government: first, the unity of the antifascist parties; second, a definite pledge that the National Constituent Assembly will be summoned immediately after the war; third, the agreement of all that the new government has the character of a war government, with a clear war programme. The new government won't certainly work miracles" but it will have the confidence of the masses and will thus further the efficient prosecution of the war.

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AVANTI 9th April (Naples Socialist)

Prints a statement issued by the Socialist Party Directive, to the effect that the 'formation of a new democratic anti-fascist government must be justified on grounds more valid than those so far put forward by the other parties....." The new government must be "countersigned" by a revision of Italy' international position as established by the Allies notably "the abandonment on their part of the rigid armistice conditions. The first step should be Lend-Lease for Italy".

The same paper warns the reader that the so-called separatists of Sicily are landowners and reactionary elements, the Fascists of yesterday, who want to keep their privileges. When the Italian Government took over Sicily they clamoured for autonomy, "but the Sicilian working class is unitarian, " "because it does not' want any more Fascism.

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L'UNITA April 5 (Naples: Party of Action)

Editorial entitled "The problem of the Government". Expresses agreement with Togliatti's call for unity but questions his unprejudiced attitude towards Badoglio:"The Party of Action reiterates with pride the clear and uncompromising line which has characterised its policy and the perfect identity of views with the Roman Committee of Liberation as represented by Longobardi-do you remember it all Socialist and Communist comrades?" The article then lists the conditions for the Party's collaboration: (1) "The King must retire from exercising power His presence makes epuration absurd, and the war effort tragically ridiculous". (2) The future government must be radically democratic so that it can guarantee the exercise of all emergency powers.....Enough with military dictatorship....."Unity ofnthe antifascist front cannot be preserved at the cost of higher and more precious benefits: namely loyalty to ones principles, political rectitude, good faith."

SICILIA LIBERATA April 1

Publishes a message of the high Commissioner for Sicily Francesco Musotto on the occasion of his assuming office. (Note: the High Commissioners message does not mention the King it ends with: Long live Italy! Long live Sicily!). It also publishes a statement read by the Mayor of Palermo, Tasca, to the "Giunta Comunale" of the city: thanking the Allied authorities for the speedy constitution of the "Giunta" first step towards local self-government. The Mayor declares himself in favour of liberty of commerce, and against fixed prices, which cause more than anything the disappearance of goods.

LA RASSEGNA April 6 in its leader, signed A.A.(Antonio Amendola) critizes the demand heard in the streets for "a man" - a man who might solve all questions, take the government in his hands etc. But the fact that "a man" is lacking and that he may not yet reappear on our political screen is the best argument for believing in a political resurrection. A conscientious survey of our internal situation may induce us to optimism; the incidents which have happened in our (i.e. Bari) rural centres are, all of slight importance: the interests of the mass parties are (at this moment) absolutely contrary to violence,

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LA RICOSTRUZIONE April 8 (weekly of the Italian Movement for Reconstruction, of monarchist tendencies) in a leader signed S. De Nittis, sets out the programme of the movement, to avoid polemics to value facts and men without caring about parties, etc. In a letter to the "Friends of the Liberal Party" F.S.C. (Giovannucci) advocates collaboration by the three "parties of the right" with the Badoglio Government after having severed themselves from those of the left.

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III THE CHURCH

ORDINE PROLETARIO April 1 (Communist paper of Cosenza) denounces the clergy of Cosenza Province (especially at San Fili) who, inspired by the Democratic Christian Party, vituperate against Stalin and Communism, from the pulpit, in convents and in Sacristies.

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IL RISVEGLIO April 8 Bari (Democratic Christian) "Spartacus" discusses anticlericalism, expressing hope that it wont resume its bitterest and most vehement forms; also what will be the attitude of Freemasonry towards Catholicism?

IV POLITICAL PARTIES

RISORGIMENTO April 9 In an interview Giulio Rodinò, the Democ-Christian leader, gave his reactions to the present situation. His party had always worked for unity and could not but approve in principle the Communist declaration. If the King appointed his son Lieutenant of the Realm immediately, the party would not hesitate to join the government, but if the King were to wait till the fall of Rome, the leaders of the Party would have to consult its members for it couldnt go against the Bari declaration, which had "in a sense been impaired by the new attitude of the Communists". In the same paper Croce comments on an English soldiers' essay printed in a Swiss paper on the subject: "Why do we fight". "I am fighting and am ready to give my life, so that you may be allowed to express ideas which I hate." This anachronism, says Croce, is true Liberalism. To make a catalogue of right ideas and forbid the others is to take away the stimulus of wrong which keeps the right thinking mind sharp and vigilant. This principle, he concludes, is based on the assumption that truth will prevail.

RISORGIMENTO 11th April

The paper announced that the National Agrarian Party was founded on the 27th of February 1944, and has today several thousand adherents.

RISORGIMENTO 12 April The committee of the Democracy of Labour Party met to discuss the present situation. After hearing the report of Professor Patrino, Secretary General of the Party, it unanimously supported the policy followed by its official representatives. It was decided that careful scrutiny should be exercised to prevent the admission of former fascist party members; who had also held official posts.

IL GIORNO April 7 Paolo Scarfoglio criticises Croce's arguments against the Marxists, saying that democratic thought, which has much wider horisons than the liberal outlook, does not ~~not~~ blindly deny the existence of classes. On the contrary they exist, just for the purpose of fighting Communism, which

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LA TERRA 6th April

Nino Salvia in a very florid editorial, entitled "Collaboration", declares that the P.A.N. (National Agrarian Party) in Campania is rallying solidly behind the government of Marshal Badoglio, "the government of gentlemen and excellent ministers, brave enough to shoulder the heavy responsibility of the present time".

SICILIA LIBERATA April 3 informs that both the Reformist Labour Party and the Sicilian Socialist Federation welcome the inauguration of a High Commissioner for Sicily, in which they see an acknowledgment of the special conditions which govern the

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island. The Palermo section of the Italian Socialist Party has a lengthy comment upon the attitude of the Sicilian Socialist Federation for its condemnation of the "pact of unity" between Socialists and Communists: the separatist tendency which inspires the S.S.F. may be detected, as "the pact of unity" corresponds to the policy and interests of the Italian working classes. The S.S.F. may have received anti-communistic instructions from eminent personalities now resident in Switzerland (note: the personalities hinted at are evidently Onorevole Modigliani and Ignazio Silone): The same paper also states that the Catania sections of the Liberal Democratic Party and of the Republican Party of Action have adhered enthusiastically to the movement for Sicilian Independence headed by Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile.

D'ITALIA, April 8. (Papal Monarchist) prints an article by Antonio Aliotta, Professor of Philosophy in Naples University, which deplores the meeting of the General Confederation of Labour for rekindling class war. Togliatti's return is welcomed, as that of a messenger carrying an olive branch. The new manifesto ought to be "Labourers and Proprietors unite!" (the article's headline), for private property is an inalienable right. Landed property however should not exceed what can be directly cultivated, and industries ought to become partially the property of the workers. In the same paper, an article by Francesco Arnaldi, Latin Professor at Naples University, "After the Surprise" states the author's reaction to Togliatti's declarations: pleasure because of their good sense, displeasure, because they came from a totalitarian party. "In this supreme moment one shouldnt speak of fascism or antifascism, but only of Italy". (Note: the Idea has collected, in this number, some prominent names in the cultural Neapolitan world: Professor Aliotta and Arnaldi, and, in other articles, the essayist Lorenzo Giusso and the preacher and lecturer Father Pio Ciuti. Professor Arnaldi and Aliotta are known to have been fascists; professor Arnaldi was for a time Deputy-Director of the Normal School in Pisa, very unpopular among the students, always known for their antifascist tendencies).

EMANCIPAZIONE April 3 (Cosenza weekly of the Party of Action) in all its four pages seems almost nothing else than an indictment of the Prefect of Cosenza, Pietro Mancini, a member of

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V THE ARMED FORCES

RISORGIMENTO April 9 Government News Office announced that a group of Italians resident in Spain have volunteered for the Army and have been accepted.

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IL CORRIERE 7 April (Government Salerno daily) headlines Commodore Foster's farewell address to the Regia Aeronautica. Foster praised the excellent collaboration of all ranks with the Allies, and thanks to the repair squads a large percentage of machines could be kept in action during the coming important operations.

IL CORRIERE April 5 Serenus comments at length on Ercoli's statement on the purge where he said that "expert men and capable officers" were not to be eliminated from the army. This contrasts with extremist propaganda since October 1943 which said that soldiers who refused to fight did well. "In the Italian drama", it continues, "a very sad note is struck by the hunting down of prominent people on whom to pin responsibility." "The Army did not break into an absurd revolution nor into still more absurd civil war.....it has given proof of representing the true Italy."

