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

ACC

10000/141/867

PWB, REP
NOV. 1944 –
(1 OF 2)

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

10000/141/867

PWB, REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NOV. 1944 – JAN. 1945
(1 OF 2)

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

Subject. Confidential file titled
"PWB SECRET"

Upon examination, this file is found to be merely a collection of the War Reports of Pschycological Warfare 1944/45 sent to Local Govt AC for information.

These come under the heading of duplicated records and unless required by AFHQ Records (AFRA) for their historical branches, can be destroyed.

N.M.Harrisson
Major

3rd July
"R"Section Archives.

To: Local Govt. Sec

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS.
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. I4. APO 5I2.

28 JAN 1945

"D" Section

Ioth January I945

No2 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING REGIONS OF LIBERATED ITALY.

INDEX

Paragraph.		Page.
	SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.	
	POLITICS.	
1.	Interview with the Prefect.	I.
2.	The case of Dr. Palazzo	2.
3.	Communist Declaration on the political situation in Pisa.	3.
4.	Strength of the political parties in Florence.	4.
	ECONOMIC.	
5.	S.C.A.C. Talk on Civic Problems.	6.
6.	Interview with the Manager of the Gas Company.	7.
7.	Threat to occupy a Factory.	7.
8.	Arrival of Grain from Neighbouring Provinces.	7
9.	Livestock in Tuscany	8.
I0.	Inter-Provincial Trade.	8.
II.	Natural gas in substitution of Petrol.	9
	PUBLIC OPINION.	
I2.	Reaction to Statement by British M.P.s	I0.
I3.	Cost of Furnished Rooms.	I0.
I4.	Attack on the Prefect of Florence.	I0.
I5.	Comment on German Behaviour in captured Mail	II.
	GENERAL	
I6.	Anti-Monarchist Handbill.	I2.
I7.	Note on crime.	I2.
I8.	Allied Courses at Florence University.	I3.
I9.	Enlistment of Volunteers.	I3.
20.	Sermon by Cardinal Dalla Costa	I3.
2I.	A storm in a Tea-Cup.	I4.
	APPENDIX.	
	Patriots.	I5 - I9

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

INDEX

Paragraph.		Page.
	SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.	
	POLITICS.	
1.	Interview with the Prefect.	1.
2.	The case of Dr. Palazzo	2.
3.	Communist Declaration on the political situation in Pisa.	3.
4.	Strength of the political parties in Florence.	4.
	ECONOMIC.	
5.	S.C.A.C. Talk on Civic Problems.	6.
6.	Interview with the Manager of the Gas Company.	7.
7.	Threat to occupy a Factory.	7.
8.	Arrival of Grain from Neighbouring Provinces.	7
9.	Livestock in Tuscany	8.
10.	Inter-Provincial Trade.	8.
11.	Natural gas in substitution of Petrol.	9
	PUBLIC OPINION.	
12.	Reaction to Statement by British M.P.s	10.
13.	Cost of Furnished Rooms.	10.
14.	Attack on the Prefect of Florence.	10.
15.	Comment on German Behaviour in captured Mail	11.
	GENERAL	
16.	Anti-Monarchist Handbill.	12.
17.	Note on crime.	12.
18.	Allied Courses at Florence University.	13.
19.	Enlistment of Volunteers.	13.
20.	Sermon by Cardinal Dalla Costa	13.
21.	A storm in a Tea-Cup.	14.
	APPENDIX.	
	Patriots.	15 - 19

3303

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

CONFIDENTIAL No. 2.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14 APO 512

"D" Section 19th January, 1945.

No. 2 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING REGIONS OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

A survey of reconstruction and rehabilitation in Tuscany and forward areas for the month of December was issued on January 15th by AC and AMG. The report showed an increased production of wood and charcoal in Tuscany, progress with rebuilding of bridges and roadmending, intensified repair work on two large power lines. Railway communications have been re-established with Pisa. Sugar and olive oil were distributed to the population. The health of the whole area is generally good.

In the world of politics a fresh discharge of grape shot against the Prefect resulting from his appointment to the SEPRAL of Dr. Fortunato Palazzo seems to have left the intended victim unperturbed and to have failed to produce the reverberations which were expected. Handbills quoting an extremely anti-British speech made by the Prefect in 1941 have been posted around the city's walls, but in an interview with P.W.B. officers the Prefect made it plain that he considered it quite natural for him to have made such a speech at such a time.

The handling of the patriot problem by the Allies, which was thought, even by a number of allied officers, to have been deplorable, has greatly improved in the past fortnight and less discouragement and loss of morale is to be observed among partisans since better rations and more considerate treatment have been meted out to them.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

No. 2 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING REGIONS OF LIBERATED ITALY

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

A survey of reconstruction and rehabilitation in Tuscany and forward areas for the month of December was issued on January 15th by AC and AMG. The report showed an increased production of wood and charcoal in Tuscany, progress with rebuilding of bridges and roadmending, intensified repair work on two large power lines. Railway communications have been re-established with Pisa. Sugar and olive oil were distributed to the population. The health of the whole area is generally good.

In the world of politics a fresh discharge of grape shot against the Prefect resulting from his appointment to the SEPRAL of Dr. Fortunato Palazzo seems to have left the intended victim unperturbed and to have failed to produce the reverberations which were expected. Handbills quoting an extremely anti-British speech made by the Prefect in 1941 have been posted around the city's walls, but in an interview with P.W.B. officers the Prefect made it plain that he considered it quite natural for him to have made such a speech at such a time.

The handling of the patriot problem by the Allies, which was thought, even by a number of Allied officers, to have been deplorable, has greatly improved in the past fortnight and less discouragement and loss of morale is to be observed among partisans since better rations and more considerate treatment have been meted out to them.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 2.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512

"D" Section

19th January, 1945.

No. 2 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING REGIONS OF LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL

1. Interview with the Prefect of Florence.
(N.B. The report of this interview is for information only).

Two P.W.B. officers visited the Prefect of Florence in his room in Palazzo Medici-Riccardi. Paterno, an elderly white-haired man, with a marked Sicilian accent, discussed the various problems with which he has been faced since his arrival here. These were, he said, of an administrative and political nature.

Administratively the officials of all the communes of the region depended on the Prefect. He found, however, on taking over, that the local Committees of Liberation had already appointed officials in all administrative positions. He recognized that this had been an excellent thing since it prevented a state of chaos between the departure of the Germans and the possibility of setting up a legal administration. Much the same situation existed in a number of public administrations, such as the Questura and the Consiglio dell'Economia Provinciale, and charitable organizations, where the previous heads had left or been dismissed as a result of fascist antecedents. In some cases the substitutions made by the local C.L.N.s had been satisfactory, in others, people of no experience and scant merit had occupied these positions, solely on the ground of their political connections. He had found and was still finding it very difficult to get suitable men to fill these places.

The work of administrative reorganization had provoked an almost continuous political conflict between the Prefect and the C.T.L.N. which flared up whenever he took a step which was not in accordance with the Committee's advice. When first he had arrived he had received members of the committee who made it clear that they expected him not to change any of the appointments which they had made and merely to confirm with his signature any new appointments they might suggest. Paterno felt that he could not act under these conditions. He sought the advise of A.C. and of Bonomi and received directives which accorded with the legal functions of a Prefect as hitherto conceived. He could consult the Committee, but he must make his own decisions on administrative matters. As tactfully as possible, said the Prefect, he conveyed to the Committee, that he was acting according to instructions from a higher level. However, this did not prevent attacks on him early in October, when he dis-

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

POLITICAL

1. Interview with the Prefect of Florence.
(N.B. The report of this interview is for information only).

Two P.W.B. officers visited the Prefect of Florence in his room in Palazzo Medici-Riccardi. Paterno, an elderly white-haired man, with a marked Sicilian accent, discussed the various problems with which he has been faced since his arrival here. These were, he said, of an administrative and political nature.

Administratively the officials of all the communes of the region depended on the Prefect. He found, however, on taking over, that the local Committees of Liberation had already appointed officials in all administrative positions. He recognized that this had been an excellent thing since it prevented a state of chaos between the departure of the Germans and the possibility of setting up a legal administration. Much the same situation existed in a number of public administrations, such as the Questura and the Consiglio dell'Economia Provinciale, and charitable organizations, where the previous heads had left or been dismissed as a result of fascist antecedents. In some cases the substitutions made by the local C.L.N.s had been satisfactory, in others, people of no experience and scant merit had occupied these positions, solely on the ground of their political connections. He had found and was still finding ir very difficult to get suitable men to fill these places.

The work of administrative reorganization had provoked an almost continuous political conflict between the Prefect and the C.T.L.N. which flared up whenever he took a step which was not in accordance with the Committee's advice. When first he had arrived he had received members of the committee who made it clear that they expected him not to change any of the appointments which they had made and merely to confirm with his signature any new appointments they might suggest. Paterno felt that he could not act under these conditions. He sought the advice of A.C. and of Bonomi and received directives which accorded with the legal functions of a Prefect as hitherto conceived. He could consult the Committee, but he must make his own decisions on administrative matters. As tactfully as possible, said the Prefect, he conveyed to the Committee, that he was acting according to instructions from a higher level. However, this did not prevent attacks on him early in October, when he dissolved a Commission of Control on the Questura which had been set up by the Committee of Liberation. This Commission had dismissed or obtained the imprisonment of a number of employees of the Questura, some of whom have since been released and established its representative in the Quaestor's office. Since the Questura depends directly from the Prefect, Paterno could not allow this situation to continue. He therefore gave orders that the activities of the Commission should cease. There followed the first of the series of attacks upon him, which spread into the columns of the Roman press where Nenni in the AVANTI of October 9th devoted a leader to the need for removing the fascist Prefect of Florence. UNITA' also indulged in diatribes against him.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

The latest casus belli between the parties and the Prefect was the appointment of Prof. Fortunato Palazzo to the SEPRAL. The Prefect said that he had decided, some time ago, to remove the Commissaries who had been introduced into SEPRAL by the C.T.L.N. He had given the latter a fair run, because although SEPRAL was an organization of which the Prefect is legally the President, and for which, he is by law, entirely responsible, he did not wish to be thought a saboteur of the democratic appointments of the two Communist nominees of the Committee, Barbieri and Dall'Oppio. These men, however, revealed a considerable incompetence and had no preparation for the job, one having been a pastry-cook with a record of bankruptcy and the other a traveller for a firm selling flour. They had also procured for themselves salaries and emoluments which reached a figure of 20,000 lire a month. They had enormously increased the running expenses of the SEPRAL. He had decided to get rid of them in November but in the absence of a number of the members of the Committee in Rome, he held the matter over till the following month. Paterno said that he had discussed the matter with some members of the C.T.L.N. and that he thought members of all, except the Communist and Socialist parties were favourable to the dismissal of Barbieri and Dall'Oppio. He said that Avv. Facchianti, the President of the Committee and a member of the Partito d'Azione, had in confidence expressed his entire approval of the dismissal of these men.

Meanwhile, Barbieri and Dall'Oppio, about mid-December, had gone to Rome, to see the Communist Minister of Agriculture Gullo, and get themselves made respectively, director and Vice-director of SEPRAL. The appointment of the Director and vice-Director of SEPRAL, until the creation of the office of vice-Commissioner of Alimentation (about December 10th) was a function of the Minister of Agriculture. The Prefect pointed out, however, that at the time when Barbieri and Dall'Oppio reached Rome, the Minister of Agriculture had no competence to appoint them to SEPRAL, that power having passed to the Vice-Commissioner of Alimentation, and that it was only by ante-dating it before December 10th that a semblance of legality was given to the decree. Since, however, the ministerial act received no confirmation by AMG, neither Barbieri nor Dall'Oppio achieved the positions which they had hoped to get.

The Prefect described his choice of Prof. Palazzo as directorof SEPRAL as one with which he had been and continued to be satisfied. Palazzo, he said, was a professor of agricultural chemistry at Florence University and he considered him a competent man. The charges hurled against him were untrue and he was now taking steps to sue UNITA' for libel on account of the article which appeared in that paper on January 5th.

As to the attacks upon himself, the Prefect said that these would continue upon every occasion when he took a step which was contrary to the desires of the parties. He said that he had no particular wish to remain in Florence, which was still a city of Guelfs and Ghibellines or their modern counterparts, but so long as the Government imposed upon him the duty to stay, he would carry on his work without dictation from outside.

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

the two Communist nominees of the Committee, Barbieri and Dall'Oppio. These men, however, revealed a considerable incompetence and had no preparation for the job, one having been a pastry-cook with a record of bankruptcy and the other a traveller for a firm selling flour. They had also procured for themselves salaries and emoluments which reached a figure of 20,000 lire a month. They had enormously increased the running expenses of the SEPRAL. He had decided to get rid of them in November but in the absence of a number of the members of the Committee in Rome, he held the matter over till the following month. Paterno said that he had discussed the matter with some members of the C.T.L.N. and that he thought members of all, except the Communist and Socialist parties were favourable to the dismissal of Barbieri and Dall'Oppio. He said that Avv. Bacchianti, the President of the Committee and a member of the Partito d'Azione, had in confidence expressed his entire approval of the dismissal of these men.

Meanwhile, Barbieri and Dall'Oppio, about mid-December, had gone to Rome, to see the Communist Minister of Agriculture Gullo, and get themselves made respectively, director and Vice-director of SEPRAL. The appointment of the Director and vice-Director of SEPRAL, until the creation of the office of vice-Commissioner of Alimentation (about December 10th) was a function of the Minister of Agriculture. The Prefect pointed out, however, that at the time when Barbieri and Dall'Oppio reached Rome, the Minister of Agriculture had no competence to appoint them to SEPRAL, that power having passed to the Vice-Commissioner of Alimentation, and that it was only by ante-dating it before December 10th that a semblance of legality was given to the decree. Since, however, the ministerial act received no confirmation by AMG, neither Barbieri nor Dall'Oppio achieved the positions which they had hoped to get.

The Prefect described his choice of Prof. Palazzo as directorof SEPRAL as one with which he had been and continued to be satisfied. Palazzo, he said, was a professor of agricultural chemistry at Florence University and he considered him a competent man. The charges hurled against him were untrue and he was now taking steps to sue UNITA' for libel on account of the article which appeared in that paper on January 5th.

As to the attacks upon himself, the Prefect said that these would continue upon every occasion when he took a step which was contrary to the desires of the parties. He said that he had no particular wish to remain in Florence, which was still a city of Guelfs and Ghibellines or their modern counterparts, but so long as the Government imposed upon him the duty to stay, he would carry on his work without dictation from outside.

The Prefect referred to the recent attacks upon him in handbills, quoting a speech of his attacking England (extracts from which are quoted elsewhere in this report). He admitted that he had made the speech and authorized it to be printed and actually attempted to justify it on the grounds that Italian morale was very low at the time, (the Tavell campaign was well under way), that Mussolini had summoned all the Prefects to Rome and had instructed them all to step up the spirits of the population, that they were all making more or less chauvinistic speeches, that the passages referring to England were only a small part of a long speech, that after all England was then the main enemy, as America was not yet in the war.

N.B. It appears from reliable information that there are two Palazzos. 3300
There is a Prof. Palazzo who is an expert on agricultural chemistry at the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

University and his nephew Dr. Fortunato Palazzo, who is the appointee to the Directorship of SEPRAL. The Prefect in his interview with the P.W.B. officers appears to have confused the two.

2. The case of Dr. Palazzo.

In the last report it was stated that considerable tension has been created between the Prefect of Florence and members of the C.T.L.N. by the appointment as Director of SEPRAL of Dr. Fortunato Palazzo. Dr. Palazzo succeeded two Communists Dell'Oppio and Barbieri who appeared to have the confidence of the Tuscan Committee, whereas a number of Italian sources reported that Dr. Palazzo had been a squadrista and the republican fascist Mayor of Bagno a Ripoli. An echo of the outcry which was first raised by this appointment and an indication, possibly, of where the loudest cry was coming from, was to be found in the Roman paper UNITA' of 5th January which, in a renewed attack on the Prefect of Florence, states that the most scandalous act which he has committed recently was the nomination of Dr. Palazzo to SEPRAL. The paper repeats the charge that Palazzo was a squadrista and adds that he was removed from the administration of Bagno a Ripoli due to popular feeling running high against him. Further investigations, however, appear to have modified the views of the Tuscan Committee about Dr. Palazzo, who on the 13th January 1945 published a letter in the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO, to the editor, referring to manifestos appearing in the town, some of them anonymous and some signed the "Florentine Co-operatives", and containing attacks of a political and moral character against his person. The Consorzi Co-operative di Consumo of Florence disclaimed all knowledge of the authorship of the handbills. Dr. Palazzo in his letter states that he has presented a suit to the Procurator against unknown authors of these accusations and now invites them to take advantage of the opportunity he offers to emerge from their anonymity and prove their charges in public debate.

In the same issue of the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO appears a letter signed by the members of the GIUNTA MUNICIPALE of Bagno a Ripoli in which they declare that Prof. Fortunato Palazzo was never a squadrista; that he was nominated Commissario Prefettizio of the Commune on 2nd August 1945 soon after the fall of Fascism and remained in that post after 8th September by the will of the anti-Fascists of the Commune: that he was in touch with the anti-Fascists throughout the German occupation and at grave personal risk he sabotaged the work of the nazi-Fascists and helped the partisans: that the Committee of Liberation of Bagno a Ripoli in recognition of his good work and honesty, unanimously elected him Mayor of the town in which position he is still serving to everybody's satisfaction. The assessors of the Giunta Municipale finish their letter by repudiating the anonymous calumnies against their Mayor, and deprecating that in a Regime of liberty, there should be mud-slinging against persons occupying public positions.

In Bagno a Ripoli itself, an Italian P.W.B. collaborator interrogated a number number of persons about Palazzo. In the house of Avv. Ciotti, a member of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

appointment as Director of SEPRAL of Dr. Fortunato Palazzo. Dr. Palazzo succeeded two Communists Dell'Orpio and Barbieri who appeared to have the confidence of the Tuscan Committee, whereas a number of Italian sources reported that Dr. Palazzo had been a squadrista and the republican fascist Mayor of Bagno a Ripoli. An echo of the outcry which was first raised by this appointment and an indication, possibly, of where the loudest cry was coming from, was to be found in the Roman paper UNITA' of 5th January which, in a renewed attack on the Prefect of Florence, states that the most scandalous act which he has committed recently was the nomination of Dr. Palazzo to SEPRAL. The paper repeats the charge that Palazzo was a squadrista and adds that he was removed from the administration of Bagno a Ripoli due to popular feeling running high against him. Further investigations, however, appear to have modified the views of the Tuscan Committee about Dr. Palazzo, who on the 13th January 1945 published a letter in the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO, to the editor, referring to manifestos appearing in the town, some of them anonymous and some signed the "Florentine Co-operatives", and containing attacks of a political and moral character against his person. The Consorzi Co-operative Di Consumo of Florence disclaimed all knowledge of the authorship of the handbills. Dr. Palazzo in his letter states that he has presented a suit to the Procurator against unknown authors of these accusations and now invites them to take advantage of the opportunity he offers to emerge from their anonymity and prove their charges in public debate.

In the same issue of the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO appears a letter signed by the members of the GIUNTA MUNICIPALE of Bagno a Ripoli in which they declare that Prof. Fortunato Palazzo was never a squadrista; that he was nominated Commissario Prefettizio of the Commune on 2nd August 1943 soon after the fall of Fascism and remained in that post after 8th September by the will of the anti-Fascists of the Commune: that he was in touch with the anti-Fascists throughout the German occupation and at grave personal risk he sabotaged the work of the nazi-Fascists and helped the partisans: that the Committee of Liberation of Bagno a Ripoli in recognition of his good work and honesty, unanimously elected him Mayor of the town in which position he is still serving to everybody's satisfaction. The assessors of the Giunta Municipale finish their letter by repudiating the anonymous calumnies against their Mayor, and deprecating that in a Regime of liberty, there should be mud-slinging against persons occupying public positions.

In Bagno a Ripoli itself, an Italian P.W.B. collaborator interrogated a number number of persons about Palazzo. In the house of Avv. Ciotti, a member of the local C.L.N., the new Director of SEPRAL was described as an honest and studious man. The priest, some peasants and a few frequenters of a local cafe, agreed that he was very little known in the place. Amongst the people there seems to be no particular feeling either for or against him. Some wall writings, inviting the authorities to remove him are said by the Carabinieri of the place, to have been made by the usual irresponsible elements. It cannot be said that any popular animosity was observed against Palazzo by this P.W.B. collaborator, nor did it appear that any great number of people were interested in him.

Some members of the Christian Democrat Party revealed that the agitation against Palazzo was mostly the work of the Communists and Socialists, who were

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

particularly aggrieved at the dismissal of Bartiel and Dell'Oppio. These Christian Democrats further disclosed that the two ex-commissaries of the SEPRAL had assigned to themselves large salaries but had excused this on on the grounds that they subscribed a large part of these salaries to party funds.

It appears that the Communists are not disposed to accept the statements made by the Giunta Municipale of Bagno a Ripoli with regard to Dr. Palazzo's connection with the anti-Fascist elements of the Commune.

3. Communist declaration on the political situation in Pisa.

The Communist Provincial Federation of Pisa states in an announcement in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of January 16th 1945 that in recent times various regrettable acts of violence have been committed against innocuous Fascist elements.

"From summary investigations", continues the Communique, "we have been able to ascertain that in the generality of cases the aggressions were organized by disorderly and violent individuals who have no connection with the Communist Party. Some of them gather around someone or other who gives himself out as a communist, even as a party director, although never having formed part of our organizations nor being considered a desirable element. Cases have also been verified of individuals who, qualifying themselves as communists, have presented themselves, with threats, in the houses of Fascists."

It is stated that the Secretarial has intervened energetically, urging the organizations of the Federation to check and prevent any active reprisals on the part of individual members, exasperated by the feebleness and apathy manifested by the competent authorities in the work of epuration and punishment, such individual reprisals being deplored by the Party and harmful to its interests, as well as to national interests.

For, continues the Communique, "Whilst the Directorate of our Party is active in promoting the constitution of a strong Italian Army and our Federation is calling both within the C.L.N. and among the Pisan youth, for a mass enrolment for the redemptive struggle, such acts of individual violence are a mockery of the generous offer of these youths."

Regarding the essential epuration, the Communique adds that:- "We must frankly state that in Pisa little has so far been done. Many autentic nazi-Fascist criminals continue to circulate with impunity; the epuration proceeds slowly and often meets with secret resistance, while some public offices remain under the control of ex-squadrists. The Commission for the attribution to the State of fascist gains has not yet begun to function; nor has the Commission for the assignment of dangerous fascists to labour camps".

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

It appears that the Communists are not disposed to accept the statements made by the Giunta Municipale of Baeme a Mirelli with regard to Dr. Palazzo's connection with the anti-Fascist elements of the Commune.

3. Communist declaration on the political situation in Pisa.

The Communist Provincial Federation of Pisa states in an announcement in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of January 16th 1945 that in recent times various regrettable acts of violence have been committed against innocuous Fascist elements.

"From summary investigations", continues the Communique, "we have been able to ascertain that in the generality of cases the aggressions were organized by disorderly and violent individuals who have no connection with the Communist Party. Some of them gather around someone or other who gives himself out as a communist, even as a party director, although never having formed part of our organizations nor being considered a desirable element. Cases have also been verified of individuals who, qualifying themselves as communists, have presented themselves, with threats, in the houses of Fascists."

It is stated that the Secretarial has intervened energetically, urging the organizations of the Federation to check and prevent any active reprisals on the part of individual members, exasperated by the feebleness and apathy manifested by the competent authorities in the work of epuration and punishment, such individual reprisals being deplored by the Party and harmful to its interests, as well as to national interests.

For, continues the Communique, "Whilst the Directorate of our Party is active in promoting the constitution of a strong Italian Army and our Federation is calling both within the C.L.N. and among the Pisan youth, for a mass enrolment for the redemptive struggle, such acts of individual violence are a mockery of the generous offer of these youths."

Regarding the essential epuration, the Communique adds that:- "We must frankly state that in Pisa little has so far been done. Many autentic nazi-Fascist criminals continue to circulate with impunity; the epuration proceeds slowly and often meets with secret resistance, while some public offices remain under the control of ex-squadrists. The Commission for the attribution to the State of fascist gains has not yet begun to function; nor has the Commission for the assignment of dangerous fascists to labour camps".

It is stated in conclusion that this state of things, added to the increasing audacity of the fascists, causes much resentment and discontent among the people, and leads to those sporadic acts of violence which are so strongly deplored.

4. The strength of the political parties in Florence.

An Italian collaborator of P.W.B. has recently carried out investigations to determine the strength of the parties. It is in fact extremely difficult to get accurate figures of enrolled members, as there is a co-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

siderable reticence among the parties on this topic. The figures given below are an estimate, which is believed to be approximate, but certainly cannot be vouched for as exact. The informant points out, that out of about 400,000 people living in Florence, the party members do not number more than 12,000, which is an indication of how little the mass of the Florentines is interested in politics. It is necessary to indicate, however, that nearly every party, besides its active, enrolled members has a probably greater number of sympathizers. In an election the votes of the sympathizers would give a very different total of party strengths from the figures quoted below. It is also possible that the sympathizers would to some extent modify the policy of the party. For instance, two Christian Democrat leaders in Florence, in a conversation with F.O.S. officers, declared that while a majority of inscribed members of the party in this area were of left republican tendencies, most of the sympathizers were monarchists and somewhat conservative. One of these Christian Democrats added that it was a function of the leaders and active members of the party to bring the mass of the followers in line with the active members.

The number of members of the different parties is reported as follows:-

Communists	4,000	33.33% of members of all parties
Christian Democrats	3,000	25% " " " " "
Partito d'Azione	800	6.66% " " " " "
Socialists	800	6.66% " " " " "
Liberals	600	5% " " " " "
Various	2,800	23.5% " " " " "
Total	12,000	

In considering the reasons for the indifference to politics of the Florentine people, our informant points to the following causes: First, the need for dedicating one's activities to the more urgent problem of feeding oneself: second, a natural scepticism towards all militent politics, deriving, of course, from the fascist experience: thirdly, the conviction among many intellectuals, that until Italy can conduct her foreign policy freely, there is no chance of pursuing an effective internal policy. The same informant goes on to explain that while there are a number of persons interested in politics and in the good of their country many consider that all political programmes should be subordinated to the moral re-education of the people, whose unbridled rapacity for gain, lack of national solidarity, loosening of family ties, lowering of religious feelings and want of honesty, make them unfit for political responsibility.

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

that out of about 400,000 people living in Florence, the party members do not number more than 12,000, which is an indication of how little the mass of the Florentines is interested in politics. It is necessary to indicate, however, that nearly every party, besides its active, enrolled members has a probably greater number of sympathizers. In an election the votes of the sympathizers would give a very different total of party strengths from the figures quoted below. It is also possible that the sympathizers would to some extent modify the policy of the party. For instance, two Christian Democrat leaders in Florence, in a conversation with F.W.B. officers, declared that while a majority of inscribed members of the party in this area were of left republican tendencies, most of the sympathizers were monarchists and somewhat conservative. One of these Christian Democrats added that it was a function of the leaders and active members of the party to bring the mass of the followers in line with the active members.

The number of members of the different parties is reported as follows:-

Communists	4,000	33.33% of members of all parties
Christian Democrats	3,000	25% " " " " "
Partito d'Azione	800	6.66% " " " " "
Socialists	800	6.66% " " " " "
Liberals	600	5% " " " " "
Various	2,800	23.5% " " " " "
Total	12,000	

In considering the reasons for the indifference to politics of the Florentine people, our informant points to the following causes: First, the need for dedicating one's activities to the more urgent problem of feeding oneself; second, a natural scepticism towards all militant politics, deriving, of course, from the fascist experience: thirdly, the conviction among many intellectuals, that until Italy can conduct her foreign policy freely, there is no chance of pursuing an effective internal policy. The same informant goes on to explain that while there are a number of persons interested in politics and in the good of their country many consider that all political programmes should be subordinated to the moral re-education of the people, whose unbridled capacity for gain, lack of national solidarity, loosening of family ties, lowering of religious feelings and want of honesty, make them unfit for political responsibility.

3203

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

CONFIDENTIAL N°.2.

ECONOMIC.

5. S.C.A.O. Talks on Civic Problems.

This week Lt. Col. T.J. Michie, S.C.A.O. began a series of conversations with representatives of the local press to inform the people of Florence respecting many problems of vital interest to them, and also to be informed in his turn, as to the needs of the population.

Gas.

This will be distributed at the end of February. The heating of the gas ovens began towards the end of December and about 60 days are required to reach a temperature sufficient for the distillation of the gas, which will be composed of a mixture of methane and other gases derived from the distillation of coke, lignite and olive sansa(the refuse left after oil-crushing). This gas, of excellent heating quality, will at first be available only on the north side of the river, since the pipes which passed over the river have been destroyed, together with the bridges, by the Germans.

Electric Light

It is not as yet possible to put into action a rationing-system for civilian use, and those private houses which are receiving current only do so because they happen to be included in a part of the network which furnishes power to some installation of essential importance. The current reaches Florence from Central Italy and its low voltage results from the weakness of the transmitting lines, which grow overheated and disperse it along the way. Moreover towns, such as Arezzo and Siena, along the line of transmission, sometimes consume a quantity of power in excess of the amount calculated, thus diminishing the amount available for Florence.

Tramways.

The tram service, although some of the lines have been repaired, cannot yet begin to function owing to lack of electric current.

Other Transportation

It was asked whether some of the military trucks parked around the city could be used for bringing in additional supplies. The reply was that the matter is under consideration, but the fact that many are stationed here for very short periods renders it difficult to utilise them for a systematic service. Moreover, being re-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

terest to them, and also to be informed in his turn, as to the needs of the population.

Gas.

This will be distributed at the end of February. The heating of the gas ovens began towards the end of December and about 60 days are required to reach a temperature sufficient for the distillation of the gas, which will be composed of a mixture of methane and other gases derived from the distillation of coke, lignite and olive sansa(the refuse left after oil-crushing). This gas, of excellent heating quality, will at first be available only on the north side of the river, since the pipes which passed over the river have been destroyed, together with the bridges, by the Germans.

Electric Light

It is not as yet possible to put into action a rationing-system for civilian use, and those private houses which are receiving current only do so because they happen to be included in a part of the network which furnishes power to some installation of essential importance. The current reaches Florence from Central Italy and its low voltage results from the weakness of the transmitting lines, which grow overheated and disperse it along the way. Moreover towns, such as Arezzo and Siena, along the line of transmission, sometimes consume a quantity of power in excess of the amount calculated, thus diminishing the amount available for Florance.

Tramways.

The tram service, although some of the lines have been repaired, cannot yet begin to function owing to lack of electric current.