GIORNALE DELL'AVIATORE April 5 (appearing thrice monthly in Bari, edited by the Air Ministry) vigorously disclaims that the Italian Air Force is a "creature of fascism". Aviators are imbued with a democratic spirit aiming at a new social relationship.

L'ITALIA DEL POPOLO April 6 (Partito d'Azione Bari) refers to meeting of Political refugees in Bari, who asked the executive "Giunta" of the six parties to obtain the abolition of restrictive measures which limit the recruiting of volunteers.

VI LABOUR

RISORGIMENTO 8 April (Naples P.W.B.)

Workers Councils of the shipping companies of national importance ("Adriatica", "Italia", "Oriens", "Tirrenia") and representatives of the sailors, met on the 30th of March 1944. They agreed that the above companies were concerns of national importance and therefore ought to be juridically and morally in the hands of the state. "Maritime Services must be considered public services in the same way as railways postal and transport services and must therefore be safeguarded from private speculation". (paper's Italics) "The meeting reaffirmed the principle that until the whole of Italy is liberated, any transfer or transformation of these companies must be prevented"

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RISORGIMENTO April 9 Italian Government has applied for membership in the International Labour Office.

LIBERTA' April 3 has a long article on the abolition of the "Dopolavoro". The newly appointed Commissioner Avv. Raffaele Lanzara, who was for years in a concentration Camp on the Tremiti Island, said the huge wealth of the organisation had been pilfered but he hadn't "the heart to dismiss all the officials without a scrupulous enquiry into each of their political and administrative records." He added that the organisation must be reorganised and restaffed "on an elective basis "and its name changed to "Centri Liberi Educativi Populari" CLEP.

BATTAGLIE SINDACALI 9th April (General Confederation of Labour weekly) publishes a long article on "Workers' Insurance". Contributions were paid by the workers and employers and the Fascist State contributed nothing. Many new insurance

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companies were created which only benefited bureaucracy. The insurance Companies should now pass under the direct control of the C.G.L. and be administered by persons in whom the workers have absolute confidence.

IL DOMANI SOCIALE 9-16 April (Organ of the Christian Unions) Reports fully the Congress of Christian Unions held in Salerno. Carlo Petrone was elected President. He said the Christian Confederation was apolitical in character, "there can and must be collaboration . . . with other syndical organizations for instance those of marxist inspiration, on purely technical matters." Domenico Colasanto, the Secretary General said "it is necessary that the workers share in the profits, the direction and the capital of their concerns". Cooperatives should also be developed. As regards reconstruction, "it is advisable to free the South from its dependence on the North, especially in the matter of electricity".

The agricultural day-labourer must be considered equal to the industrial worker. Referring to the C.G.L. he said: "Syndicalism has two facets: the union of various marxist organizations under the control of the Communists, and the relations between the Red Confederation and our movement"... "A single union in Italy should be conceived in terms of Christian Social doctrines.

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA April 9 (Bari weekly of the Communist Party) refers to the Congress of the Agricultural Labourers of the Province, which took place in Bari on March 23. Leagues were represented with a total of about 35000 organized labourers. The Committees of Liberation were invited to interpret to the Allies the feelings of the women in the bigger agricultural centres of Apulia (Canosa, Andria, Corato etc.) who demonstrated to obtain an increase in food rations and allowances to the soldiers' families.

VII ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND RECONSTRUCTION

RISORGIMENTO April 6 Colonel Poletti in an interview said the rations would soon be improved by giving 150 grammes of bread and 40 of pasta instead of 200 of bread. A distribution of meat would also be made. But priority in shipping space must be given to men and munitions.

RISORGIMENTO April 6 The General Commissariat for combustible

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RISORGIMENTO April 6 The General Commissariat for combustible liquids fuels and lubricants has been abolished.

RISORGIMENTO April 8 Evictions of tenants from their homes or farmhouses are subject to A.M.G. revision or approval.

RISORGIMENTO April 11 An extra ration will be given to heavy workers: ~~to~~ 70 gr. of bread per day, 210 of soup powder and 700 of pasta p. week.

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RISORGIMENTO April 13 The free sale of meat will reduce the contraband market, which sold even condemned meat in the filthiest conditions.

LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO April 2 A more stable agricultural policy should be followed. Price are fixed for different products and then changed after a fortnight and marketing board regulations are confusing.

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LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO April 5 Rents for land should be fixed in goods, money based on a general price index. This is th only equitable solution present circumstances of fluctuating prices.

LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO April 7 announces a widespread confiscation of pasta and sweets in Bari shops. The foodstuff confiscated has been given to nursing homes and asylums.

IL CORRIERE April 6 Extra ration of 200 grms of meat will be distributed in Palermo

IL CORRIERE April 7 A warning is issued by the Ministry of Agriculture that insufficient quantities of oil are sent to the marketing board; the entire produce may be confiscated from those who fail to comply with the law.

LA LIBERTA' April 6 The root of hardship for the Southern workers is "the excess of labour". In Campania there are about 200.000 workers wanting bread and work. Socialisation is not the solution, but a transfer of workers to other areas.

L'UNITA' April 9 Suggests work be resumed at the Alfa Romeo. Only part of the machinery is active and 550 workers employed. The Prefectorial Commissioner Ing. Della Guda has not prepared a proper production programme.

BATTAGLIE SINDACALI April 9 Editorial on a free market. The rise in salaries will never catch up with the rise in prices What is worse, however, is that employees cannot raise salaries because of the fixed rates of wages. The only hope is in an increase of rations, as foreshadowed by Col. Poletti.

VOCE DEL POPOLO March 31 -(Monarchist Taranto weekly) suggests that anglo-american troops in Italy should not have more than 2000 lire p.month to spend, the excess of their pay being blocked in compulsory savings. This would improve the economic situation

VIII EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES

RISORGIMENTO April 8 - The refugee section of A.M.G. gives some statistical data. So far 62500 refugees have been cared for, an average of 1000 pass through Naples weekly. 10000 have

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IL CORRIERE April 4 - Minister of Communication Siciliani gives details of war destruction - 303 railway bridges, 33 tunnels, 650 Km. of track, 500 engines, 500 coaches, 7000 trucks destroyed. Practically all lines have been repaired.

IL CORRIERE April 5 editorial deals with the refugee problem. An assistence centre will be set up, with representatives of the parties.

IL CORRIERE April 6 gives in full the decree of the Royal Amnesty, excluding men with fascist records. The Supreme court (Corte di Cassazione) has been temporarily instituted in Salerno

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IL CORRIERE April 9 - Declaration by Minister Cuomo on the problem of education Fascist curricula have been suppressed, scholastic books have been purged. There will be a return to complete freedom in the drafting of texts.40% of the school buildings have been destroyed. The provincial educational councils will be reformed on an elective basis. A Committee is proposed for cultural relations with the Allied Nations

L'ITALIA DEL POPOLO April 6 advocates a complete reform of the Police System. The "Political" police must disappear;only those in the service of the "judiciary" can remain, and not suffer interference from the executive.

IX PUBLIC MEETINGS AND MEDIA OF PUBLICITY

RISORGIMENTO 13th April. Major Head, of the ACC Post and Telegraph sub-Commission, announced that postal service for newspapers will soon be restored.

SICILIA LIBERATA April 1 (Sicily P.W.B.) announces that mass-meetings were held in Catania and other centres of the Province convoked by the Provincial Committee for Sicilian Independence and the Juvenile Separatist League, during the visit of Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile. The meetings were an enthusiastic success. Present were ex members of Parliament La Rosa, Rindone and Bruno di Belmonte.

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA April 9 (Bari: Communist) publishes news about popular movement in Ruvo, Bitonto and Modugno (Apulia) protesting against the local administration, still tinted with fascism, and uninterested in the food problem. The Allied authorities have decided to reconstitute "Giunte" in all municipalities. These should be elected by the local Committees of Liberation.

VOCE DEL POPOLO March 31 (Taranto) deplores propaganda broadcasts in foreign languages (mainly Greek and Jugoslav) from Radio Bari which take up all the time and prevent news of liberated Italy from being given.

X INFORMATION ABOUT OCCUPIED ITALY AND THE ENEMY

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RISORGIMENTO April 6 - The Italian Ufficio Stampa announced that the Mayor of Castel Cervaro and five citizens were hung by the Germans for attacking them on the 3rd of October 1943. The Gruppo di Palombara: the story of these partisans in the Abbruzzi is given with names and details.