Other Transportation

It was asked whether some of the military trucks parked around the city could be used for bringing in additional supplies. The reply was that the matter is under consideration, but the fact that many are stationed here for very short periods renders it difficult to utilise them for a systematic service. Moreover, being required for the transport of troops, they could not be used for transporting charcoal, lignite or anything which would dirty the inside. It is hoped, however, to arrive shortly at some, at least partial, solution.

Civic Security.

The Allied Military Authorities are well aware of the incidents which have been occurring and are taking all possible provisions and precautions for their prevention and suppression. Meantime they have authorized the publication of a list of Allied Military Police Stations to which the civil population can apply for immediate assistance in any predicament whatsoever.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Individual officers, at the close of the meeting, gave additional detailed information to the various journalists.

The A.M.G. plan to hold periodical meetings has given great satisfaction, establishing as it does a direct contact between the responsible Allied officers and the representatives of the press and population.

6. Interview with the Manager of the Gas Company (Florence.)

The heating of the retorts was started some time ago and on February Ist work on the clearing of the air from the pipes will begin. It is expected that gas will be available to the public on February 20th., (but see ante)

The gas will be composed of a special mixture of coal, lignite and olive sansa gases and a good percentage of methane furnished by the Società Idrocarburi Nazionali.

It is expected to make a daily distribution of 70,000 cubic metres, equivalent to 2003-2002 calories for the first days, with a progressive increase which in a maximum period of two months ought to be fully doubled.

The gas will be distributed according to a fixed time-table, and it is calculated that it will be possible to give it for 3 or 5 hours a day. The question of the cost to the user has not yet been gone into; but it is unquestionable that the price will be raised , the extent of the increase depending on the volume of gas produced and the cost thereof.

7. Threat to occupy a factory.

A few days after the liberation of Sesto, a detachment of Allied engineers took over the Arrigoni Canning Factory as a depot for bridge-building materials. Dr. Sanguinetti, proprietor of the factory, thinking the situation to be a temporary one, continued to pay his workers during this period of forced inactivity. Owing to the continued requisition, a meeting was held on Jan. 5th attended by Dr. Sanguinetti, a representative of the C.G.I.L. and the foremen, at which it was decided to suspend payments until work could be resumed. The workers then decided to take over the factory in order to force Dr. Sanguinetti to pay them.

Both the C.G.I.L. and Sanguinetti appealed to the Allies for the de-requisitioning of the factory, and obtained a promise of early evacuation. Upon this Dr. Sanguinetti stated that he would continue payment to the workers for a month, but should the factory

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

press and population.

6. Interview with the Manager of the Gas Company (Florence.)

The heating of the retorts was started some time ago and on February Ist work on the clearing of the air from the pipes will begin. It is expected that gas will be available to the public on February 20th., (but see ante)

The gas will be composed of a special mixture of coal, lignite and olive sansa gases and a good percentage of methane furnished by the Società Idrocarburi Nazionali.

It is expected to make a daily distribution of 70,000 cubic metres, equivalent to 2003-2002 calories for the first days, with a progressive increase which in a maximum period of two months ought to be fully doubled.

The gas will be distributed according to a fixed time-table, and it is calculated that it will be possible to give it for 3 or 5 hours a day. The question of the cost to the user, has not yet been gone into; but it is unquestionable that the price will be raised , the extent of the increase depending on the volume of gas produced and the cost thereof.

7. Threat to occupy a factory.

A few days after the liberation of Sesto, a detachment of Allied engineers took over the Arrigoni Canning Factory as a depot for bridge-building materials. Dr. Sanguinetti, proprietor of the factory, thinking the situation to be a temporary one, continued to pay his workers during this period of forced inactivity. Owing to the continued requisition, a meeting was held on Jan. 5th attended by Dr. Sanguinetti, a representative of the C.G.I.L. and the foremen, at which it was decided to suspend payments until work could be resumed. The workers then decided to take over the factory in order to force Dr. Sanguinetti to pay them.

Both the C.G.I.L. and Sanguinetti appealed to the Allies for the de-requisitioning of the factory, and obtained a promise of early evacuation. Upon this Dr. Sanguinetti stated that he would continue payment to the workers for a month, but should the factory not be in working order by then, he would be unable to continue doing so.

A meeting will be held on the 8th February at which an Allied officer will be present.

8. Arrival of Grain and Pasta from Siena and Arezzo

On the 2nd-3rd January civilian lorries brought 80 tons of grain a day from Siena to Florence and Prato, and military lorries 50 tons.

3295

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

Owing to the electricity shortage the output of pasta has been slowed down and 200 tons have been imported from Arezzo, which will be shortly distributed to the Florentine population.

9. Livestock Problem in Tuscany.

Owing to war operations in Tuscany livestock has been reduced to the following proportions:-

Cattle:	1943	429,038	head
	1945	270,132	"
Horses:	1943	72,086	
	1945	45,422	
Sheep:	1943	780,508	
	1945	666,002	

The soil of Tuscany can only be ploughed by oxen, and the lack of these animals is a serious problem. A vast area of land could not be sown this year and is lying fallow. The Province of Leghorn is fairly well off as regards draught animals. Siena and Grosseto have a slight surplus; the other provinces have a serious shortage.

10. Inter-Provincial Trade. (a reliable Italian assessment)

A few days ago the local press reported a meeting of the Prefects of Tuscany, sponsored by the Prefect of Florence, with a view to discussing the food situation of the region and the best way of promoting trade among the several provinces. A statement issued at the end of the meeting spoke of perfect agreement among the Prefects in this field, an assertion however, which hardly corresponds to the true state of things.

The various provinces are, in point of fact, pratically closed economies, the primum mobile of each being sheer selfishness. The war loosened the ties which bound local authorities to the central government in Rome and the passage of the armies left the provinces to fend themselves, with the result that the economy of the region has been split up into water-tight compartments. Regulations, prohibiting the export of merchandise to other provinces have been issued and barter agreements have been concluded, for which, in reality, there is no sound reason. Thus whereas in foreign policy there is general agreement that trade barriers should be abolished, in Tuscany the trend is to raise them sky-high. The provinces which are suffering from this state of things are Florence and Leghorn, while those which have nothing to lose by a cessation of inter-provincial trade

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

to the following proportions:-

Cattle:	1943	429,028	head
	1945	270,134	"
Horses:	1943	72,086	
	1945	45,422	
Sheep:	1943	790,508	
	1945	656,002	

The soil of Tuscany can only be ploughed by oxen, and the lack of these animals is a serious problem. A vast area of land could not be sown this year and is lying fallow. The Province of Leghorn is fairly well off as regards draught animals. Siena and Grosseto have a slight surplus; the other provinces have a serious shortage.

IO. Inter-Provincial Trade. (a reliable Italian assessment)

A few days ago the local press reported a meeting of the Prefects of Tuscany, sponsored by the Prefect of Florence, with a view to discussing the food situation of the region and the best way of promoting trade among the several provinces. A statement issued at the end of the meeting spoke of perfect agreement among the Prefects in this field, an assertion, however, which hardly corresponds to the true state of things.

The various provinces are, in point of fact, pratically closed economies, the primum mobile of each being sheer selfishness. The war loosened the ties which bound local authorities to the central government in Rome and the passage of the armies left the provinces to fend themselves, with the result that the economy of the region has been split up into water-tight compartments. Regulations, prohibiting the export of merchandise to other provinces have been issued and barter agreements have been concluded, for which, in reality, there is no sound reason. Thus whereas in foreign policy there is general agreement that trade barriers should be abolished, in Tuscany the trend is to raise them sky-high. The provinces which are suffering from this state of things are Florence and Leghorn, while those which have nothing to lose by a cessation of inter-provincial trade are Siena, Arezzo and Grosseto. The provinces of Lucca, Pistoia, and Pisa are still subject to the vicissitudes of war and do not come into the picture. Normally they would be self-supporting.

The present barter system is easily open to criticism. F Florence, for example, which could obtain food-stuffs against delivery of manufactured goods, is not in a position to supply the necessary counterparts, owing to the destruction of the industrial plant. This explains, for instance, why the price of flour on the Black Market in Florence is I20 lire per chilo, while it is only 30 lire in Arezzo; and pork 800 and 300 respectively. The Prefects of the favoured provinces argue (if argument it can

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

be called) along these lines: "We are not giving anything away for nothing, therefore for what we do deliver, we want immediate payment in kind." This is why they are so incredibly jealous of their statistical data, and why the Prefect of Arezzo, in particular, lives in such constant dread of its being known that he has an exportable surplus of a certain commodity that no one is allowed to ask for information from the UPSEA(Ufficio Provinciale Statistico Economico dell'Agricoltura) without his permission.

Broad conclusions which can be drawn from a study of this problem are:-

a) Tuscany as a single unit is self-supporting.

b) The present unsatisfactory situation is due to the selfish attitude of the authorities of the more favoured provinces.

c) Free trade between the provinces would eliminate price disparities.

d).Conditio sine quo is an overhauling of the existing transport organizations of the various provinces, which seem to vary in efficiency inversely as the degree of well-being of the provinces. The problem of transport serves as a pretext for the "have" provinces for postponing the settlement of inter-provincial exchanges.

II. Natural Gas in Substitution of Petrol.

A.M.G. issued an order some time ago for the conversion of low-powered vehicles to natural gas (methane). January Ist was set as the dead line, but owing to technical difficulties the term was extended. The vehicles effected are those under 10 quintals registered in the Comune of Florence.

Reactions to the change-over are conflicting. RACI and the Regional Transport Board (Italian) favour the plan: the drivers on the contrary, are decidedly opposed to it. They see no reason, for instance, why they should have to pay 11 lire per cubic metre as against 3 lire charged to the hospitals: the absence of filling stations in the countryside exposes them to the risk of being stranded on the road; the order is discriminatory in that it applies only to the Comune of Florence. These points were made by a group of drivers to the Società Idrocarburi Nazionale which is in charge of the technical arrangements for the changeover. The drivers left the Company's offices protesting and threatening to put out of gear any methane installations they came across, unless the order were cancelled. And to show that theirs was no idle threat, they compelled the driver of the first methane-driven truck they met on their way home to dismantle his installation.

As against the drivers' grievances certain definite advantages Actually

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

Broad conslusions which can be drawn from a study of this problem are:-

a) Tuscany as a single unit is self-supporting.

b) The present unsatisfactory situation is due to the selfish attitude of the authorities of the more favoured provinces.

c) Free trade between the provinces would eliminate price disparities.

d). Conditio sine quo is an overhauling of the existing transport organizations of the various provinces, which seem to vary in efficiency inversely as the degree of well-being of the provinces. The problem of transport serves as a pretext for the "have" provinces for postponing the settlement of inter-provincial exchanges.

II. Natural Gas in Substitution of Petrol.

A.M.G. issued an order some time ago for the conversion of low-powered vehicles to natural gas (methane). January Ist was set as the dead line, but owing to technical difficulties the term was extended. The vehicles effected are those under 10 quintals registered in the Comune of Florence.

Reactions to the change-over are conflicting. ACI and the Regional Transport Board (Italian) favour the plan: the drivers on the contrary, are decidedly opposed to it. They see no reason, for instance, why they should have to pay 11 lire per cubic metre as against 3 lire charged to the hospitals: the absence of filling stations in the countryside exposes them to the risk of being stranded on the road; the order is discriminatory in that it applies only to the Comune of Florence. These points were made by a group of drivers to the Società Idrocarburi Nazionale which is in charge of the technical arrangements for the changeover. The drivers left the Company's offices protesting and threatening to put out of gear any methane installations they came across, unless the order were cancelled. And to show that theirs was no idle threat, they compelled the driver of the first methane-driven truck they met on their way home to dismantle his installation.

As against the drivers' grievances certain definite advantages accrue from the running of light vehicles on methane. Actually something like 8,000 cubic metres of methane is daily available in Florence and the use of this would release a sizable volume of petrol. The gain from the price differential complained of is returned to public funds via the CIP (Comitato Italiano Petroli) and does not go to swell anybody's banking account. Moreover a considerable amount of Black Market activity is automatically suppressed by the elimination of the corresponding petrol coupons, which serve as a sort of legal tender. 3293

According to ACI the number of vehicles affected is about 700 and there would seem to be sufficient parts for their conversion as also a fair supply of cylinders for holding the gas.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PUBLIC OPINION.

I2. Reactions in Florence to the Statement by Members of Parliament in Italy.

Italian collaborators report that the statement made by the six members of Parliament to the Italian people during their recent tour of the country has excited no great repercussions. It can scarcely be said that it has been a topic of [illegible] burning interest. Certain politically-minded circles have made comments and shown some interest, particularly the Communists. Amongst these circles a certain satisfaction is shown at the realization of how hard hit Italy has been, though here the comment is that evidently, people in England know little or nothing about the sorry state of this country. Some people are perplexed because they feel that while the M.Ps appreciate the efforts which Italy is making, whether in the field of reconstruction or of the war effort, a similar understanding does not appear to be manifested by the Allies in Italy.

I3. Cost of Furnished Rooms.

The dearth of furnished rooms is a common phenomenon in the large urban centres of liberated Italy and particularly so in Florence, where there has been a considerable influx of refugees. Nevertheless it was felt that as far as Florence is concerned the figure of 4,000 lire a month, which is the rent at present demanded for a furnished room, was inexplicable by this factor alone. It now transpires that the pressure on the available accommodation of the city has been perceptibly increased by the action of members of the Allied forces who are hiring rooms as a pied-à-terre for their own indulgence, which knowledge has naturally created a bad impression among the population.

I4. Attack on the Prefect.

On the morning of 12th January a manifesto was to be seen stuck on the walls of the city, in which the Prefect of Florence was once again publicly attacked. The manifesto called for the dismissal of the Prefect in the name of the Florentine people and of all patriots and went on to quote a speech alleged to have been made by him when as Prefect of Frosinone in January 1943 he awarded prizes for the grain campaign (battaglia del grano). The main parts of the text of this speech as printed in the manifesto are given below. The speech is stated to have been published on the initiative of the Provincial Federation of Combattenti of Frosinone by Arti Grafici S.A. Stracca, Frosinone 1941.

"In England the war damage inflicted by us is hidden or minimized, the truth is travestied, they lie, they unleash an ever growing offensive of falsehoods, of threats, in the idiotic

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

It can scarcely be said that the country has elicited no great repercussions. It has been a topic of considerable burning interest. Certain politically-minded circles have made comments and shown some interest, particularly the Communists. Amongst these circles a certain satisfaction is shown at the realization of how hard hit Italy has been, though here the comment is that evidently, people in England know little or nothing about the sorry state of this country. Some people are perplexed because they feel that while the M.Ps appreciate the efforts which Italy is making, whether in the field of reconstruction or of the war effort, a similar understanding does not appear to be manifested by the Allies in Italy.

I3. Cost of Furnished Rooms.

The dearth of furnished rooms is a common phenomenon in the large urban centres of liberated Italy and particularly so in Florence, where there has been a considerable influx of refugees. Nevertheless it was felt that as far as Florence is concerned the figure of 4,000 lire a month, which is the rent at present demanded for a furnished room, was inexplicable by this factor alone. It now transpires that the pressure on the available accommodation of the city has been perceptibly increased by the action of members of the Allied forces who are hiring rooms as a pied-à-terre for their own indulgence, which knowledge has naturally created a bad impression among the population.

I4. Attack on the Prefect.