LA RASSEGNA April 6 (Bari non-political-) advocates the return to Southern Italy of old men, women and children caught by the Armistice in occupied territory. Failing any definite steps from official quarters, the paper asks for expressions of solidarity from the public.

1783

LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO April 7 (Bari P.W.B.) article by Consalvo Resmele Good, "Myth and Hister o Truth" deals with the position of Germany as regards European culture, and acknowledges the more liberal attitude of the United Nations towards Germany when compared with that which dictated the peace terms at Versailles.

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XI ITALIAN RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES AND ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT -

RISORGIMENTO 11th April - The Italian Government has appointed signor Pietro Quaroni, minister at Kabul, to the U.S.S.R. The Soviet representative to Italy is Mr. M.A. Kosyrev, (Note: Minister Quaroni was at one time head of an important department at the Italian Foreign Office. He was suddenly transfered to Kabul because suspected of pro-British feelings during the period of the Sanctions.)

RISORGIMENTO April 13 Mario Fiorio, sub-commissioner for Naples public services, praises the Allies for the work they have done in ~~the~~ restoring public services.

BATTAGLIE SINDACALI April 9 - The directive councils of the Port workers' cooperatives of Naples and Torre Annunziata have offered to provide the Allied Command with squads of workers, for unloading at the Anzio beach-head.

L'AZIONE April 5 (Naples: Partito d'Azione) F. De Martino comments on the passage in Churchill's speech where he says that "Allied Victories converted the Italian people to a heartfelt horror of the Fascist creed". The statement that only Allied victories caused the Italian people to repudiate fascism dismays the writer; but to make the people responsible for fascism would be an injustice. British propaganda formerly distinguished between Fascists and Italians. He adds bitterly: "Perhaps Churchill is right, he meant to refer not to the real Italian people but to the monarchical government, which according to the English Premier's opinion is the legitimate representative of Italy". "It is not right that Italians and especially patriots should be considered as renegades of fascism."

AVANTI April 8 (Socialist Bari edition) States that the Allied Provincial Commission (?) consider the popular agitations occurring in some townships of Bari province as a serious obstacle to the war effort of the United Nations. The Commission is disposed to accept the collaboration of the political parties who are interested in defending the interests of the people on questions of local administration and the distribution of food. All political parties have pledged themselves to collaborate with the Allied Commission.

L'UNIONE April 8 (monarchist weekly printed at Brindisi) advocates the resumption of diplomatic relations with England, and the United States. About 6000 Italian prisoners of war are collaborating in America, with the [illegible]

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XII PERSONALITIES

L'AZIONE April 5 (Party of Action: Naples) An attack on Avv. Giuseppe Fusco, appointed Under-Secretary to the Ministry of public works, for, though once a follower of Amendola, he had since become a fascist.

L'UNITA' April 9 (Communist: Naples) pulls some more fascists out of the bag, this time in the "Eternit" establishment at Coroglio. Alfonso Rispoli "who speaks openly against the Allies" is the boldest of them. Angelo Piccinetti, now manager at the Alfa Romeo, was guilty against the Allies in 1942.

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AVANTI April 9 (Naples edition) says that the village of Pignataro just behind the front is administered by a crowd of fascist who have abused the good faith of the Allied Command. The paper also gives a biographical sketch of Bruno Buozzi the socialist and syndicalist leader, now in occupied Italy.

BATTAGLIE SINDACALI April 9 (Organ of the General Confederation of Labour: Naples) Clamours for the removal of Count Pellegrini director-general of the Telephone Service Company. We do not want his head, it says, "but we insist on his removal from S.T.I. which for too many years has been his happy hunting ground. "He has opposed a joint Commission of workers and employers, as offensive to his feelings.

ORDINE PROLETARIO April 1 (Communist: Cosenza) Says that in Rose (Cosenza Province) the Secretary of the Municipality was removed after false accusations, but really because of communist leanings; while others with fascist pasts remain in their posts (the local judge and deputy-Judge, the Director of the Post Office etc.).

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA April 9 (Communist: Bari) attacks avvocato Nicola Nardilli, Director of the Department of Taxation in Bari, "sciarpa Littoria", who recently received the "decoration" of Commendatore. The Brindisi Committee of Liberation protests against the former Prefect of Brindisi Postiglione (transfered since to Catanzaro) and against the Commissioner for the Comune Alessano, for not having arranged transport for cereals bought at reasonable prices in Foggia.

AVANTI April 8 (Socialist Bari edition) calls the attention of the Commissioners for the "purge" to Avvocato Cimino well-known figure of Bari fascism, on the management of the Banco di Napoli.

XIII PURGE

RISORGIMENTO April 6 In the interview already refered to (see under ~~N. 7 and 8~~, Poletti says: "We must carry out the purge assiduously: we must get rid of all the Fascist gerarchi. We must make a clean sweep. We won't let ourselves be tricked by the Fascists who today try to appear promotersof democratic principles and friends of the Allies"

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CORRIERE 12th April The Prefect of Sassari, on the recommendation of the local Provincial Commissions for purification, has removed many ex-Fascist officials from their posts.

LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO April 8 - The Bari Provincial Commission for the "Purge", has dealt with officials of the Syndicates recommending several for dismissal.

LA GAZZETTA DEL MEZZOGIORNO April 9 - Freemasons of Apulia belonging to the Palazzo Giustiniani Great Orient Lodge advocate a "moral purge", to eliminate from offices all people guilty of speculation and illicit profits, irrespective of their party affiliation. 1782

LA RICOSTRUZIONE April 8 (Bari: Monarchist) praises the work of Tito Zaniboni, High Commissar for the "purge". Nevertheless when more important Italian centres are liberated a real civil war may result. The parties must be united to bring this struggle also to a rapid conclusion.

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XIV MISCELLANEOUS

RISORGIMENTO April 5 (P.W.B. Naples) denounces anonymous letters.

UNITA' April 9 (Communist Naples) Ercoli writes on the problem of youth. Some things he had read were bitter and unsympathetic. "we have no reproach against the young". It is absurd to expect that young Italians are firm democrats or liberals, communists or socialists; but it is also untrue to say that they are without sentiment or thought. Sermons will not help, but proof that they have a great mission to fulfil will win them over wholeheartedly. The new Italy shall be theirs. "We only ask them to fight for it by taking up arms, now, immediately, against the foreign invader and the traitors of their country

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passed at Assisi in 1924 after the Matteotti murder, condemning Fascist methods.

RISORGIMENTO 18th April. The killing of Giovanni Gentile by the partisans is an act of war not of vengeance. The books of his mature years not yet contaminated by Fascism, were fine, But he had supported a regime which preached death to its opponents and enemies. He had championed Hitlerite Germany against Liberated Italy. He had praised the steel pact and approved the massacre of Italians. Harsh penalties have fallen back on his own head.

RISORGIMENTO 20th April. There is a long appreciative article by Floriano Del Secolo on Roberto Bracco, the well-known anti-fascist writer who died a year ago.

IL LAVORO 12 April (Democraty of Labour Party weekly) complains of two fascist lawyers, Orgera and Tecchio, who, though having obtained governmental posts in 'fascist republican" Italy, haven't had their names cancelled from the Lawyers' list in Naples

LIBERTA' 10th April (Weekly of the Salerno National Front of Liberation) There is a long article on Giovanni Amendola's life and work on the anniversary of his death.

L'AZIONE April 12 (Naples Party of Action weekly) Cesare Rossi former Press Chief of Mussolini, is now at large in Naples. He is nearly credited with being a victim of Fascism, but this does not surprise the paper. Look at Naldi, Ricciotti Garibaldi, it says. It is enough to read the famous "Rossi Memorial" to see how involved he is with the regime. The Same Papers declares that the administration of Aversa is completely fascist. Documents could prove it but it is enough to give the record of its chief magistrate. The Cav. Luigi Andreozzi was the first Fascist mayor of the town and under encouragement of the prefect Soprano worked for the Germans, counter-signed their various public orders and helped them in their requisitions etc. The authorities and the Allies know all this but have done nothing. The Same Paper says: Acquarone is very busy in

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BANDIERA ROSSA 14th April (Revolutionary Socialist weekly) 1789
Captain Sciuto, Commander of the Finance Guards, uses fascist methods of administration.

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA April 16 (Bari Communist weekly) denounces the words pronounced by a General in Command of an Army Corps, De Stefanis, speaking to soldiers: "Italy needs you to chase out Germans and Allies". In the same paper, several officials (De Falco, Director of the Bari Taxation office, Prof. Caroli, Government Inspector of Schools in Bari, and Prof. Dalfino) defend themselves against accusation.

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XIII. PURGE

AVANTI 15th April (Naples weekly of the Socialist Party) Nothing has been done, says the paper, to purge the state Railway staff of Fascists!

BATTAGLIE SINDACALI 16th April (G.G.L. Organ) The C.G.L. has undertaken the task of guiding the campaign of defascistization. "Too many people" , the paper says, "are sitting pretty in responsible posts, profiting from the fact that there has been no violent act of liberation".

"It is obvious that the gentlemen of Salerno defend their accomplices....that is why the first cleansing process must be at Salerno.... We know it is our duty....to put our own house in order. But there have been certain indulgences on the part of the Allies too, towards persons who are compromised with fascists. The Directive Committee of the C.G.L. has decided to nomin te a commission with the task of making known the various cases and collecting the data. It will be composed of workers and of people who were never members of the Fascist Party. Such people exist. The commission will seek the help of the anti-fascist parties...."

IL LAVORO 18th April (Naples Democracy of Labour weekly) The paper complains that the work of defascistization is not making any appreciable progress at all.

L'UNITA 16th April (Naples Communist organ) Those responsible for the ruin of Italy says the paper, "must be struck down", Fascism has made use of certain organizations:"These organizations, these institutions must be destroyed." With them grew up a host of "economic and political parasites". These "enemies of the people must be struck down", due distinction being made between the guilty and the victims. Why is there such difficulty? Because a network of interests round each guilty man works to save him. First, all traitors, enemy agents, and saboteurs must go". "A country fighting for its own liberty cannot and must not be afraid to use the firing squad against traitors". Second, all suspects, whether because of their past or present activity, must be put where they cannot do harm. Not a single Fascist, has yet been put against the wall. The property of

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L'IDEA LIBERALE March 25-April 7 (Bari weekly of the Liberal Democrats) asks for a thorough "purge" in the Army, which hasn't as yet begun, although an Army General has been called to preside over it, who ought to demonstrate by his activity that he really is not compromised with fascism.

XIV. MISCELLANEOUS.

RISORGIMENTO 19th April. A National Association of ex-political prisoners has been formed at Salerno, by former Victims of Fascism.

ITALIA CISALPINA 15th April (Voice of the Italian North.)

The Northerners noticed the immorality of the South long before the Democratic Christians, taking their queue from AMG rulings on prostitution, made their protests. It made him think of Cairo or Port Said.....

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10/21

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512 - UNIT Nº 8 - A.A.I.

PRESS PLANNING BUREAU
"D" SECTION -

18

SUMMARY OF THE ITALIAN PRESS

From April 14 to April 22

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Headings under which the material is divided:

1. THE MONARCHY
2. GOVERNMENT CENTRAL AND LOCAL
3. THE CHURCH
4. POLITICAL PARTIES
5. THE ARMED FORCES
6. LABOUR
7. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND RECONSTRUCTION
8. EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES
9. PUBLIC MEETINGS AND MEDIA OF PUBLICITY
10. INFORMATION ABOUT OCCUPIED ITALY AND THE ENEMY
11. ITALIAN RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES AND ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
12. PERSONALITIES
13. PURGE
14. MISCELLANEOUS

Nº 4

25 April 1944

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4. POLITICAL PARTIES
5. THE ARMED FORCES
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No 4

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PRESS SUMMARY

I. THE MONARCHY

IL CORRIERE 14th April (Government Salerno daily) The editoria entitled, "Royal Example", starts as follows: "The King's gesture.....is yet another proof of the noble self-sacrifice, of which the princes of Savoy have given so many glorious examples in history." "Once again the King has offered up himself as the price for civil concord."

L'AZIONE 12th April (Naples weekly of the Party of Action) The hope is expressed that in spite of corrupt and self-interested counsels, the King might take the right decision this time. The anti-fascist parties had done all they could to meet him half way - even making concessions which caused anxiety and annoyance amongst militant patriots.

LA LIBERTA' 13th April (Naples weekly of the Liberal Party) It was comforting to see the negotiations of Croce, Sforza, De Nicola, on the one hand and the good sense of Togliatti's declaration on the other. The King too had made an initial gesture of goodwill in announcing the Lieutenancy; but more was expected of him.

AVANTI 15th April (Naples weekly of the Socialist Party) Construes the Lieutenancy as going further than abdication. First because it is not provisional as in 1918 but decisive. Secondly, it does not constitute a delegation of power, as the King is not merely absent but has retired for good and cannot return. There is no successor, because there was no abdication. In short, the throne is vacant, which leaves the antifascist parties freer than was hoped for at Bari. An oath of allegiance (to the Lieutenant) "is constitutionally inadmissible". And anyway, "There is no regulation in the Constitution that obliges ministers to take the oath".

L'UNITA' 16th April (Naples: Communist) The editorial says that regarding the retirement of the "last" king of the Savoy dynasty, "the only thing that we can say is that of all the possible temporary solutions of the monarchical question, which have been put forward and rejected in the course of the last months, Victor Emmanuel's choice is without doubt the oddest." "It is a mean gesture. It leaves behind a very ...

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"It is a mean gesture. It leaves behind a very strange and indefinable vacuum, which perhaps has only one thing in its favour that it represents the state of mind prevalent in the great majority of Italians". They are sick of the whole questio and don't want to hear any more about it, until the day it can be settled once and for all. Why didn't the King say the Italia would be free to choose a constitution for the country? The only guarantee of this nature comes from the Allied leaders... The vital preliminary is to win the war "Let us not waste time in useless jockeying for position now".

SPARTACO April 17 (self-styled organ of the free Union of Equals) in an article "Collaboration?" says that the main reason for collaborating with the government is the necessity to obtain the greatest war effort by the Italian people on Italian soil. On other grounds collaboration is impossible:

the gulf between the Monarchy and the people is growing ever wider, as the result of the compromises and the renunciations the the monarchical institution has suffered owing to the King"s action.

L'IDEA April 15 (Bari monachical weekly) An open letter to the Attorney General of the Naples Court of Appeal, signed Francesco Fioravante, points out that no prosecution has so far taken place for infringements of article 279 of the Penal Code, which reads: "Whosoever publicly blames or makes responsible the King or the Regent for acts of the Government will be punished with from two to five years' imprisonment".

II. GOVERNMENT CENTRAL AND LOCAL

RISORGIMENTO 18th April. The editorial welcomes the change of name from "Podestà" (which was Fascist)to "Sindaco" (which is democratic) a name implying that the mayor is representative of the citizen. A decentralization of power is a guarantee for the citizen as policies of state are too far away, too far above, ordinary minds, to give an educational incentive to the lower classes. In the commune the citizens take a more sincere and intimate part in political life.

RISORGIMENTO 16th April - Reports a meeting of the ACC which examined the work of the Badoglio administration, in view of the many complaints and criticisms against it.

In welcoming the new mayor of Naples, Prof. Ingrosso, Col. Poletti praised his intellectual ability and his brave moral resistance to Fascism in the past. After commending his administrative experience, he declared that to solve the great difficulties ahead, courageous and competent assistance was essential. He then publicly asked him to dismiss - and he would support him - all incapable or dishonest officials, "with courage and without pity." "As I said in my speech the other evening," he continued, "we must make a clean sweep. It sometimes happens.....that even some who until recently maintained their faith in anti-fascism, haven't now got the courage to purge fascist elements. I firmly declare that

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BATTAGLIE SINDACALI 16th April (Organ of the C.G.L.) - The C.G.L. declares in an Order of the day that no government collaborating with fascist elements can solve the problems of the moment, or realise an effective participation of the Italian people in the war, or work for the good of the country without the support of the working classes. Political developments since 12th March have not satisfied the C.G.L.'s essential conditions (dissociation and a people's government with full powers), though it does not look on the prospective government with "preconceived

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distrust". The Italian people can take part in the war with spontaneous efficiency only if it is sure that it is not fighting, at the service of interests which have already dragged it into three wars, but for real liberty and its own real well being. The same paper says Badoglio's application to reenter the international Labour Office is unrepresentative Like the former fascist corporative regime, the Badoglio government is arrogating to itself the right of deciding Labou questions. "Such methods are absolutely intolerable", says the paper. The workers' representatives are alone competent to decide on their own exlusive problems and will be very glad to resume their own contacts with the I.L.O. independently and effectively as in the past.

SPARTACO April 17 (self-styled Organ of the Free Union of Equals) in its leader signed Del Giudice humorously asks rather embarrassing questions: Why were we disturbed with banners flying on a rainy Sunday of March? (referring to the mass-meeting of March 12 in Naples) Why, was the physical well-being of 12000 persons put at a risk? What difference can one find between Churchill's statements which created such a turmoil, and the parties' attitude of to-day?