On the morning of I2th January a manifesto was to be seen stuck on the walls of the city, in which the Prefect of Florence was once again publicly attacked. The manifesto called for the dismissal of the Prefect in the name of the Florentine people and of all patriots and went on to quote a speech alleged to have been made by him when as Prefect of Frosinone in January I943 he awarded prizes for the grain campaign (battaglia del grano). The main parts of the text of this speech as printed in the manifesto are given below. The speech is stated to have been published on the initiative of the Provincial Federation of Combattenti of Frosinone by Arti Grafici S.A. Stracca, Frosinone I94I.

"In England the war damage inflicted by us is hidden or minimized, the truth is travestied, they lie, they unleash an ever growing offensive of falsehoods, of threats, in the idiotic hope of breaching the faith and devotion of our people in their King and in their Duce...

"The vacillating British Empire is impotent to set bounds to the progressive vigour of the destruction wrought by the Allies (i.e. the Axis) upon the opulent cursed island. Never will the Anglo-Saxon arrogance be able to break the principles of the unbending strength of our latin and fascist spirits, steadfast in the unshakable resolution to stamp down the enemy, so that he can never rise again.

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

The English pretend to know so many things, but about our people who have always lived outside their abominable sphere of influence, it is necessary that they should know a few essential things, clearly and without equivication, that is to say that we keep faith religiously to our friendships and our pacts in all circumstances, without hesitation and without possibility of compromise; that we, spiritually sound and chivalrous, listen with contempt to all attempts at intimidation and to all deceptive balndishments; that the bonds of loyalty between the people and the King Emperor and the people and the Duce are unbreakable.

"There's another thing that the English will learn very quickly; that they will definitely break their backs against our people and the Germans. And the whole world will breathe more freely."

Two smaller manifestos, in larger type, were also scattered about the walls, each purporting to quote a passage from the Prefect's speech. One of these reproduces the last paragraph in the extract quoted above. The other gives the following quotation:

"Overseas they cultivate the stupid illusion that bombs hurled upon our prostrate cities can disrupt our nervous system, and the striking news of overwhelming assistance from beyond the ocean to the vacillating British Empire, impotent to limit, with its own means and its own resources, the progressive vigour of the destruction wrought by the Allies on the "opulent cursed island".

The latter passage, it will be observed, appears to be a version of a part of the passage first quoted. But it is neither textually similar, nor is the sense complete.

I5. Comment on German Behaviour in Captured Mail.

The following letter, dated 8th October I944, is from a man in Forli to an addressee in Milan:

"Here the Germans have by now cleaned out the stables of the farmers, cows, veals, oxen, horses, donkeys, chickens, sheep, bicycles, motor-cycles: well, they are fighting to save our Italy and they have a right to live well and we poor slaves, are nearly starving. And yet we can't complain, at present, as we eat meat every day, and we are nearly tired of it, because the peasants, rather than lose them all are killing their cattle every day, and they kill them in their own houses and they sell meat at 20 lire lire a chilo: they are doing the same with chickens and rabbits so that we are eating like wolves to strengthen ourselves inv view of the time when we shall have to fast for months. The peasants gathered all the fruit and grapes they needed and left what they did not want in the fields, and we all go with our bags and

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

that the bonds of loyalty between the people and the King Emperor and the people and the Duce are unbreakable.

"There's another thing that the English will learn very quickly; that they will definitely break their backs against our people and the Germans. And the whole world will breathe more freely."

Two smaller manifestos, in larger type, were also scattered about the walls, each purporting to quote a passage from the Prefect's speech. One of these reproduces the last paragraph in the extract quoted above. The other gives the following quotation:

"Overseas they cultivate the stupid illusion that bombs hurled upon our prostrate cities can disrupt our nervous system, and the striking news of overwhelming assistance from beyond the ocean to the vacillating British Empire, impotent to limit, with its own means and its own resources, the progressive vigour of the destruction wrought by the Allies on the "opulent cursed island".

The latter passage, it will be observed, appears to be a version of a part of the passage first quoted. But it is neither textually similar, nor is the sense complete.

I5. Comment on German Behaviour in Captured Mail.

The following letter, dated 6th October I944, is from a man in Forli to an addressee in Milan:

"Here the Germans have by now cleaned out the stables of the farmers, cows, veals, oxen, horses, donkeys, chickens, sheep, bicycles, motor-cycles: well, they are fighting to save our Italy and they have a right to live well and we poor slaves, are nearly starving. And yet we can't complain, at present, as we eat meat every day, and we are nearly tired of it, because the peasants, rather than lose them all are killing their cattle every day, and they kill them in their own houses and they sell meat at 30 lire lire a chilo: they are doing the same with chickens and rabbits so that we are eating like wolves to strengthen ourselves inv view of the time when we shall have to fast for months. The peasants gathered all the fruit and grapes they needed and left what they did not want in the fields, and we all go with our bags and baskets and take what we like without paying, nobody says anything, as they think that all these things are going to be eaten by foreigners, in short it is really like living in America. Even for wood they are doing the same thing, those who are without it go to a field and cut down a tree. Poor peasants. If you saw them you would feel pity for them. There are Germans in every house; they are sleeping in their beds and they have got to live in huts and stables and the Germans eat and drink quite happily. Here it is full of Germans. Mari is obliged to sleep downstairs with his family, in the little room near the kitchen, as he had to leave his bed-room where the Germans wanted to live. They left only mother in her room. To-morrow, all men aged from I6 to 60 must go to work at Ronco for the laying of cannons, you can imagine how we are feeling, the three of us."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

GENERAL

I8 Anti-Monarchist Handbill.

The following handbill was distributed in Florence on the occasion of Price Humbert's visit to the city a few days ago:

PEOPLE OF FLORENCE.
The Imperial Royal Lieutenant is within our walls; the indifference and hostility manifested towards him by the citizens, as a whole, in the days immediately following upon the liberation has not been a sufficient lesson.

One of the principal accomplices of Fascism and of the present ruin is going about in our streets, a living insult to all our sorrows and all our miseries.

PEOPLE OF FLORENCE.
Let our indifferent disdain make it finally plain to this sprig of royalty in what manner the people will settle the Savoia question at the mement of the convocation of the "Costituente".

LONG LIVE THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC .

I7. Note on Crime.

Although it would be an overstatement to say that law and order prevailed everywhere in Tuscany, the situation on the whole does not give cause for alarm. There have been sporadic cases of hold-ups in Florence and instances of banditry have been reported from outlying districts. An A.G official was robbed of a sum of money near Empoli in the beginning of January and rumours of ex-partisans operating in groups with, criminal intent, are common. From enquiries made however, it would seem that these marauding bands consist of habitual criminals. To deal with the situation the Questura of Florence is considering a plan, whereby mixed squads(Allied M.P.,CC.RR and agenti) would patrol the countryside in cars within a radius of 12 miles of Florence. The policing of the rest of the region would have to be left to the Public Safety authorities of the nearest inhabited centre.

The Florence Questura, which incidentally still retains its own organization (Squadra Mobile, Buon Costume, Sezione Politica) has about 600 agenti to cover the city, but a PWB official walking home late one night found, that with the exception of an occasional patrol-wagon, the Police Force was conspicuous by its absence. Car-stealing (this includes the thefts of bicycles, trucks, anything in short that runs on wheels) is the chief activity of the Florence underworld. The accessories and tyres are the attraction, as the receivers pay top prices for them. The vehicles, especially

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PEOPLE OF FLORENCE.
The Imperial Royal Lieutenant is within our walls; the indifference and hostility manifested towards him by the citizens, as a whole, in the days immediately following upon the liberation has not been a sufficient lesson.

One of the principal accomplices of Fascism and of the present ruin is going about in our streets, a living insult to all our sorrows and all our miseries.

PEOPLE OF FLORENCE.
Let our indifferent disdain make it finally plain to this sprig of royalty in what manner the people will settle the Savoia question at the moment of the convocation of the "Costituente".

LONG LIVE THE ITALIAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC .

17. Note on Crime.

Although it would be an overstatement to say that law and order prevailed everywhere in Tuscany, the situation on the whole does not give cause for alarm. There have been sporadic cases of hold-ups in Florence and instances of banditry have been reported from outlying districts. An A.G official was robbed of a sum of money near Empoli in the beginning of January and rumours of ex-partisans operating in groups with, criminal intent, are common. From enquiries made however, it would seem that these marauding bands consist of habitual criminals. To deal with the situation the Questura of Florence is considering a plan, whereby mixed squads(Allied M.P.,CC.RR and agenti) would patrol the countryside in cars within a radius of 12 miles of Florence. The policing of the rest of the region would have to be left to the Public Safety authorities of the nearest inhabited centre.

The Florence Questura, which incidentally still retains its own organization (Squadra Mobile, Buon Costume, Sezione Politica) has about 600 agenti to cover the city, but a P.W.B official walking home late one night found, that with the exception of an occasional patrol-wagon, the Police Force was conspicuous by its absence. Car-stealing (this includes the thefts of bicycles, trucks, anything in short that runs on wheels) is the chief activity of the Florence underworld. The accessories and tyres are the attraction, as the receivers pay top prices for them. The vehicles, especially if military, are usually abandoned, stripped of everything that can be removed. The tyres are suitably treated, the marks filed off and the design of the tread altered, after which they find their way to the Black Market, where they fetch anything up to 80,000 lire each.

3290

N.B. Two cars, from which the drivers had removed the distributors, have been stolen from this P.W.B. Unit within the last few months.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

I8. Allied Courses at Florence University.

Special courses have been organized for Allied Forces at the University of Florence. The plan was sponsored by the Canadians and approved by AMG and the Rector of the University, Professor Calamandrei.

About 300 Canadian officers and soldiers attend these courses, the benefit of which it is hoped to extend to other members of the Allied Forces.

Professor Calamandrei was duly elected Rector of Florence University on I4th January. This confirms his temporary appointment as acting Rector.

I9. Enlistment of volunteers.

As part of a campaign to attract recruits for the Italian Army sponsored by the various political parties, various centres have been opened in Florence where those young Italians, who wish to do so, can enlist.

The aim is to constitute an army in Tuscany of about 10,000 men. General Cerica, who is devoting himself to this, is optimistic as to the influx of young volunteers. It is definitely stated that the volunteers, contrary to what some believe, will retain the rank they held in the regular army and not that conferred upon them in the partisan brigades.

Meantime, according to a reliable Italian source, there is no great rush to the recruiting centres, and recruits, up to now, do not number more than a few dozen. The political parties complain that they cannot carry on the propaganda they wish to. During the last few days , however, various mural placards have appeared, inviting Italians, especially ex-partisans, to continue the struggle against the Germans, attention being especially drawn to the spirit shown by the "Potente" brigade in presenting a mass request to be enrolled.

In general, however, it is felt that the volunteer problem will not be solved until the young men receive adequate guarantees of decent treatment.

20. Sermon by Cardinal Della Costa.

After a week of prayer and exhortation in all the churches of Florence to recall the people to a sense of duty and morality, the Cardinal Archbishop officiated at a special service in the Duomo on Sunday I4th January. Round the enclosure of the high altar a large crowd was gathered to assist at the ceremony. The great

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

the benefit of which it is hoped to extend to other members of the Allied Forces.

Professor Calamandrei was duly elected Rector of Florence University on 14th January. This confirms his temporary appointment as acting Rector.

19. Enlistment of volunteers.

As part of a campaign to attract recruits for the Italian Army sponsored by the various political parties, various centres have been opened in Florence where these young Italians, who wish to do so, can enlist.

The aim is to constitute an army in Tuscany of about 10,000 men. General Cerica, who is devoting himself to this, is optimistic as to the influx of young volunteers. It is definitely stated that the volunteers, contrary to what some believe, will retain the rank they held in the regular army and not that conferred upon them in the partisan brigades.

Meantime, according to a reliable Italian source, there is no great rush to the recruiting centres, and recruits, up to now, do not number more than a few dozen. The political parties complain that they cannot carry on the propaganda they wish to. During the last few days, however, various mural placards have appeared, inviting Italians, especially ex-partisans, to continue the struggle against the Germans, attention being especially drawn to the spirit shown by the "Potente" brigade in presenting a mass request to be enrolled.

In general, however, it is felt that the volunteer problem will not be solved until the young men receive adequate guarantees of decent treatment.

20. Sermon by Cardinal Della Costa.

After a week of prayer and exhortation in all the churches of Florence to recall the people to a sense of duty and morality, the Cardinal Archbishop officiated at a special service in the Duomo on Sunday 14th January. Round the enclosure of the high altar a large crowd was gathered to assist at the ceremony. The great building was in complete darkness save for some large candles at the high altar, which was draped with a cloth of gold and in the organ lofts half way up the central piers of the nave. In the centre of this circle of golden light the Archbishop stood before a microphone which carried the words of his sermon through loudspeakers to the furthest corners of the cathedral. He spoke of the importance of the woman in the home and the sovereign efficacy of maternal education. He deplored the way in which so many women, whether girls, wives or mothers, flouted the most elementary rules of moral conduct, and proposed a crusade for morality amongst all citizens, invoking to this end the aid of the press, the cinema and the theatre.

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

21. A Storm in a Tea-Cup.

Lack of a sense of balance is a wide-spread failing among Italian students, as was demonstrated a short time ago in Florence. On 9th January in the newspaper NAZIONAL DEL POPOLO, there appeared an article by a young philosopher, Cancogni, entitled: "The modest proposals of an educator". In somewhat ironic vein the article urged that Italian schools must recover their serious-mindedness which they had lost under Fascism. It was proposed that education should be carried on in the old seats of learning: 'those ancient, unadorned edifices with discoloured walls" where the bleakness of the surroundings exacted a certain solemnity. Another proposal was that the teachers should maintain a certain aloofness from their pupils to impose respect and to raise their prestige, and the writer demonstrated a nostalgic yearning for the old time professors with their long beards and stern demeanour. Finally he urged longer working hours and more concentrated study.

There was an immediate reaction among the students who considered the safety of the schools had been threatened. The city walls became a palette of the most lively slogans of protest. They were covered with such phrases as :"Down with the inhuman Cancogni." "Death to Cancogni". "Death to Cancogni, the slave-driver," "We want to see Cancogni dead!" And thus it was hoped to safeguard the present school system.

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

APPENDIX.

PARTISANS' IN LIBERATED. ITALY.

During the past 3 months Partisans
a) from bands which have been mopped up and forced to disband by the Germans,
b) who have decided t. abandon the fight and inflitrate into lib-rated territory.
c) Whose area of operation has been liberated by the advancing armies,
have appeared in the areas immediately behind the front.

Patriot Transit Camp.

There are two patriot transit camps, one in Florence, Via Montebello and one in Pescia, both under the supervision of A.G.

Patriot Transit Camp of Pescia.

This camp was opened just over 5 weeks ago. A wing of the Agricultural Institute of Pescia was chosen originally to house the partisans. Living conditions here are , of course, very primitive, but all essential needs are catered for. The men have enough clothes of every type and description to keep sufficiently warm, mess tins to eat out of, two blankets per man(this is not quite sufficient) and straw to sleep on. The latrines are also rather primitive, but adequate and hygienic Partisans are at present sharing some shower-baths in Pescia with British Troops billeted in the town. They march down, without supervision, in batches of 10 and are allowed t use the shower-baths when British troops are not using them. This arrangement has not proved entirely satisfactory, and the construction of new shower-baths has, therefore, been undertaken; these will be used exclusively by partisans, and should be ready in about a fortnight's time. The original billets in the Istituto Agrario, not being large enough to contain all the men who are expected to arrive later on, old Italian barracks and other buildings in Pescia are now being repaired and put in order for this purpose. All these billets, when completed, should hold about 1200 men. At present there are 170 men in transit and some 80 odd men permanently attached to the camp; these carry out all staff duties in the camp, including administrative work, and the cleaning of barrack rooms, bath house, latrines etc. This arrangement seems to work very well. The permanent staff is all voluntary; the men know their duties well, are well trained, disciplined and contented. The net result is that barrack-rooms, bath-houses, latrines, cook-houses etc, are as well kept as possible in these primitive surroundings. The barrack-rooms are quite large enough to contain the present number of partisans in transit, but

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

into lib-rated territory.

c) Whose area of operation has been liberated by the advancing armies,

have appeared in the areas immediately behind the front.