LIBERA VOCE April 4 (Lecce weekly of the Liberal Socialist Party of Action) in a leader "Prospectives" deals with the political situation as it appears after Minister Reale's speech when democratic means are lacking, the only way to achieve one's ends is an armed insurrection, which, on the other hand, is impossible now, for nobody could start a popular movement which would go counter to the supreme aim of all people, the Allied war effort. What remains is to work for the future, to create strong parties. As for collaboration, this is rejected at the centre, but can be applied in the provinces, where the Committees of Liberation do appoint not always by strictly liberal methods, the govermental appointees. Another article on local administrations, again urges that appointments be made by the Liberation Committees on the ground that they are unassailable to criticism, while appointments made by the Government can be widely criticised by the Committees of Liberation themselves and by the press. Best of all would be to resort to free elections (Note: the Lecce Liberal Socialist Party of Action is not the official Party of Action).

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L'ITALIA DEL POPOLO April 13 (Bari weekly of the Party of Action) in a leader, "The Crisis' Developments" by M.C. (Michele Cifarelli) says that the abdication did not aim merely at putting aside a King compromised with fascism, but was to be the first step towards eliminating a mass of interwoven reactionary, militarist plutocratic interests, all gathered around Victor Emmanuel. A hurried and falsely realistic solution would give respite to the elements which have prevented up till now the second Risorgimento of Italy, and this would be very dangerous for the future. How could a "war government" be constituted with fascist generals? How could one start a democratic government without eliminating all the elements of an old political world ready to be pliable but really exponents of plutocracy and of pre-and postfascist bureaucracy.?

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RISORGIMENTO 22nd April "Marshal Badoglio knows the virtues of command on the battlefield but is ignorant of the shrewd

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and cunning moves in a militant political contest." Yet the fact remains that he has formed a strong government. The rank have closed at the call of such men as Badoglio, Croce, Sforz

III. THE CHURCH

LIBERTA' April 8 (Cosenza weekly of the Socialist Party), in a long article signed Francesco De Robertis, which is the third and last of a series, states, after an exhaustive historical discussion that the economic doctrines of the early fathers of the Church are perfectly reconcilable with communist ideology.

ORDINE PROLETARIO April 1 (Cosenza weekly of the Communist Pa denounces the curate of Dipignano (Cosenza) for having preached against Communism. Two labourers protested, saying they had come to hear mass and not political talks; they were denounced for disturbing the religious functions.

L'UNITA' 16th April (Naples Communist Organ). The paper hope that several priests who have been "insulting" the Soviet Union will profit by Rodinò's appeal for anti-fascist unity. It is to "her victories", it says, "that they owe the prospect opening before them of the free exercise of their religion".

BANDIERA ROSSA 14th April (Revolutionary Socialist weekly). Under the heading "Christian methods", the paper complains of political activity and preaching by the clergy, as for instance at Casalnuovo, where the parish priest denounced certain members of the party to the Allied authorities for subversive and anti-religious propaganda. These methods are used to disrupt the extremist parties and boost the Demo-Christians, "a euphemistic title", says the paper, "to cover up the baneful clerical party.....which has caused so much harm to Italy".

IV. POLITICAL PARTIES

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IV. POLITICAL PARTIES

RISORGIMENTO 14 April. Alberto Cianca, wrongly described as a member of the Party of Action which he has not officially joined, declared that the King's declaration ought not to make any difference in the Parties attitude. The King and Badoglio would still be in power and so the Bari Congress declaration that they were an obstacle to an intensified war effort, still held good. No compromise was possible.

IL CORRIERE 15th April (Salerno Government organ) Prominence is given to the Democratic-Liberal Congress at Salerno. The Demo-Liberal Party never hesitated, in these tragic times, to work with the first Italian Government. It did not argue or bargain, it obeyed the call to duty Now it was working busily by the Marshal's side without bombas or self-advertisement. But it wanted to defend and continue the work it had done for the country. And so, it was indispensable that "excessive claims" be "melted down in the common crucible of reality".

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IL CORRIERE 16th April (Salerno Government daily). Sforza ha announced that "he no longer considers himself in the Party of Action". (Note: Count Sforza never joined the Party of Action. The statement broadcast in English was that he consi himself dissociated from the Party of Action. The same paper announces that the provincial representatives of the Democrat Liberal Party met on 15th April at Salerno...and passed a motion, which paid tribute to the work of the Badoglio Government and to the contributions which members of that Party had made to Badoglio's "patriotic" efforts. The Party looked forward to the union of the democratic parties round Marshall Badoglio in a programme of effective cooperation, so that the supreme interests of the Fatherland might best be served". The party also "remembered with pride the glorious traditions of its own press" and expressed the hope that its papers, suppressed by fascist tyranny, might come out again, especially in Naples." In the afternoon, the National Directi Council was instructed to study the problem of collaboration with other democratic elements and help actively to solve the present ministerial crisis.

L'UNITA' 16th April (Naples Communist Organ) Reports Togliatti speech, where he answers the accusation that the Communist declaration was published without consultation with the parties. This declaration was in fact a recognition of "the Party's clear and straightforward politics, which know nothing of intrigue and fraud". After admitting past mistakes and praising the twenty years fight of the party against fasci he declared that the working class never had been and never would be foreign to the interests of the nation. A policy of national union was in the best Socialist tradition from Marx to Stalin."We, the Communist Party," he said, "claim ardently our right to take part in the rebuilding of a new Italy, of a democratic Italy, which must have nothing in common with the Italy which fascism has fostered." Next the speaker went on to declare that the tactics and character of the party must change from that of a clandesine movement to that of a great party of the masses. It must march side by side with the Socialist comrades and find a common basis with the Catholic workers. "Secondly", he said, "we cannot declare ourselves satisfied with the present situation here and in Occupied Italy". The invader must be driven out.

Togliatti dismissed the monarchical question saying that Italy had been and was unfortunate in her monarchy, but the question must be put aside till the end of the

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Togliatti dismissed the monarchical question saying that Italy had been and was unfortunate in her monarchy, but the question must be put aside till the end of the war. The most urgent question was the formation of a war government. In answering the objections made against the party, he particularly denied the accusation of collaborationism. He then dealt with four main problems for the future: the army, economi conditions, defascistization, and local administration. A th end of his speech, Togliatti gave a general outline of the party's post war programme; he insisted on the need for a democratic and progressive government; on an agrarian reform to create new conditions in the countryside, favouring the peasants and small farmers; on the measures to be taken to prevent capitalist interests, so responsible for the setting up o fascism from doing any more harm; on a policy of peace and collaboration with the great democracies and particularly with the Soviet Union, which is the bulwark of Liberty and progress in the whole world.....

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LA LIBERTA' 13th April (Naples weekly of the Liberal Party) A letter by Croce to Giuseppe Laterza is published. Croce advises Laterza on two points: (1) "Those who pledge themselves to a definite programme on economic problems are not true liberals and cannot be admitted to membership. Such questions must be postponed to future elections and future parliaments of the Italian people". (2) Those who assume the name of monarchists, as some have now taken to doing, are not true liberals and should be excluded, because Liberalism has no other aim than to establish and guarantee Liberty. If Republicanism provides this guarantee, the country may eventually be also Republican".

AVANTI 15th April (Naples weekly of the Socialist Party) The policy of the Socialist Party was never considered attainable after the 25th of July, without national unity and the help of the democratic powers. National unity seems now within reach, The main practical problem will therefore be help from the United Nations for the Italian people's war effort.

L'AZIONE 12th April (Naples weekly of the party of Action) The words of the Party of Action representative Calace, at the Giunta meeting of the 6th of April are held up as exemplary. He said that a way out of the crisis had to be found but to work with Badoglio, the cause of all the present trouble would be still more degrading.

IL POPOLO 16th April (Naples Demo-Christian Weekly) The National Congress of the Democratic Christian Party is reported at lenghth. Avv. Jervolino, spoke of the efforts he had made in the Giunta to keep its policy on legal and moderate lines, so as to be a common denominator for all the parties. Avv. Petrone maintained that the adherence of Italian Catholics to the Bari decisions had been a mistake. Such errors must not be repeated. The next speaker, Avv. Sansonetti said he agreed with Petrone, but it had been a "dutiful sacrifice". If Italy could now come out of the crisis peacefully, it would be thanks to the sacrifice of the Democratic Christians. The three main points of their

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IL LAVORO 12th April Democracy of Labour Party weekly) appears for the first time. Editorial by Francesco Cerabona traces the gradual decline of Democracy in Italy and calls for unity organization and discipline. The new party, it says, has "a very large following" already, but has plenty of room for expansion among the peasants, employees and small propertied and commercial classes.