Patriot Transit Camps.

There are two patriot transit camps, one in Florence, Via Montebello and one in Pescia, both under the supervision of A.G.

Patriot Transit Camp of Pescia.

This camp was opened just over 5 weeks ago. A wing of the Agricultural Institute of Pescia was chosen originally to house the partisans. Living conditions here are , of course, very primitive, but all essential needs are catered for. The men have enough clothes of every type and description to keep sufficiently warm, mess tins to eat out of, two blankets per man(this is not quite sufficient) and straw to sleep on. The latrines are also rather primitive, but adequate and hygienic. Partisans are at present sharing some shower-baths in Pescia with British Troops billeted in the town. They march down, without supervision, in batches of 10 and are allowed to use the shower-baths when British troops are not using them. This arrangement has not proved entirely satisfactory, and the construction of new shower-baths has, therefore, been undertaken; these will be used exclusively by partisans, and should be ready in about a fortnight's time. The original billets in the Istituto Agrario, not being large enough to contain all the men who are expected to arrive later on, old Italian barracks and other buildings in Pescia are now being repaired and put in order for this purpose. All these billets, when completed, should hold about 1200 men. At present there are 170 men in transit and some 80 odd men permanently attached to the camp; these carry out all staff duties in the camp, including administrative work, and the cleaning of barrack rooms, bath house, latrines etc. This arrangement seems to work very well. The permanent staff is all voluntary; the men know their duties well, are well trained, disciplined and contented. The net result is that barrack-rooms, bath-houses, latrines, cook-houses etc, are as well kept as possible in these primitive surroundings. The barrack-rooms are quite large enough to contain the present number of partisans in transit, but the rooms are not heated. As was mentioned before, there is enough straw for all men to sleep on; this is covered over with canvas-sheeting as no paillasse-bags are as yet available. Cases of lice amongst the inmates of the camp, are not infrequent, due to the difficulty of changing the straw often enough and other difficulties, such as lack of hot water in the camp itself. Soap is not abundant, but is available to the men when they go to the shower-baths. 3268
in this and the other camp of Via Montebello the main grouse is that of the monotony of the food. The rations are really quite sufficient: 400 grammes of bread; 120 grammes of pasta, milk, sugar, peas, beans, Meat and Vegetables, Canned Soup; but it is invariably dished out in the same way, every day, twice a day: a thick nourishing soup, containing most of the above mentioned ingredients:

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

milk, sugar and bread are served out for breakfast. There are several causes for this monotony, but chiefly the lack of cooking-utensils and cooking facilities, and the lack of condiments, such as butter or margarine and tomatoe-extract.

On the whole the atmosphere of this camp is a very good one, taking into consideration all the elements of the situation. The men look very healthy, there are few cases of sickness and discipline is fairly well maintained, especially among the camp staff. The men arrive from Viareggio, Lucca, Lizzano or some civilian hospital. The average stay of a partisan in this transit camp is a fortnight. The men are encouraged and strongly advised to join some organized form of service: they can enlist in the Italian army, join Civil Labour Units, or find some other civilian employment. If they refuse to do any work at all, they are treated as refugees and sent to a refugee centre. About 170 men from this camp have joined the Italian army, up to date. This consititutes quite a high proportion of the number of men who have passed through this camp in just over a month.

The men in transit are difficult to handle; they have lived for months as outlaws, recognizing no authority, except the one they chose to submit to temporarily, of their own volition. These men cannot be ordered about like soldiers and a good deal of tact is necessary. In Pescia, partisans have met with a rather hostile attitude amongst the civilian population. This is due partly, to the fear which civilians instinctively feel when confronted with a bunch of reckless and wild looking individuals, but also to the fact that, during the German occupation, 18 inhabitants of Pescia were hanged from the trees of one of the main streets of the town, because some partisans had killed 3 Germans. The situation is now, however, improving and fetes are being organized weekly for the amusement of the patriots.

<u>The Patriot Transit Camp in Florence</u>.(Via Montebello).

Patriots arriving in Florence,(like those arriving in Pescia) must prove that they are authentic partisans. The authenticity of their status must be vouched for by the partisan formation leaders: they are then issued with the patriot certificate, signed by General Alexander. This is countersigned by the A.C. Camp and the partisan formation leader. If there is room for them, they are housed in this transit camp. The camp of Via Montebello was at one time a school. The buildings are large enough to house about 600 men; this is the greatest number of patriots to have been admitted here at any one time.

The general aspect of the camp is not very encouraging. Discipline and cleanliness are far from being ideal. The atmosphere of the town seems a bad one, inasmuch as it seems to have a demoralising effect on the partisans. The men lounge about with a

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

pline is fairly well maintained, especially among the camp staff. The men arrive from Viareggio, Lucca, Lizzano or some civilian hospital. The average stay of a partisan in this transit camp is a fortnight. The men are encouraged and strongly advised to join some organized form of service: they can enlist in the Italian army, join Civil Labour Units, or find some other civilian employment. If they refuse to do any work at all, they are treated as refugees and sent to a refugee centre. About 170 men from this camp have joined the Italian army, up to date. This consititutes quite a high proportion of the number of men who have passed through this camp in just over a month.

The men in transit are difficult to handle; they have lived for months as outlaws, recognizing no authority, except the one they chose to submit to temporarily, of their own volition. These men cannot be ordered about like soldiers and a good deal of tact is necessary. In Pescia, partisans have met with a rather hostile attitude amongst the civilian population. This is due partly, to the fear which civilians instinctively feel when confronted with a bunch of reckless and wild looking individuals, but also to the fact that, during the German occupation, 18 inhabitants of Pescia were hanged from the trees of one of the main streets of the town, because some partisans had killed 3 Germans. The situation is now, however, improving and dances are being organized weekly for the amusement of the patriots.

<u>The Patriot Transit Camp in Florence</u>.(Via Montebello).

Patriots arriving in Florence,(like those arriving in Pescia) must prove that they are authentic partisans. The authenticity of their status must be vouched for by the partisan-formation leaders: they are then issued with the patriot certificate, signed by General Alexander. This is countersigned by the O.C. Camp and the partisan formation leader. If there is room for them, they are housed in this transit camp. The camp of Via Montebello was at one time a school. The buildings are large enough to house about 600 men; this is the greatest number of patriots to have been admitted here at any one time.

The general aspect of the camp is not very encouraging. Discipline and cleanliness are far from being ideal. The atmosphere of the town seems a bad one, inasmuch as it seems to have a demoralising effect on the partisans. The men lounge about with a surly discontented look on their faces and take very little care of their personal appearance and cleanliness. Some competent Allied officers feel that it would be highly desirable that the camp be removed from the town of Florence and thus from the disturbing political influences at work in the town. There is a permanent staff in this camp, but it differs from the one in Pescia in this respect, that all fatigues: i.e. cleaning of barrack-rooms, latrines, court-yards etc, is supposed to be done by the fatigue parties of 30 men, chosen each day in rotation. This system does not seem to work as well as the system adopted in Pescia of a permanent staff to do all the work in the camp. The reason for this inefficiency lies in the difficulty of getting these rather wild and indisciplined young men to obey orders. They actually

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

prefer living in a dirty mess, rather than work with their own hands to improve conditions in the camp. This camp is less fortunate than the Pescia one with regard to washing arrangements and especially the latrines: these are inadequate. A large hole has been dug in the court-yard for this purpose, but the patriots still prefer to use other, perhaps less dangerous, sites. The sick bay is too small and not very clean. Up to quite recently the patientr were sleeping on paillasses on the floor, rather closely packed. This situation may however, improve very soon; as this report is being written, it is understood that the under-secretary of State for War, Dr. Palermo, has visited the camp and promised that a number of military beds will soon be made available there for the sick bay as well as for the whole camp.

All men are issued with 4 blankets apiece(2 more than in Pescia). Paillasses are not available for all men in the camp; some sleep on the stone floor with their blankets. There is no heating; stoves are available, but have not yet been installed, because of the lack of fuel, and perhaps too, for lack of transport to carry fuel which might be available to the camp. In fact lack of transport seems to have been a very grave handicap to this camp. The men have been eating out of discarded M & V cans and suchlike, but it seems that in the next few days, Italian mess tins will be made available. Cook-house arrangements in this camp are very similar to Pescia. In both these camps only a few large kettles are in use, in which to prepare large quantities of soup and stew. There are no other cooking utensils to enable the kitchen staff to vary the monotonous fare.

Propaganda and Politics.

The transit camps are strictly non-political, but the Communist party tries to gain influence amongst the partisans. On Christmas Day several thousand parcels were distributed to partisans, containing, among other odds and ends, a red neckerchief, which is now worn by many partisans who are not really Communists at all.- There is an ex-partisan leader from Bologna, known as GINO(who is in charge of about 600 men in civil labour units in Marradi) who is a very hard-working and competent person, but also a very active Communist. He distributes pamphlets among his men in Marradi, and gives them Communist talks and leaflets: these are scattered about the town from lorries, when the partisans are in transit through the towns. In Pescia, a few weeks ago, five students were arrested, because they were engaged in subversive propaganda against the Allies, trying to discourage the partisans from enlisting in the Italian army and generally sowing unrest and despondency. They all belong to the Communist party. There is also a students' union in Pescia, an organ of the Communist party;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

still prefer to use other, perhaps less dangerous, sites. The sick bay is too small and not very clean. Up to quite recently the patients were sleeping on paillasses on the floor, rather closely packed. This situation may however, improve very soon; as this report is being written, it is understood that the under-secretary of State for War, Dr. Palermo, has visited the camp and promised that a number of military beds will soon be made available there for the sick bay as well as for the whole camp.

All men are issued with 4 blankets apiece(2 more than in Pescia). Paillasses are not available for all men in the camp; some sleep on the stone floor with their blankets. There is no heating; stoves are available, but have not yet been installed, because of the lack of fuel, and perhaps to, for lack of transport to carry fuel which might be available to the camp. In fact lack of transport seems to have been a very grave handicap to this camp. The men have been eating out of discarded M & V cans and suchlike, but it seems that in the next few days, Italian mess tins will be made available. Cook-house arrangements in this camp are very similar to Pescia. In both these camps only a few large kettles are in use, in which to prepare large quantities of soup and stew. There are no other cooking utensils to enable the kitchen staff to vary the monotonous fare.

Propaganda and Politics.

The transit camps are strictly non-political, but the Communist party tries to gain influence amongst the partisans. On Christmas Day several thousand parcels were distributed to partisans, containing, among other odds and ends, a red neckerchief, which is now worn by many partisans who are not really Communists at all.- There is an ex-partisan leader from Bologna, known as GINO(who is in charge of about 600 men in civil labour units in Marradi) who is a very hard-working and competent person, but also a very active Communist. He distributes pamphlets among his men in Marradi, and gives them Communist talks and leaflets: these are scattered about the town from lorries, when the partisans are in transit through the towns. In Pescia, a few weeks ago, five students were arrested, because they were engaged in subversive propaganda against the Allies, trying to discourage the partisans from enlisting in the Italian army and generally sowing unrest and despondency. They all belong to the Communist party. There is also a students' union in Pescia, an organ of the Communist party; these people organize dances and try to provide entertainment for the men in the transit camp. In Florence partisans draw 10 lire a day pocket-money; the Communist party tries to supplement this with an occasional packet of cigarettes and other small, but welcome gifts.

3286

The Communist party here, as elsewhere in Italy, is by far the most active and effective in disseminating propaganda. In the last day or two, posters and leaflets, urging partisans to enrol, have appeared all over the town, printed and issued by the Communist party.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

What are the Italians doing for Partisans?

A number of organizations, mainly party ones, have been taking an interest in partisans, but their activities have been rather vague, desultry, disconnected and ineffective. This Section is trying to obtain more detailed information about what has been and is being done in this sphere. Recently the Unione Donne Italiane made an appeal through press and wireless to collect clothes for partisans. In the last month they managed to distribute over 700 articles of clothing.- The Comando Militare Toscano has been authorized to carry out a recruiting campaign by C.T.L.N.

The Delegazione "T" Stato Maggiore Regio Esercito, headed by General Cerica, is supposed to be in charge of recruiting partisans for various military units, including such supply corps of C units as the "Salmeristi". The results achieved by this delegation have not yet been fully ascertained.

A new phase in the assistance of partisans is about to begin. A few days ago, Marchese Medici Tornaquinci, Under-Secretary of State for Occupied Italy, arrived here to resign from the presidency of the local Liberal Association; but he had also been entrusted with the sum of 5 million lire (now deposited at the Cassa Provinciale) : this is the first instalment of a series of payments which the Ministry for Occupied Italy intends to make, in order to help partisans. The question of how these funds should be administered has not yet been settled. Marchese Medici has returned to Rome, but he has left Dr. Pertusi, (a young solicitor from Trieste) in Florence as his representative. Dr. Pertusi intends to set up a board which should include the following members: an Allied representative; a representative for the Ministry for Occupied Italy (Dr. Pertusi himself): a member of the C.T.L.N.(Dr. Campolmi of the Party of Action): a member appointed by the Prefect (Dr. Borchielli, an Italian Civil Servant); a member of the Provincial Administration (Prof. Greppi, a lecturer at Florence University, who should take a particular interest in the health side of the partisan problem); and a representative of the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia (Gino Carravaglia, the President of the Association, an ex-partisan, Communist). This National Association of Italian Partisans is a government-sponsored organization, set up by the Italian Cabinet; its central office is in Rome and Bonomi is supposed to be President of the Association.

Dr. Pertusi is a very active and co-operative person; he emphasizes that he is determined to keep party politics out of the board, which should, according to him, be run on a strictly business-like basis. He hopes to obtain from AMG full collaboration and assistance in his task.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

clothes for partisans. In the last month they managed to distribute over 700 articles of clothing.- The Comando Militare Toscano has been authorized to carry out a recruiting campaign by C.T.L.N.

The Delegazione "T" Stato Maggiore Regio Esercito, headed by General Cerica, is supposed to be in charge of recruiting partisans for various military units, including such supply and L of C units as the "Salmeristi". The results achieved by this delegation have not yet been fully ascertained.

A new phase in the assistance of partisans is about to begin. A few days ago, Marchese Medici Tornaquinci, Under-Secretary of State for Occupied Italy, arrived here to resign from the presidency of the local Liberal Association; but he had also been entrusted with the sum of 3 million lire (now deposited at the Cassa Provinciale) : this is the first instalment of a series of payments which the Ministry for Occupied Italy intends to make, in order to help partisans. The question of how these funds should be administered has not yet been settled. Marchese Medici has returned to Rome, but he has left Dr. Pertusi, (a young solicitor from Trieste) in Florence as his representative. Dr. Pertusi intends to set up a board which should include the following members: an Allied representative; a representative for the Ministry for Occupied Italy (Dr. Pertusi himself): a member of the C.T.L.N.(Mr. Campolmi of the Party of Action): a member appointed by the Prefect (Dr. Borchielli, an Italian Civil Servant); a member of the Provincial Administration (Prof. Greppi, a lecturer at Florence University, who should take a particular interest in the health side of the partisan problem); and a representative of the Associazione Nazionale Partigiani d'Italia (Gino Carravaglia, the President of the Association, an ex-partisan, Communist). This National Association of Italian Partisans is a government-sponsored organization, set up by the Italian Cabinet; its central office is in Rome and Bonomi is supposed to be President of the Association.

Dr. Pertusi is a very active and co-operative person; he emphasizes that he is determined to keep party politics out of the board, which should, according to him, be run on a strictly business-like basis. He hopes to obtain from AMG full collaboration and assistance in his task.

Conclusion.

To relieve the immediate tension of the situation the following suggestions have been made:-

a) that the decision that patriots will be fed on Italian army rations, instead of refugee rations should be carried out, by making these rations available as quickly as possible to the AMG supply depots. 3285

b) to assign to the two Patriot Transit Camps sufficient transport for their essential requirements.

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

For the solution of the problem in its broader aspect, other suggestions have been advanced: i.e. that matters regarding partisans, should be treated as matters of very high priority. It is estimated that when Northern Italy falls to advancing Allied armies, the Allies will have on their hands anything from 60 to 100,000 patriots. It is suggested that to cope with this problem, an organization be set up, complete with staffs (even very small ones) and the power to obtain such essential things as food rations, some sort of clothing, straw and cooking utensils. Allied and Italian officers and officials feel that it would be very dangerous to leave these men to themselves, with no roofs over their heads, and no food in their bellies, as they would then become an easy prey to extreme forms of propaganda and could easily cause serious trouble.

It has also been suggested that organizations such as Civil Labour Units be developed and increased in scope; these could absorb the thousands of man which will become available and thus reduce to a minimum the period of time which patriots would have to spend in Transit Camps. Most competent Allied and Italian officers agree that a long stay in any Transit Camp has a bad effect on partisan morale.

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

suggestions have been advanced, i.e. that matters regarding partisans, should be treated as matters of very high priority. It is estimated that when Northern Italy falls to advancing Allied armies, the Allies will have on their hands anything from 60 to 100,000 patriots. It is suggested that to cope with this problem, an organization be set up, complete with staffs (even very small ones) and the power to obtain such essential things as food rations, some sort of clothing, straw and cooking utensils. Allied and Italian officers and officials feel that it would be very dangerous to leave these men to themselves, with no roofs over their heads, and no food in their bellies, as they would then become an easy prey to extreme forms of propaganda and could easily cause serious trouble.

It has also been suggested that organizations such as Civil Labour Units be developed and increased in scope; these could absorb the thousands of men which will become available and thus reduce to a minimum the period of time which patriots would have to spend in Transit Camps. Most competent Allied and Italian officers agree that a long stay in any Transit Camp has a bad effect on partisan morale.

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

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO. 52

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 25 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 52

- -

PART I - SUMMARY

1) The gigantic Russian offensive and the swift advance of the Soviet armies towards East Prussia have captured the imagination of many Italians, raising their hopes of an early conclusion of the war. For some weeks past they had begun to resign themselves to another year of war, and in particular they foresaw a methodical and gradual destruction of Italian industry in the north. The possibility has now arisen in their minds that with continued Soviet successes in Germany, the Nazi regime may crumble and Northern Italian industry be spared total destruction. Also they foresee the possibility of being reunited with the Italians of the North much sooner than they had originally thought. The fifth column which is always active when the military situation is static, has had a much more difficult task in face of the Russian victories.

2) On the other hand it is clear from various reports that there is a widely diffused feeling of war-weariness among Italians as a whole in Liberated Italy, and in particular there is a sense of confusion and uncertainty among the students who have reached a stage of disillusionment after 20 years of fascism ending in an unsuccessful war. Last Thursday student demonstrations were organized by the Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats, the Christian Left and the Italian Democratic Party in favor of the intensification of the Italian war effort. It is reported that those who demonstrated for such a more intensive participation in the war were not very numerous and in their ranks there were a large number of school boys who would not in any case be expected to fight. It is reported that in all there were about 500 students and these were addressed by various speakers. Another much larger group of students gathered together at the University and the leaders of the group asked why they should be expected to fight if they did not know the conditions of the arm-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Soviet armies towards East Prussia have captured the imagination of many Italians, raising their hopes of an early conclusion of the war. For some weeks past they had begun to resign themselves to another year of war, and in particular they foresaw a methodical and gradual destruction of Italian industry in the north. The possibility has now arisen in their minds that with continued Soviet successes in Germany, the Nazi regime may crumble and Northern Italian industry be spared total destruction. Also they foresee the possibility of being reunited with the Italians of the North much sooner than they had originally thought. The fifth column which is always active when the military situation is static, has had a much more difficult task in face of the Russian victories.

2) On the other hand it is clear from various reports that there is a widely diffused feeling of war-weariness among Italians as a whole in Liberated Italy, and in particular there is a sense of confusion and uncertainty among the students who have reached a stage of disillusionment after 20 years of fascism ending in an unsuccessful war. Last Thursday student demonstrations were organized by the Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats, the Christian Left and the Italian Democratic Party in favor of the intensification of the Italian war effort. It is reported that those who demonstrated for such a more intensive participation in the war were not very numerous and in their ranks there were a large number of school boys who would not in any case be expected to fight. It is reported that in all there were about 500 students and these were addressed by various speakers. Another much larger group of students gathered together at the University and the leaders of the group asked why they should be expected to fight if they did not know the conditions of the armistice. They pointed out that they were not treated as allies, that there was no guarantee of the territorial integrity of Italy, and that Italian prisoners were still in allied hands. A clash between the two groups was avoided and the smaller group then marched with flags toward the Viminale where the Prime Minister addressed them. The call-up of those who had hitherto been exempt in the classes between 1914-24 has aroused singularly little enthusiasm among those who are most directly affected. Many had hoped that with the armistice the war was over for Italy and that although defeated they would at least enter a post-war period at once. They therefore resent, it appears, being called up once more to fight in a war the objectives of which they do not clearly understand. The fact that Italy has not got allied status and that the armistice terms though unknown are still in effect, makes many Italians hesitate to join up. Most of the Rome daily pprcss and in particular the Communist and Christian Democrat newspapers, have welcomed the call-up and have been exhorting their readers to fight for the liberation of Italy.

CONFIDENTIAL

3263

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

3) The Cabinet met on Thursday, 19 January, and approved certain measures to improve the conditions of soldiers and their families. An annual grant of one milliard lire was made for extra subsidies to the most needy families of the members of the three armed forces. In addition to this an indmenity will be made to the needy families of those serving from December 1944, of 3000 lire for those who have been recalled to military service and for volunteers, and of 2000 lire for those who have been conscripted. The rations will be improved, and the distribution of free cigarettes will be increased. A medal entitled the "Campaign of Liberation" will be granted to all soldiers who have taken an active part in an operational unit in the war after September 1943. Patricts on entering the army will have their ranks recognized up to that of Lt.Colonel. Patriots will be rewarded for their valor in the same way as soldiers of the regular armed forces. A medal called the "Volunteers of Liberation" will be granted to patricts who have served three months in a partisan unit or have been wounded. Patriots and their families if in need will receive the same moral and material help as those in the regular armed forces.

4) De Gasperi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in the same Cabinet meeting; as a result the cabinet declared null and void the Vienna award of 1940, and re-affirmed their profound faith in the necessity of friendship and collaboration between Italy and the Danubian and Balkan peoples, both for their mutual interest and for the rebirth of Europe. In the second declaration the Italian government repudiated the fascist foreign policy which had recognized the acts of aggression of Japan in the Far East which led among other things to the creation of pseudo-governments with which the new democratic Italy does not intend to have any relations. When the Italian Ambassador to Chungking reaches his post he will be charged with the task of discussing with the Chinese Government the various questions interesting the two countries. The Cabinet then approved the appointment of Dr. Alberto Tarchiani as Italian ambassador in Washington. The Foreign Minister also revealed that recently the Allies had been informed of the situation which was taking place in the country as a result of the application of the financial clauses of the armistice. The extremely difficult conditions into which such clauses have led Italian financial economy were emphasized, and he pointed out that in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

who have taken an active part in an operational unit in the war after September 1943. Patricts on entering the army will have their ranks recognized up to that of Lt.Colonel. Patriots will be rewarded for their valor in the same way as soldiers of the regular armed forces. A medal called the "Volunteers of Liberation" will be granted to patricts who have served three months in a partisan unit or have been wounded. Patriots and their families if in need will receive the same moral and material help as those in the regular armed forces.

4) De Gasperi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in the same Cabinet meeting; as a result the cabinet declared null and void the Vienna award of 1940, and re-affirmed their profound faith in the necessity of friendship and collaboration between Italy and the Danubian and Balkan peoples, both for their mutual interest and for the rebirth of Europe. In the second declaration the Italian government repudiated the fascist foreign policy which had recognized the acts of aggression of Japan in the Far East which led among other things to the creation of pseudo-governments with which the new democratic Italy does not intend to have any relations. When the Italian Ambassador to Chungking reaches his post he will be charged with the task of discussing with the Chinese Government the various questions interesting the two countries. The Cabinet then approved the appointment of Dr. Alberto Tarchiani as Italian ambassador in Washington. The Foreign Minister also revealed that recently the Allies had been informed of the situation which was taking place in the country as a result of the application of the financial clauses of the armistice. The extremely difficult conditions into which such clauses have led Italian financial economy were emphasized, and he pointed out that in order to avoid the danger of a collapse of Italian economy, the financial burdens which derive from the armistice should be lightened or suppressed.

5) Mr. Churchill's references to Italy in his recent speech wounded the susceptibilities of many Italians. Some of the Rome daily newspapers stressed the phrase, "We have no more need of Italy than we have of Spain." Many Italians, whether belonging to the right or left, remarked on the asperity of tone in the Prime Minister's remarks referring to Italy. Pietro Nenni was quick to seize upon the Prime Minister's allusions to the vehement and aggressive politicians in Northern Italy. Nenni implied that Churchill regarded these men as dangerous.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

6) The Trade Union Congress of the C.G.I.L. will be held in Naples between January 28-31. It is expected that about 5 or 600 delegates from all parts of liberated Italy as well as some representatives of occupied Italy will attend. The new daily newspaper of the Confederation, IL LAVORO ITALIANO, will be published in Rome on the 24 January.

7) During the week, Giuseppe Albano, a hunchback and therefore known as "Il Gobbo", was shot by the police. This youth, who was about 18, during the German occupation of Rome had led a group of Italians and had shot up several Germans. He therefore laid claim to being a partisan. He had originally been a Communist and later joined the Socialist party, and after the entry of the Allies into Rome was leader of a group of bandits. It would appear that many of the assaults carried out at night in Rome were organized by Albano and his band. They were well armed and stole many motor cars and other equipment. The Italian police had planned to arrest him and had cornered him in the offices of Unione Proletaria, a ratherobscure subversive organizatin, whose secretary, Umberto Salvarezza, was threatened with assassination by Il Gobbo. The police had trapped Il Gobbo in the office, but it would appear the he realized this and was trying to escape when he was shot. That night and the next day a small battle ensued between the Italian police and the followers of Il Gobbo at the end of which over 200 persons were arrested and sent to Regina Coeli. The UNITA, the Communist newspaper, accused the Party of Proletarian Union of being behind the band of Il Gobbo and demanded the arrest of Umberto Salvarezza. Accusations have also been made by the Communists that Salvarezza's party was in contact with fascist elements and was formed for subversive reasons. Another report maintains that the party is primarily anti-Socialist and anti-Communist, and is financed by monarchist sources.

8) During the week at the Modernissimo Cinema in Naples, which is the scene of repeated demonstrations as it is especially frequented by Neapolitan students, about 100 boys from a nearby school, who had gone on strike in protest against the cold class rooms, entered the cinema and when the Socialist and Communist leaders Nenni and Togliatti appeared on the screen, started singing Giovinezza, and shouted, "Long live fascism!", "Long live il Duce!", and "Long live the Socialist

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

aliens and had shot up several Germans. He therefore laid claim to being a partisan. He had originally been a Communist and later joined the Socialist party, and after the entry of the Allies into Rome was leader of a group of bandits. It would appear that many of the assaults carried out at night in Rome were organized by Albano and his band. They were well armed and stole many motor cars and other equipment. The Italian police had planned to arrest him and had cornered him in the offices of Unione Proleteria, a ratherobscure subversive organizatin, whose secretary, Umberto Salverezza, was threatened with assassination by Il Gobbo. The police had trapped Il Gobbo in the office, but it would appear the he realized this and was trying to escape when he was shot. That night and the next day a small battle ensued between the Italian police and the followers of Il Gobbo at the end of which over 200 persons were arrested and sent to Regina Coeli. The UNITA, the Communist newspaper, accused the Party of Proletarian Union of being behind the band of Il Gobbo and demanded the arrest of Umberto Salverezza. Accusations have also been made by the Communists that Salverezza's party was in contact with fascist elements and was formed for subversive reasons. Another report maintains that the party is primarily anti-Socialist and anti-Communist, and is financed by monarchist sources.

8) During the week at the Modernissimo Cinema in Naples, which is the scene of repeated demonstrations as it is especially frequented by Neapolitan students, about 100 boys from a nearby school, who had gone on strike in protest against the cold class rooms, entered the cinema and when the Socialist and Communist leaders Nenni and Togliatti appeared on the screen, started singing Giovinezza, and shouted, "Long live fascism!" "Long live il Duce!" and "Long live the Socialist Republic!" There is through ut the country, particularly among students, a lack of understanding of democracy. It would appear that the fascist elements are becoming more courageous and are coming more out into the open. It is reported that in the various popular revues on in Rome at the moment there are increasing jokes at the expense of the Allies and the anti-fascist parties and none at the expense of the Germans or fascists. The effect of such revues is very often to produce a mood of scepticism in the minds of the audience and to undermine their faith in democracy. A similar revue was recently broadcast on the radio Rome (in the program section which is under the direct control of the Italians). This revue was also filled with a nostalgia for the days before the Allies entered Italy and

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

contained many gibes at the Allies. Writers like Emilio Cecchi, (who for many months has lain low and who before the armistice was among the most prominent propagandists of the fascist regime, and author of an anti-American book), have recently begun to write again for the Italian papers.

9) The situation in Sicily has been calm during the week; several Italian political figures have visited the island. On the other hand at Cagliari on 18 January bombs were thrown against the police at the end of a meeting held to celebrate the recent call-up. One Public Security agent was killed and 4 were wounded. The Regional Commissioner for Sardinia reports "one killed and eleven wounded," without specifying whether police or civilian. Public order was immediately re-established and 9 persons were arrested who were indicated as responsible for the trouble.

10) Thirteen new daily newspapers in Rome have been authorized:

LA CAPITALE, director, M. Campanelli (Independent)
LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO, director, G. Natale (Independent)
LIBERA STAMPA, director, E. Santucci (Independent)
L'EPOCA, director, L. Repaci. (Independent)
IL LAVORO, directors, A. Grandi, G. Di Vittorio, O. Lizzadri. (organ of the trade unions)
IL MOMENTO, T. Smith (Independent)

Financial and Economics papers:
IL GLOBO, director, C. Vaccaro
IL PROGRESSO ECONOMICO, director L. Teramelli
IL SECOLO XX, director, L. Revà

Weeklies to be issued as dailies:
L'OPINIONE, director, A. Zanetti (Independent Liberal)
VOCE OPERAIA, director, L. D'Amico (Christian Left)
LA PATRIA, Ministry of War. (Soldiers' Newspaper)
IL DOVERE, director, L. Bavaro (Ex-Servicemen's paper)

Three new daily newspapers have been authorized in Naples:

IL PAESE, A. Pistolese (Independent)
L'AZIONE, A. Armino (Party of Action)

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

9) The situation in Sicily has been calm during the week; several Italian political figures have visited the island. On the other hand at Cagliari on 18 January bombs were thrown against the police at the end of a meeting held t celebrate the recent call-up. One Public Security agent was killed and 4 were wounded. The Regional Commissioner for Sardinia reports "one killed and eleven wounded," without specifying whether police or civilian. Public order was immediately re-established and 9 persons were arrested who were indicated as responsible for the trouble.