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IL LAVORO 18th April (Naples Democracy of Labour Weekly) The Central Committee of the party has decided not to admit former active fascists before a "good guarantee of at least five years' They are "only comouflaging their arrogance of yesterday with humility".

The same paper: the greatest opponents of the party in Benevento are the followers of Minister De Marc, "who see in th new movement an attack on their prison system and their imperialism".

L'ATENEO 13-20th April (Weekly of the International Federation of Students) The rumour that "Corda Frates" was subsidized by a political party is quite untrue. The paper had received "absolutely disinterested" offers of help but to avoid misunderstandings the movement was relying on its own very meagre resources.

L'IDEA LIBERALE March 25 - April 7 (Bari weekly of the Liberal Democrats) in its leader "The Right way" by g.p.c. (Giuseppe Perrone-Capano, the editor) argues that Togliatti's declarations are one and the same with the policy of the Liberal Democrats who aim at a general appeasement and universal collaboration. In anotherarticle these points are stressed still further; collaboration must be without prejudice, without mortgaging the future; must be with the regularly constituted powers rather than with parties or groups; and with the committees of Liberation which should not act as "Committees of Complication"; it then acknowledges with satisfaction that demagogic tendencies are loosing ground among the democratic-christians.

LIBERA VOCE April 4 (Lecce weekly of the Liberalsocialist Party of Action) has an article on "Right and left in present day Politics: Communists, who are considered to be at the extreme left, are far from "leftists" in the administrative field, where they advocate the centralization of all state function. On the other hand the liberalsocialists, dont approve the decisions of the Bari Congress, and therefore are not of the right, but of the centre, in a position of balance in the political struggle. They do not approve the mismanagement of syndical freedom brought about by the extremist parties, nor the constitution of syndicates which don't respect liberty of the workers. In another article on the Party of Action the newspaper doubts the usefulness of a strict mazzinian republicanism as the masses want immediate results and not the expounding of principles.

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DIO E POPOLO April 15 (Bari weekly of "La Giovine Italia") give the programme of the National Party, "La Giovine Italia" which consists purely and simply in resuming Mazzini's ideals.

SICILIA LIBERATA April 15 (Palermo P.W.B. daily): the Regional Committee of the Christina Democratic Party communicates that the party has resumed its position in the Committee of National Liberation after the incident had been cleared which occurred during the manifestation in the Teatro Massimo in Palermo on

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February 20. During that manifestation, the speech delivered by the representative of the Christian Democrats was interrupte by shouts, thought to have been uttered by Communists. The Communist Party have since denied that the incident could be ascribed to members of the Party and expressed their regret about it; therefore the Democratic Christian Party has decided to reconsider its attitude of secession from the Committee of Liberation.

SICILIA LIBERATA April 17 (Palermo daily controlled by P.W.B.) announces that a block has been formed in Messina of all the political forces of the Province, favourable to Sicilian Independence (i.e. separatism). The adherence of the Sicilian Communist Party is particularly noted.

V. THE ARMED FORCES

R.SORGIMENTO 20th April. Commodore Palmer, head of the ACC naval sub-commission, praised the work of the officers, sailors and ships of the Italian Navy in helping the Allied war effort.

IL CORRIERE 13 April. The High Commissioner for Italian Trisoners of war has started work. His duties are to care for their welfare and make known their needs to the various ministers. He has set up an Information bureau in Salerno which however will not take the place of the Red Cross.

IL CORRIERE 14th April (Government Salerno daily) Orlando, Minister of war welcomed 700 Prisoners of war at the redistribution camp at Corigliano (Lecce).

BANDIERA ROSSA 14th Aprile (Revolutionary Socialist weekly) Young men are now being picked up in the streets by Carabinieri and bundled off in army lorries. These are fascist methods of coercion. Patriotic youths, "want to enlist spontaneously, singin war songs, joyful in the contribution they are making".

AVANTI 15th April (Naples weekly of the Socialist Party) One item of the Socialist programme is Army reform. Quality of troops, not quantity should be aimed at: to start with a picked and well equipped nucleus of men with no distinctions of pay for different arms and with common messes for officiers, N.C.O.'s and men.

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ITALIA CISALPINA 15th April (Voice of the Italian North - Monthly). The editor of the paper has joined the "Boschetti" Shock Battalion and writes of their ardent patriotic spirit. Up there no "Political chatter", no wretched little points of controversy are put forward "to justify desertion". "Up here", the writer says, "the Italian passion rages".

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA April 16 (Bari Communist weekly) has an appeal for the return of Italian war prisoners, who might help in the Italian war effort. The same paper prints a long article "For a democratic Army" in which it says that Italian combatants feel like soldiers, because they receive special treatment, while soldiers kept in garrisons form a depressed and inert mass, living in an atmosphere still imbued with fascism. Soldiers kept on a diet of 270 gr. of bread, 100 gr. of pasta", 1/3 of a tin of meat etc. per day, with soiled linen without

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blankets, are not in a healthy physical condition. The Allies have already begun to improve their state. But soldiers must have the possibility of taking part in the public life of the country, read the papers hear discussions, while "Superior Authorities impose upon them old-fashioned sermons and periodicals of the type of l'Unione and L'Idea Liberale. "There couldn't be a press more harmful to the soldiers' spirit". But the Army must be "purged" of many of its officers. Three types of officers can be marked out: the pure fascists, who are sabotaging the war effort, and must be eliminated; those who serve passively supinely, without reacting: they too must be eliminated; finally the able and honest officers, those who work seriously and love the soldiers, and have the courage to tell the plain truth to their superiors and to the Allies. These will accustom themselves to the new democratic regime, will free themselves from the narrow barrack mentality, will understand that only free and conscious citizens can form sound and strong armies.

VI. LABOUR.

RISORGIMENTO 22nd April. The Italian Federation of Workers (Christian) has sent a letter to Mr. Goodrich Carter, President of the I.L.O., supporting the Italian government's request for readmition. The letter appeals to the workers of England and America and all nations for their solidarity and understanding.

LIBERTA' 10th April (Weekly of the Salerno National Front of Liberation) Under the heading 'Respect the Law", the paper complains that, contrary to the law, civil servants are no more allowed sundays off.

BATTAGLIE SINDACALI 16th April (Organ of the C.G.L.) Under the headline "A Warning", the paper gives notice that certain "defeatist and disrupting" elements are inciting workers not to join the Unions, when they should be promoting class solidarity and organization. The C.G.L. warns that it will take direct action against such "provocations", if repeated, by denouncing in the press and at meetings those responsible. The same paper indicates very great labour activity. Two ACC officers (with a C.G.L. representative) have visited the Gas plant to see the workers' con-

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LA LIBERTA' 13th April (Naples weekly of the Liberal Party) Prof. Cassandro answers "L'Unità", and Battaglie Sindacali. He repeats that the C.G.L. is a political body because it supports those parties, which intend to establish the dictatorship of one class after suppressing all others. The Liberals do not want to have the C.G.L. suppressed but likewise cannot allow it to become the only recognized organization representing italian workers and thus monopolize labour.

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L'ORGANIZZAZIONE DEL LAVORO April 9 (Bari weekly of Labour Organization) has a note on the Congress of Catholic Syndicate held in Salerno by Giuseppe Luise. The following points are discussed: 1°) the apoliticity of Catholic Syndicates: could this mean that they would not fight a government (or a party) whose action was detrimental to labour? 2°) free syndicates, which do not exclude the possibility of a single syndical organization, come to by free agreement. In Luise's opinion this last represents a moral obligation, for syndicates are born imperfect and plural, but they must end in unity. This should be done by the fusion of the two big syndical organizations, the C.G.L. and the C.I.L.. (3°) The abolition of a "proletariat" class by giving them an interest in the industrial management. These measures seem inadequate: labour by itself should be able to indicate by what way the abolition of the "proletariat", can be achieve. In another article Costantino Sciucca, of the Directive Council of the C.G.L. deals with the functions of the Workers' Councils (Commissioni di Fabbrica); they tend to act less in the interests of the workers than in that of general economy, of the whole nation; one of their aims is to assist in determining the manufacturing costs. (An editorial note to this article states that workers' Councils must become "mixed", incorporating workers, technicians, and clerks; and assume the character of managing Workshop Councils - Consigli di Fabbrica) The paper approved Badoglio's request to have Italy, join the International Labour Office.