10) Thirteen new daily newspapers in Rome have been authorized:

LA CAPITALE, director, M. Campanelli (Independent)
LA TRIBUNA DEL POPOLO, director, G. Natale (Independent)
LIBERA STAMPA, director, E. Santucci (Independent)
L'EPOCA, director, L. Repaci. (Independent)
IL LAVORO, directors, A. Grandi, G. Di Vittorio, O. Lizzadri. (organ of the trade unions)
IL MOMENTO, T. Smith (Independent)

Financial and Economics papers:

IL GLOBO, director, C. Vaccaro
IL PROGRESSO ECONOMICO, director L. Taramelli
IL SECOLO XX, director, L. Ravà

Weeklies to be issued as dailies:

L'OPINIONE, director, A. Zanetti (Independent Liberal)
VOCE OPERAIA, director, L. D'Amico (Christian Left)
LA PATRIA, Ministry of War. (Soldiers' Newspaper)
IL DOVERE, diredtor, L. Bavaro (Ex-Servicemen's paper)

Three new daily newspapers have been authorized in Naples:

IL PAESE, A. Pistolese (Independent)
L'AZIONE, A. Armino (Party of Action)
IL PUNGOLO, G. Patruno (Democracy of Labour)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL INDEX NO. 52

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 25 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 52

- -

PART II - ANNEXES

I N D E X

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The Call-Up	1
2	Explanatory Notes on the Present Call-Up	1
3	Press Comment on the Call-Up	1
4	Public Reactions to Call-Up	2
5	A Talk with General Piella	3
6	Death of the Hunchback of the Quatricciolo	4
	POLITICAL	
7	Speech of Cianca, Naples	5
	RECONSTRUCTION	
8	Ruini, Minister of Public Works, in Bari	6
	EPURATION	
9	Short Interview with Mancini	8
10	Epuration in the Operatic World	9
	LABOUR	
11	C.G.I.L. Congress	9
12	Workers Form Advisory Body in Rome Firm	11
13	Profit Sharing in Industry in Naples	11
	FOOD SITUATION	
14	High Commissioner for Food	11
15	People's Oil Pools	12
16	Brazilian Coffee	13
	AGRICULTURE	
16	Peasants Awarded Uncultivated Lands	14
17	Mined and Flooded Land, Littoria	14
18	Livestock in Sardinia	14
19	National Assembly of Italian Agricultural	

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

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The Call-Up	1
2	Explanatory Notes on the Present Call-Up	1
3	Press Comment on the Call-Up	1
4	Public Reactions to Call-Up	2
5	A Talk with General Piella	3
6	Death of the Hunchback of the Quatricciolo	4
	POLITICAL	
7	Speech of Cianca, Naples	5
	RECONSTRUCTION	
8	Ruini, Minister of Public Works, in Bari	6
	EPURATION	
9	Short Interview with Mancini	8
10	Epuration in the Operatic World	9
	LABOUR	
11	C.G.I.L. Congress	9
12	Workers Form Advisory Body in Rome Firm	11
13	Profit Sharing in Industry in Naples	11
	FOOD SITUATION	
14	High Commissioner for Food	11
15	People's Oil Pools	12
16	Brazilian Coffee	13
	AGRICULTURE	
16	Peasants Awarded Uncultivated Lands	14
17	Mined and Flooded Land, Littoria	14
18	Livestock in Sardinia	14
19	National Assembly of Italian Agricultural Federation	14
	TRANSPORT	
20	ATAG	15

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

Paragraph		Page
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
21	The Great Medicine Scandal	15
22	Pawnshops	15
23	Events of Week, Naples	16
24	Sardinian C.L. Order of the Day	17
25	Thefts and Armed Extortion Increase, Sardinia	17
26	Soup Kitchens in Sardinia	18
	FASCIST PROPAGANDA	
27	Fasdist Propaganda, Bari	18
28	Report from Taranto	18
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
29	Corriere di Roma	19
30	American, Russian and English Books, Rome	19
31	Regional Commision for Sardinian Press	19
32	Fascist Propaganda	20
	CINEMA	
33	Random Harvest	20
34	Fascist Demonstration, Sicily	21
	THEATRE	
35	"Soffia So'"	31

APPENDIX I LANIFICIO MAGLIFICO, RIETI

EXPLANATION OF RELIABILITY RATING

Source	(Reliability	Report	(Probability)
A	Always reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually Reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes Reliable	3	Possible
D	Frequently Unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	A bad source	5	Improbable

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

26	Soup Kitchens in Sardinia	18
	FASCIST PROPAGANDA	
27	Fasdist Propaganda, Bari	18
28	Report from Taranto	18
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
29	Corriere di Roma	19
30	American, Russian and English Books, Rome	19
31	Regional Commision for Sardinian Press	19
32	Fascist Propaganda	20
	CINEMA	
33	Random Harvest	20
34	Fascist Demonstration, Sicily	21
	THEATRE	
35	"Soffia So'"	31

APPENDIX I LANIFICIO MAGLIFICO, RIETI

EXPLANATION OF RELIABILITY RATING

Source	(Reliability	Report	(Probability)
A	Always reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually Reliable	2	Probable
C	Sometimes Reliable	3	Possible
D	Frequently Unreliable	4	Doubtful
E	A bad source	5	Improbable

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 52

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 25 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 52

Part II - Annexes

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 The Call-up

"Mobilisation of Eleven Classes. The 1914-1924 Classes are called to Arms" All newspapers 14.1.45.

2 Explanatory Notes on the Present Call-up
(From Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.)

(i) Recall of classes 1914-1924 not now serving in Army. This began last July, and has been progressively extended throughout Italy. It will be extended to newly liberated territory as fast as possible.

(ii) The so-called call-up in the Rome area is a normal recheck of people who were exempted for various reasons on the original call-up last summer. This sort of check is done periodically in order to bring into the army those whose circumstances have so changed that they are no longer exempt from service. This is not a new procedure and has been operating in liberated Italy for 10 months in various areas.

The public is under the impression that this is a general call-up. A careful reading of the notice should correct this impression. Men without previous training are not being taken as recruits at the moment, unless they volunteer. The recall of the 1914-24 classes includes the Jews of only 1914-19 classes, as Jews of the 1920-24 classes have had no previous military service, not being permitted to serve under the Mussolini anti-Semitic laws. The Jewish recruits of the 1920-24 classes will be called up when the next class, 1925, is called up.

Any Italian can volunteer for service in the Army, and, if qualified, is accepted. He must accept service where assigned, but his choice is considered as far as circumstances permit. Italian [illegible] in operation since last June and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

1 The Call-up

"Mobilisation of Eleven Classes. The 1914-1924 Classes are called to Arms" All newspapers 14.1.45.

2 Explanatory Notes on the Present Call-up
(From Land Forces Sub-Commission, A.C.)

(i) Recall of classes 1914-1924 not now serving in Army. This began last July, and has been progressively extended throughout Italy. It will be extended to newly liberated territory as fast as possible.

(ii) The so-called call-up in the Rome area is a normal re-check of people who were exempted for various reasons on the original call-up last summer. This sort of check is done periodically in order to bring into the army those whose circumstances have so changed that they are no longer exempt from service. This is not a new procedure and has been operating in liberated Italy for 10 months in various areas.

The public is under the impression that this is a general call-up. A careful reading of the notice should correct this impression. Men without previous training are not being taken as recruits at the moment, unless they volunteer. The recall of the 1914-24 classes includes the Jews of only 1914-19 classes, as Jews of the 1920-24 classes have had no previous military service, not being permitted to serve under the Mussolini anti-Semitic laws. The Jewish recruits of the 1920-24 classes will be called up when the next class, 1925, is called up.

Any Italian can volunteer for service in the Army, and, if qualified, is accepted. He must accept service where assigned, but his choice is considered as far as circumstances permit. Italian Army recruiting parties have been in operation since last June and enter newly liberated towns on the heels of the Allied armies.

There is only one army, the Italian Army, neither Monarchist or Communist - no private armies are permitted. No patriotic Italian is refused permission to join the Italian army because of colour or political creed. 3280

3 Press Comment on Call-up

The Socialist paper AVANTI states that the bureaucrats in the War Ministry have not yet perceived that the people must learn that something has changed in the country, and that arms must be taken up again and the public spirit reanimated. These bureaucrats have only followed the old plans for mobilization and have not realized that the soldiers' pay must be increased in conformity with the new price levels.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

The Communist paper UNITÀ re-affirms its policy to continue to fight Germany and also makes demands that Italian soldiers should be guaranteed the following - sufficient food, clothing and lodging: ample allotments for the soldier's family; adequate medical care when he is sick or wounded; the moral support of the nation. All should be given to those who fight!

The Christian Democrat paper IL POPOLO has fewer concrete suggestions for reanimating the army and generalises on national patriotic themes

Although a large army of volunteers could have been raised immediately after liberation, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) maintains that it is still not too late to form an army. The Italian men have been ready to fight, but thus far it has been the fault of the Allies not to utilize them.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) puts nationalPatriotism above all else and encourages conscription and attacks all efforts to sabotage the forming of a strong national army.

4 Public Reactions to Call-up

The following reactions were obtained and reported by a PWB officer.

A 26 year old officer who has moderate ideas and belongs to a band of partisans says that he does not believe that the results of the call-up will be satisfactory. According to him people do not understand what is required of them and have little faith in the persons in command. He states that he saw the words "For whom" written on one of the posters. If the reply to the question "for whom" were "For the Allies" the ignorance of the Armistice terms and the status of Italy as a co-belligerent instead of an ally are two reasons why the young men would refuse to respond. On the other hand, the inefficiency of the government, the example of the political parties, the rivalry and misunderstanding between the North and South, between insular and continental Italy are all factors which prevent the formation and development of a national spirit and sense of patriotism.

If the Allies and the Italian Government want men who are willing to fight, they should accept the partisans and allow bands of partisans, wherever possible, to pass the lines as well as to fight at the front. He added that the Allies hesitated to do this perhaps through fear of strengthening the Communists. He said that he saw a partisan centre at Florence where the treatment which the partisans received would discourage future enthusiasm and active

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

immediately after liberation, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal) maintains that it is still not too late to form an army. The Italian men have been ready to fight, but thus far it has been the fault of the Allies not to utilize them.

ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist) puts nationalPatriotism above all else and encourages conscription and attacks all efforts to sabotage the forming of a strong national army.

4 Public Reactions to Call-up

The following reactions were obtained and reported by a PWB officer.

A 26 year old officer who has moderate ideas and belongs to a band of partisans says that he does not believe that the results of the call-up will be satisfactory. According to him people do not understand what is required of them and have little faith in the persons in command. He states that he saw the words "For whom" written on one of the posters. If the reply to the question "for whom" were "For the Allies" the ignorance of the Armistice terms and the status of Italy as a co-belligerent instead of an ally are two reasons why the young men would refuse to respond. On the other hand, the inefficiency of the government, the example of the political parties, the rivalry and misunderstanding between the North and South, between insular and continental Italy are all factors which prevent the formation and development of a national spirit and sense of patriotism.

If the Allies and the Italian Government want men who are willing to fight, they should accept the partisans and allow bands of partisans, wherever possible, to pass the lines as well as to fight at the front. He added that the Allies hesitated to do this perhaps through fear of strengthening the Communists. He said that he saw a partisan centre at Florence where the treatment which the partisans received would discourage future enthusiasm and active participation. Any failure of the call-up will produce a bad effect on the partisans who are still fighting in the North. The army should be made up of volunteers. Individual partisans should be acceptable but not in bands.

A Captain of Carabinieri, 45 years old, who is often on duty at the Presidency of the Council, says that few will answer the call-up. He listed the following general sentiments:

(i) Lack of confidence that the Allies will recognise the Italian contribution and distrust caused by the newspaper campaign and general impressions that the Allies want to use the Italians for work of secondary importance only.

(ii) Lack of confidence in the Italian Government to take the greatest advantage of this contribution.

He added that during gatherings of members of the government, he noticed among them such confusion, such a fear of personal responsibility, fear of even signing an order of the day, that this uncertainty must deprive the measures of force and efficacy. He predicts that the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

failure of the call-up will will cause the fall of the Government and will have serious repercussions in the attitude of the Allies toward the Italians. He thinks, also, that the epuration of the army should be prosecuted vigorously and brought to an end.

Umberto Calosso, the Socialist journalist, says that the call-up following the serious events in Sicily, is practically a provocation and can serve only to help the pro-Fascist forces which at this moment are giving signs of life. The call to service, made without any propaganda preparation, is probably destined to fail. The Government shows it is not alive and vital. It has acquiesed to Allied pressure. It was wrong not to have assured the success of its action through psychological preparation.

It is interesting to examine the repercussions of the call-up in a specific office. Ten of the thirty employees of PWB film section are included in the call-up. With the exception of one who came through the lines from Northern Italy and who has offered repeatedly to volunteer, all were unenthusiastic. The serious economic position of the families back home is one of the principal reasons for the reluctance to answer the call. To go into the service very often means leaving the family destitute.

Workmen: For whom do we fight? Where will we go to fight? How shall we be fed and dressed? Shall we have better armistice conditions if we fight? How will our families manage to live? ask the married men.

Students: For the most part they ask why the political parties, after having made an intense propaganda campaign for a large army now try, like the Action party, to ask the reason for this call to arms. Again, if the federations of all the young people had really spoken in the name of the young men, why do the young men now refuse to answer the call?

An Anti-Fascist, recently returned from Egypt, says it is an error to call them now, seven months after the liberation of central Italy: it would have been more logical to have put the patriot sections already formed into the front line, adding that this was the opportunity to redeem the country as the French did at Valmy. Everyone should feel it their duty to take up arms to liberate their country.

Mother of three sons, one deported to Germany, says she will forbid her sons to answer. They have done their duty having served for five years. Now they must work to support the family. The army

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

was wrong not to have assured the success of its action through psychological preparation.

It is interesting to examine the repercussions of the call-up in a specific office. Ten of the thirty employees of PWB film section are included in the call-up. With the exception of one who came through the lines from Northern Italy and who has offered repeatedly to volunteer, all were unenthusiastic. The serious economic position of the families back home is one of the principal reasons for the reluctance to answer the call. To go into the service very often means leaving the family destitute.

Workmen: For whom do we fight? Where will we go to fight? How shall we be fed and dressed? Shall we have better armistice conditions if we fight? How will our families manage to live? ask the married men.

Students: For the most part they ask why the political parties, after having made an intense propaganda campaign for a large army now try, like the Action party, to ask the reason for this call to arms. Again, if the federations of all the young people had really spoken in the name of the young men, why do the young men now refuse to answer the call?

An Anti-Fascist, recently returned from Egypt, says it is an error to call them now, seven months after the liberation of central Italy: it would have been more logical to have put the patriot sections already formed into the front line, adding that this was the opportunity to redeem the country as the French did at Valmy. Everyone should feel it their duty to take up arms to liberate their country.