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA April 16 (Bari Communist weekly) expresses its astonishment that railwaymen of the private company Ferrovie Calabro-Lucane have not yet been granted the 70% increase. Why don't they soumon an interprovincial Congress? The same paper statesthat on March 26 the workers of the Royal Arsenal of Taranto held a meeting and decided to reconstitute their syndicate with the old name of F I D A S and to join the General Confederation of Labour.

AVANTI 15 April (Naples Weekly of the Socialist Party) considers the agreement reached in Benevento through the Labour Office whereby a mason gets a basic wage of 130 lire daily, as the first recognition of the rights of the workers.

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class by giving them an interest in the industrial management. These measures seem inadequate: labour by itself should be able to indicate by what way the abolition of the "proletariat", can be achieve. In another article Costantino Sciucca, of the Directive Council of the C.G.I. deals with the functions of the Workers' Councils (Commissioni di Fabbrica); they tend to act less in the interests of the workers than in that of general economy, of the whole nation; one of their aims is to assist in determining the manufacturing costs. (An editorial note to this article states that workers' Councils must become "mixed", incorporating workers, technicians, and clerks; and assume the character of managing Workshop Councils - Consigli di Fabbrica) The paper approved Badoglio's request to have Italy, join the International Labour Office.

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA April 16 (Bari Communist weekly) expresses its astonishment that railwaymen of the private company Ferrovie Calabro-Lucane have not yet been granted the 70% increase. Why don't they summon an interprovincial Congress? The same paper statesthat on March 26 the workers of the Royal Arsenal of Taranto held a meeting and decided to reconstitute their syndicate with the old name of F I D A S and to join the General Confederation of Labour.

AVANTI 15 April (Naples Weekly of the Socialist Party) considers the agreement reached in Benevento through the Labour Office whereby a mason gets a basic wage of 130 lire daily, as the first recognition of the rights of the workers.

L'UNITA' 16th April (Naples Communist Organ) The employees of the Naples Refineries have formed a "Committee of Study and Action" with a progressive programme. The same paper: Most of the communal and provincial employees (60%) have been on so-called "trial" for the last 18 years. Their condition must be improved. The same paper: The workers of the S.E.T. have passed a motion protesting strongly against the arbitrary dismissal of 13 workers and calling for the formation of cooperatives in order to increase efficiency. The same paper: At Santa Maria Capua Vetere the National Combatants formed a union and elected a committee. The Regional Commissioner Cuomo refused to recognize the Union and dismissed all the 80 employees.

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CORRIERE FINANZIARIO 15th April (Naples Financial weekly) The treasury is making enquiries into war profit surtax on the law commercial and industrial concerns for five years of arrears 1939-1943. That means that huge sums, hundreds of thousands of lire, will have to be paid in only six instalments. But as the result of five years of war and bombing, financial records and registers have disappeared while profits have been wittled down and reduc The war tax cannot be paid. It is suggested that the 1939 and 1940 tax be abolished and the rest halved; that it be paid over a period of 12 instalments.

L'UNITA' 16th April (Naples Communist Organ). Tracts of mars ground were apportioned to the National Combatants Union in 191 To day on the pretext of abolishing a fascist law, which was really pre-fascist, several big landowners are trying to expro- priate the small settlers and sieze the land as for instance on the lower Volturno, where 900 families would thus be reduced to misery

The same paper: The workers and technicians of the Ilva Metallurgical concern have prevented it being closed down by their strenuous repair work.

AVANTI 15th April (Naples weekly of the Socialist Party) The Financial programme of the Party is givenas follows. There should be a new currency altogether, in place of the Lira, with a value based on the original cost of agricultural produce; the spending of Allied money should be controlled; salaries and professional fees should be fixed in relation to the cost of living, and workers' savings amassed. As for war economy, the principal revenue should come from the monopoly of all agricul- tural and primary industrial products, of Insurance and Banks. In short, the monopoly of Production (hence of supply) and the control through cooperatives of Distribution (hence of rationing would be linked to a monopoly of transport.

L'AZIONE April 12 (Naples weekly of the Party of Action) The civil squads formed to fight the Black Market are described as a good "moral campaign" but they can not bring down prices. The root of the matter is scarcity. The paper asks that barriers between Allied and Italian administered territory be broken down as parts of Southern Italy are comparatively well supplied. To

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BANDIERA ROSSA 14th April (Revolutionary Socialist weekly) The Air Force works of the "Navalmeccanica" factory are about to be closed down despite the opposition of the employees' committee. These workships must be reopened, says the paper. The Revolutionary Socialist Party supports the Committee's fight for this.

LA LIBERTA' 13 April (Naples weekly of the Liberal Party) Ing. Mitra reports on the situation in the Navalmeccanica factory and proposes that a Commission Extraordinary be appointed for the management and a representative Committee, with technicians and workers jointly nominated so as to make the whole concern independent from IRI (Note: the financial concern which represents the State participation in industrial firms).

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VII ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND RECONSTRUCTION

RISORGIMENTO 16th April. Bakers who do not distribute bread will be reported and may lose their licence.

The same paper announces that an Italian steel foundry, restarted by British engineers and employing 1,000 Italian workers, is now providing half the steel required by the Allied armed forces in Italy for wheels, etc.

RISORGIMENTO April 18 Col. Poletti has announced that a special food ration will be granted to Naples' fishermen to induce them to bring the whole catch to the fishing-markets.

RISORGIMENTO 19th April When the official price list was published, many shops closed down and took away their goods. If shopkeepers do not reopen the police will arrest them.

The same paper: The statistical office of CPE has resumed the publication of the amount and the number of unpaid bills of exchange.

RISORGIMENTO 20th April. Measures taken against the Black Market have resulted in a 10 to 15% reduction of prices for essential commodities. Shops selling at official prices reopened and were quickly crowded. 49 law breakers were arrested. 400 retailers from the country have met and voted to bring down prices to the level of salaries. AMG's double offensive against the Black Market and profiteers (through AMG courts) must receive Italian cooperation "especially that of the consumers. The formation of citizen squads to help in the search, identification and arrest of offenders is the keystone of the whole plan." AMG price controllers declared themselves fairly satisfied. The immediate aim of the campaign is to bring about a reduction of 15% to 20%. Various meetings of shopkeepers "took note" of the wishes of the Allied Authorities' and revealed that in the last two days there was a greater turnover than since the Black Market become a danger.

RISORGIMENTO 21st April. There is a long account of the trial of the three directors of the Cotoniere Meridionali in the AMG courts on the 20th of April. Among the many charges were: making false statements to AMG; disobeying AMG orders and decrees, Black Market profiteering in textiles, obstructing their distri-

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The Same Paper: Some shops are selling bottles of liquor with primitive and pretentious labels on them. One imagines infernal brews of methylated spirit, sugar, alcohol, and a few drops of something to give a taste, being prepared in dark cellars and poured out by hags into dirty old bottles. This is worse than the black market.

IL CORRIERE 14th April (Government Salerno daily) A.M.G. has approved the selling of leather shoes at 900 lire for men and at 650 lire to 750 lire for women in Salerno. 1792

IL CORRIERE 15th April (Salerno Government Organ) A letter from Sicily says that the Island has recovered much better than any other region from the war.

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VIII. EDUCATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES

RISORGIMENTO April 14. The Rector of Naples University has objected to the setting up of a Teachers Training College at Salerno. The state would have to bear the burden of the expens at a time when many urgent public works need doing in Salerno. Moreover the previous Education Minister Severi decided to suppress all these colleges because of the mediocre teachers produced. There are hot enough persons of university standard to form the staff and there are no library facilities in Salerno.

RISORGIMENTO 15th April (Naples daily controlled by P.W.B.) States Red Cross forms for messages in occupied territories will be on sale at all post offices. The Red Cross information bureau for enquiries is reopened; enquiries about prisoner in Russia and about sailors have already been forwarded. The Italian Red Cross will also assist all war refugees.

IL CORRIERE 13 April. Replying to the Naples University Rector's protest against the forming of a teacher's training college in Salerno, two points are made: firstly, that the stat would not have to bear the expense because the Provincial and Communal authorities of Salerno have undertaken this, and secondly, that it is enough to read the list of the proposed members of the staff to see that they have the necessary acader qualifications.

L'ATENEO 13-20th April (weekly of the Internation Federation of Students) There was a speight of young men's associations of every kind when the Allies entered Naples. These were all absorbed in the "Corda Fratres" but now comes Professor Parente with a rival association.

IX. PUBLIC MEETINGS AND MEDIA OF PUBLICITY

IL POPOLO 16th April (Demo-Christian Weekly) Where does the host of unauthorized, not to say clandestine, newspapers of doubtful origin and opinion, get its paper supply? On the Black Market? Is it right that these newspapers should continu to publish when and how they please.

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X. INFORMATION ABOUT OCCUPIED ITALY AND THE ENEMY

1791

RISORGIMENTO 19th April. Colonel Michele Ferraiolo, commander of the 16th Coastal Regiment, who died a hero on the 9th of September under German fire, was given an official memorial service at Acerra. Generals Basso and La Ferla and Bishop Capas so were present.

XI. ITALIAN RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES AND ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT -

CORRIERE 20th April (Salerno Government Organ) Girls have had

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their hair cut off for going out with Allied soldiers. The girls should not go out alone at night in normal times, let alone when there are a lot of soldiers about, But the boys should also be calmer and put their scissors away, and the Military police will see to the Allied soldiers' discipline.

RATTACCHE SINDACALI 15th April (C.G.L. organ) William Green President of the American Federation of Labour has sent a message to the C.G.L., expressing the admiration and hope with which the seven million members were following the Italian workers' efforts to reconstitute their own free Labour Movement.

NOTE:

The following is a summary of extracts commenting on Allied Administration or personalities -

UNITA' - December, 1943 (Organ of the Communist Party)

Protests [illegible] Home for punishing a Carabiniere who sequestrai Communist pamphlets which were authorized by the Allied censorship

Protests against the forced transfer from Cosenza to Naples of three Communists, a measure reminiscent of fascism', which was sanctioned by the Allied authorities.

UNITA' - December 1943.

Article headlined 'A strange colonel' takes an American colonel to task for preventing workers' councils being formed in the S.I.T. (Telephone Company). The Colonel has his offices in the Ministry of Finance.

UNITA' - December, No 3

Headlines 'An opinion on AMGOT' and then reproduces passages from the Soviet paper 'War and the Working Class'. The Russian paper declares that "the methods of the Allied Military Government in practice often contradict the principles which should inspire that body. This creates legitimate apprehension among those who realize the political importance of destroying fascism in liberated territory.

UNITA' - February - No 10

Protests against the imprisonment at Campobasso of a Communist worker by the Allied Military Government for putting up Communist posters.

The paper calls the attention of AMG to this' scandalous

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The paper calls the attention of AMG to this' scandalous affair' and demands his immediate release.

Protests against the way Allied authorities are favouring the priest, by handing over schools to them at Frattamaggiore, Sangiuseppe Vesuviano and Pozzuoli.

UNITA' - February 1944 - Nº 12

Protests against the arrest and condemnation of Corrado Graziadei by the Allied Military Court. He was tried without a counsel for defence or consideration of documentary evidence.

UNITA' - February 1944 - Nº 12

Headlines 'A strange captain at Castellammare! The paper relates how the workers of the Avis Caproni factory elected a working council, among whom were eight Communists. This seemed scandalous to Captain Ashford R.A.F. who dissolved the Workers' Council on the grounds that there were too many Communists.

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He literally said "These councils must be made up of conservatives", and he then made up his own Workers' Council composed of heads of section. Moreover he dismissed comrade Di Martino Pasquale, saying that he could no longer be employed in any Allied factory. The matter might be laughed at if it were not so scandalous. Captain Ashford should receive the "sciarpa littoric" if this were still in use.

ITALIA LIBERA - 17 february (Organ of the Partito d'Azione) Discussing Naldi, Bolia and Vito Reale, states that the Allied authorities "should not be surprised, that the Italian people are confused, perplexed when there are such pro-nazi and pro-fascist shepherds of the flock....."

ITALIA LIBERA - 17 February

"Certain poor officers, who have rained down on us from distant America and foggy England and who are resident at X,Y and Z in Sicily, Calabria and Campania, give way to the insisten invitations of the local small fry aristocracy, ex-gerarchi who now masquerade as liberals, ex-hosts to the Germans who pass as convinced friends of the Allies ,ex-Mussolinians to the skin, who today swear by both hands in favour of the lovely grimaces of his majesty and the languid eyes of a prince, decreasingly hereditary."

"How can one resist them? They have warm houses, good food," a well-stocked cellar, a daughter who speaks a few words of English, etc.....

ITALIA LIBERA - March 15

Headlining "Allied opinion"
Sub-title "The Spitoon"

says that while Churchill swallows whole the Badoglio Government, the Allied army newspapers, nearer to the sentiment of the Italian people, express their opinion in their own way, and not very diplomatically. The Canadian paper "The Maple Leaf" in its edition of the 7th March in a beautiful little box,corniced and in evidence, put the following notice: "Picture to spit at" and then wrote as follows: A functionary of the Allied Control Commission said he had in his office a picture of the King of Italy. He added: "I have been forced to remove it, for reasons of hygiene". The astounded interlocutor asks - "for reason of hygiene?". "Yes", answered the official, "Italians coming

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AVANTI - 12 March (Organ of the Socialist Party)

Under the headline "Distillery" publishes the same story as Italia Libera, March 15; being an extract from "The Maple Leaf"

1790

AVANTI - 4 March

On 20 Dec., 1943, elections for the syndicate were held at Alife, by the American Commissioner who formally presided. The Socialist Giovanni Giuseppe De Cesare was elected by an 80% vote. On the 5 January, 1944, the Prefect of Benevento, as the result of these elections, nominated De Cesare as Commissario Prefettizio. On the 7th January, the American Commissioner ordered a fascist Count Caetani to instal himself in the Municipality.

AVANTI - 26 March

Praises Col. Poletti for evicting the clique Piscitelli-Tagliavini-Montagna from the Cotoniere Meridionali.

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AVANTI - 9 April

Headlined "Epuration", sub-titled "Martyred Pignataro", describes how this place was devasted by war and by the Germans. The article then says "a clique of go-getters, profitting from the initial confusion and good faith of the Allied Command, took possession of the civil administration, perpetrating subsequently every kind of doubtful speculation in supplies. This place is at the mercy of a man, expulsed as undesiderable from the USA, involved sixteen times in Italy for theft, and released from gaol by the Germans. Instead of being returned to gaol where he belongs, he has become the trusted advisor of the local Allied Command, because he is able to talk ungrammatical English, picked up during his criminal interludes in America. He now has under his control the administrative officers of the Commune, who needless to say are Fascists."

AVANTI - 13 April

Praised the Allied Government for increasing the ration for workers in three provinces.

AZIONE - 12 April, 1944 (Organ of the Party of Action)

Attacks Cav. Luigi Andreozzi, Fascist and Germanophil, who remains in the Communal administration in spite of the fact that the Allied authorities and the office of the Prefect have received full details of his activities from the Committeex of Liberation.

CIVILTA' PROLETARIA - 2 April (Organ of the Communist party: Bar) "We must declare openly that the official policy of the local Allied authorities, is not of such a nature to facilitate our desire to collaborate sincerely.....the policy adopted up to now by the Allies towards Italy is alienating the sympathies of the Italian people, who awaited with such confidence the liberation."

VOCE DEL POPOLO - TARANTO - 31 March, 1944 (Taranto)

"Anglo-Americans in liberated Italy have a purchasing power derived from their high pay, which diminuishes by ten times the power of purchase of the ordinary citizen. Inflation cannot be fought unless this disparity is eliminated". The paper suggests that only a part of soldiers' pay should be released for spending, the rest placed by the respective governments into

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XII. PERSONALITIES

RISORGIMENTO 16th April. Ettore Viola, former president of the National Association of Combatants, and gold medallist of the last war, has returned from exile. "Ettore Viola left Santiago with the specific charge of presenting to Count Sforza a message of brotherhood and sympathy of all the free Italians in America, assembled in Congress at Santiago, Chile, from the 15th to the 18th February, 1944"....The free Italians of America reaffirm their absolute faith in the democratic future of Italy supported as they are by the Montevideo Confederence, the Atlantic Charter and the Moscow Declarations". A letter to Sforza from Giovanni Cappello, President of the Congress, says that Viola had left his family and the comforts of home, to take part in the fight against Germany. He is already starting work with local combatant groups on the basis of the famous motion

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1490.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB. 2

14 June 1944

Press Release : Immediate :

As of July first the bread ration will be increased from 200 to 300 grams per day in Sicily, Sardinia and the mainland of Italy south of the northern boundaries of Campobasso and Naples provinces. This increase in the ration will enable the public to purchase bread in sufficient ammounts at legal prices and without recourse to the black market. In the opinion of ACC and Italian Government experts this should have a stabilising effect on Italian economy.

1800

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

Direzione Generale del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale

Servizio del Lavoro

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Servizio del Lavoro

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Posizione del { **Fascicolo** .....
Sottofascicolo .....

Ord 135 - 14-9-42 - XX Roma, Tip. Mantellate (c. 3.000)

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