Mother of three sons, one deported to Germany, says she will forbid her sons to answer. They have done their duty having served for five years. Now they must work to support the family. The army should be composed of volunteers and not of men who are obliged to serve by conscription.

8279

5. A Talk with General Piella

General Paolo Piella, retired Italian army officer, one time gentleman in waiting to the late Duke of Aosta (father of the present Duke) talked with a PWB official regarding the call to arms.

On the whole his viewpoint was rather optimistic. He said in his opinion it was a good move, because the Italians need some disciplined concerted action as allies in order to raise their morale and make them effective. He says the Italian is a good soldier, willing to serve and quick to learn. His ability as a soldier depends of course on his superior officer who must be of high calibre. He believes that such officers are available still in the regular army and among the patriots, many of whom are willing to join up.

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

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

He mentioned the patriots as having kept alive the flame of the Italian spirit, being symbolical of Italian unity and said that they are not political, and believes that they would be glad to be recognised as part of the regular army.

When asked if he thought Communist tendencies would prevail in view of the help the Communist party had given not only to the patriots but towards greater Italian participation in the war, and urging enlistment in the armed forces, he replied that the communists were practical and sensible in their outlook and knew what were the practical moves to be made in order to further the unification of Italian effort in the war, but he did not think that this would mean a Communist Italy because of the deep religious roots in the Italians.

He repeatedly stressed the necessity of aiding the youth to raise their morale and maintain their spiritual equilibrium through the practical means of disciplined and united effort towards fighting the war as allies, and spoke with some concern of the disillusionment of some partisans whose requests for recognition were received with politeness but lack of enthusiasm and no offers of co-operation on the part of the Italian Government and Allied officials.

S DEATH OF THE HUNCHBACK OF THE QUARTICCIOLO

The following information regarding the death of Albano known as "Il Gobbo" or the "Hunchback", who was killed in a fight with the Carabinieri on the 17th January, was obtained from the Capo di Gabinetto of the Rome Questura by a PWB officer.

It appears that Albano was formerly a member of the Communist Party and later joined the Socialist Party in which he was inscribed. He had become something of a popular hero in the quarticciolo area of Rome where he reigned as a gunman and the head of an independent gang which does not appear to have been political. After he was shot his followers continued to fight on and at 1700 hours on January 18 the struggle between the police and the gang was continuing fiercely with dead and wounded. More than 200 people were arrested and the police were involved in the operation to such an extent that they were not able to carry on their usual night patrol in the city. Urgent help had been demanded from the Regia Guardia di Finanza so as to provide guards for the prisons.

The bandits were stated to have had associations with certain members of the Allied Forces. On Tuesday, January 16, Canadian soldiers, according to the Questura, had gone to the Quarticciolo with a truck full of arms, ammunition and food which they had handed over to the banditis. The Italian police had managed to retrieve the truck and had restored it to the British authorities.

"Quarticciolo" raised wide

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

raise their morale and maintain their spiritual equilibrium through the practical means of disciplined and united effort towards fighting the war as allies, and spoke with some concern of the disillusionment of some partisans whose requests for recognition were received with politeness but lack of enthusiasm and no offers of cooperation on the part of the Italian Government and Allied officials.

6 DEATH OF THE HUNCHBACK OF THE QUARTICCIOLO

The following information regarding the death of Albano known as "Il Gobbo" or the "Hunchback", who was killed in a fight with the Carabinieri on the 17th January, was obtained from the Capo di Gabinetto of the Rome Questura by a PWB officer.

It appears that Albano was formerly a member of the Communist Party and later joined the Socialist Party in which he was inscribed. He had become something of a popular hero in the Quarticciolo area of Rome where he reigned as a gunman and the head of an independent gang which does not appear to have been political. After he was shot his followers continued to fight on and at 1700 hours on January 18 the struggle between the police and the gang was continuing fiercely with dead and wounded. More than 200 people were involved in the operation to such an extent that they were not able to carry on their usual night patrol in the city. Urgent help had been demanded from the Regia Guardia di Finanza so as to provide guards for the prisons.

The bandits were stated to have had associations with certain members of the Allied Forces. On Tuesday, January 16, Canadian soldiers, according to the Questura, had gone to the Quarticciolo with a truck full of arms, ammunition and food which they had handed over to the banditis. The Italian police had managed to retrieve the truck and had restored it to the British authorities.

The affair of the "Hunchback of the Quarticciolo" raised wide interest in the Rome Press. It was stated that he was the leader of an armed band of about 150 or 200 men and always went about armed with a machine gun.

Shortly before his death he had made a raid on an Allied car park and killed a British corporal. According to the press he claimed to have killed three Germans in a restaurant and was known in some circles as the "boy patriot". He was arrested during the German occupation of Rome and was released from the Via Tasso on the arrival of the Allies.

Most Rome papers treated Giuseppe Albano as a bandit who merited his death, though "Avanti" tended to dismiss the affair more lightly than some of the other papers.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

P O L I T I C A L

7. Speech of Alberto Cianca, Naples, 12 January 1945

On 12 January, Alberto Cianca addressed some 200 persons, all from the intellectual or professional classes, on the recent policy followed by the Action Party. Prince Filippo Caracciolo, Pasquale Schiano and Emilio Scaglione, all of the Action Party were present.

Prof. D'Elia, a member of the directive committee of the province, made a rather long opening speech, in which he stressed the Party of Action's important task in Southern Italy where the forces of reaction were strong, and announced that Cianca had accepted to be the new director of "Italia Libera".

Cianca said that the Party of Action had only entered the first Bonomi government because it was the expression of the Committee of National Liberation and avowed its aim to reform the Constitutional oath and establish the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, but the Party had since opposed the alternative proposal of a plebiscite (notoriously unreliable), and also the resurrection of the old parliament.

Turning next to criticize the failure of the government's Epuration policy (Note: then run by Count Sforza), Cianca remarked that there were officials (Prefects, etc.) still in power who had no idea of this renovating spirit of the new democratic Italy. The people of Naples knew well enough how aggressive the reactionary forces had become.

Of the army, he said that many youths were willing to fight in an army that was "an instrument of national but not dynastic interests" (cheers), but could whip up no enthusiasm for military service under so many fascist generals.

Cianca charged Bonomi with aiming gradually to restore the old structure of pre-fascist Italy, that of decadent parliamentarianism. His criticism of Bonomi's attitude to the Sforza case was loudly applauded. He said that he had not advocated an open challenge to Britain, which would have been futile; but at least a policy of national dignity and independence (cheers). The Italians had the right, like all others, to decide their own fate, (cheers).

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

Prof. D"Elia, a member of the directive committee of the province, made a rather long opening speech, in which he stressed the Party of Action's important task in Southern Italy where the forces of reaction were strong, and announced that Cianca had accepted to be the new director of "Italia Libera".

Cianca said that the Party of Action had only entered the first Bonomi government because it was the expression of the Committee of National Liberation and avowed its aim to reform the Constitutional oath and establish the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, but the Party had since opposed the alternative proposal of a plebiscite (notoriously unreliable), and also the resurrection of the old parliament.

Turning next to criticize the failure of the government's Epuration policy (Note: then run by Count Sforza), Cianca remarked that there were officials (Prefects, etc.) still in power who had no idea of this renovating spirit of the new democratic Italy. The people of Naples knew well enough how aggressive the reactionary forces had become.

Of the army, he said that many youths were willing to fight in an army that was "an instrument of national but not dynastic interests" (cheers), but could whip up no enthusiasm for military service under so many fascist generals.

Cianca charged Bonomi with aiming gradually to restore the old structure of pre-fascist Italy, that of decadent parliamentarianism. His criticism of Bonomi's attitude to the Sforza case was loudly applauded. He said that he had not advocated an open challenge to Britain, which would have been futile; but at least a policy of national dignity and independence (cheers). The Italians had the right, like all others, to decide their own fate, (cheers).

Calling the Committees of National Liberation of Italy the only nuclei of democracy in Italy, Cianca referred to the words of the Action Party head of the Florence CNL -- Raggianti -- who, as spokesman of the patriots, had favoured a new democracy, not the old monarchical structure. Rosselli, too, had rejected the old anti-fascism and had taken up a new, vital and long-sighted "post-fascist" anti-fascism. (Note: Liberal-Socialism). Cianca here mentioned socialization, agrarian reform and decentralization as necessary reforms. 2278

He then compared the reactionary forces in Italy to the Darlan party in France. He also defended Gen. Azzi's press articles. He said that people were justifying the mildness of the recent sentences on fascists by reminding themselves that justice had not yet fallen on those most responsible of all. He complained above all of the state of isolation in which the government stood and the concurrent apathy ("assenteismo") of the country.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Cianca went on to declare that the Action Party was asking for a congress of all the CNL's of Liberated Italy and for the setting up of a Consultative Assembly. In answer to the criticisms moved against many CNL's of the south that they were formed after Allied liberation and were too clogged up with local mud, Cianca assured his Neapolitan listeners that the CNL's of the north were very different, as they more fully represented the rejuvenating life of the people. (The audience expressed no particular approval). The CNL of Florence had, in fact, shown the Allies that it could also perform excellent tasks of local administration without the assistance of reactionary forces.

For the Sicilian problem, Cianca suggested a closer contact between the Sicilian CNL's and the Italian Government.

He declared that the rumors of internal dissidence in the Party were quite untrue. New ideas had to be, and were discussed and aired in the Party, but the Party had a full programme of reform and was united behind it (cheers).

In conclusion Cianca urged the Naples members to intensify, day by day, their work for the Party. It was true that there were many difficult material problems to solve, that some people were going round saying that there were too many parties and that Italian people want bread, not politics and speeches -- a slogan typical of Mussolini -- but in point of fact every material problem was really intertwined with wider political policies.

Cianca spoke in his usual eloquent style, but on this occasion, before a respectable intellectual audience and under the cherub-painted ceiling of the comparatively small reception room of the Neapolitan Party HQ, his excessive vehemence and his open-air oratory seemed rather incongruous. He was definitely less successful than he would have been before an audience ten times as large. (A-2)

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

8. Meuccio Ruini, Minister of Public Works, in Bari

On the invitation of the Mayor, the Minister of Public works and President of the National Committee for Reconstruction, Meucci Ruini,

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

(The audience expressed no particular approval). The CNL of Florence had, in fact, shown the Allies that it could also perform excellent tasks of local administration without the assistance of reactionary forces.

For the Sicilian problem, Cianca suggested a closer contact between the Sicilian CNL's and the Italian Government.

He declared that the rumors of internal dissidence in the Party were quite untrue. New ideas had to be, and were discussed and aired in the Party, but the Party had a full programme of reform and was united behind it (cheers).

In conclusion Cianca urged the Naples members to intensify, day by day, their work for the Party. It was true that there were many difficult material problems to solve, that some people were going round saying that there were too many parties and that Italian people want bread, not politics and speeches -- a slogan typical of Mussolini -- but in point of fact every material problem was really intertwined with wider political policies.

Cianca spoke in his usual eloquent style, but on this occasion, before a respectable intellectual audience and under the cherub-painted ceiling of the comparatively small reception room of the Neapolitan Party HQ, his excessive vehemence and his open-air oratory seemed rather incongruous. He was definitely less successful than he would have been before an audience ten times as large. (A-2)

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

8. Meuccio Ruini, Minister of Public Works, in Bari

On the invitation of the Mayor, the Minister of Public works and President of the National Committee for Reconstruction, Meucci Ruini, held on 7th January the previously announced conference on Reconstruction, in the salon of the Comune of Bari. Among a large and attentive audience were the Minister of Communications Cevelotto, the political, military and educational authorities, the representatives of the parties, of the Committee of Liberation and the Magistrature as well as the provincial heads of the government services. After the Mayor, Dott. Lojacono and the Prefect Dott. Antonucci, had spoken, Ruini addressed the meeting.

He was in complete agreement with the concept of decentralization which the Mayor had spoken of. This was on the way to being realized, as many things indicated, the most recent being a provision of the Council of Ministers to institute an office of Public Works in

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

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

Bari in order to facilitate the reconstruction programme. After praising the people of Puglia, who without asking anything from the State, had been able to accomplish so much, he went on to examine the problems of reconstruction, and said that realities were being courageously faced without giving way to the pessimism which the poor results so far achieved might give rise to, because wherever things seamed most difficult to surmount, then was the time when unlimited faith and hope were needed.

The functions of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction.- The Comitato Intermihisteriale per la Ricostruzione was not another ministry but simply a coordinating centre whose first step was the assessment of damage and examination of the possibilities at their disposal. There are two categories: Problems which need urgent and immediate attention and those for which there is more time for planning. The central institute of statistics and the competent government offices have already assessed the tragic destruction up to now inflicted by the Germans' Not less preoccupying is the condition of the industries which have at one blow been put back two centuries at a time when the population is trebled and people's needs, because of the march of civilization, much greater.

The work of the peasants. It is they who have begun to reconstruct Italy before any government plan was put into operation. The Italians love to discredit themselves and to exaggerate their defects but in reality they give examples every day of their concord and solidarity and of a strength which no other country could show. They have demonstrated a self-discipline which they did not know they possessed. This element is bound to carry weight in our relations with the allies who must continue to direct things until the time comes when what was at first control becomes cordial collaboration and equality.

The pass to which fascism has brought Italy is the most serious in her history. With the high percentage of industries destroyed, the provision of fertilizers and agricultural machinery stopped, the problem of promlems is still however that of transport, which is reduced to a minimum and further hampered by the lack of tires and spare parts. But something has been done. The Allies whose help until a few days ago was limited to food supplies, have stabilized in favor of Italy a"first aid" assistance to help increase production. This

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

faith and hope were needed.

The functions of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction. The Comitato Intermihisteriale per la Ricostruzione was not another ministry but simply a coordinating centre whose first step was the assessment of damage and examination of the possibilities at their disposal. There are two categories: Problems which need urgent and immediate attention and those for which there is more time for planning. The central institute of statistics and the competent government offices have already assessed the tragic destruction up to now inflicted by the Germans' Not less preoccupying is the condition of the industries which have at one blow been put back two centuries at a time when the population is trebled and people's needs, because of the march of civilization, much greater.

The work of the peasants. It is they who have begun to reconstruct Italy before any government plan was put into operation. The Italians love to discredit themselves and to exaggerate their defects but in reality they give examples every day of their concord and solidarity and of a strength which no other country could show. They have demonstrated a self-discipline which they did not know they possessed. This element is bound to carry weight in our relations with the allies who must continue to direct things until the time comes when what was at first control becomes cordial collaboration and equality.

The pass to which fascism has brought Italy is the most serious in her history. With the high percentage of industries destroyed, the provision of fertilizers and agricultural machinery stopped, the problem of problems is still however that of transport, which is reduced to a minimum and further hampered by the lack of tires and spare parts. But something has been done. The Allies whose help until a few days ago was limited to food supplies, have stabilized in favor of Italy a"first aid" assistance to help increase production. This help alone is enough to justify Italian gratitude toward the Allied Nations and disdain of the fifth column, even if there was not taken into account the struggle which they are conducting for liberation and democratic future of Italy.

For the time Italy's economy is one of barth. "We must enforce a unity of markets and a strong organization which will control supplies and increase cooperatives which should help the employee class which has been so badly hit.

C NFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

The Enormous Damage. -- As well as food, housing must be considered. More than 1 million 400 thousand rooms have been completely or partially destroyed in liberated Italy. A little is being done to provide roofs for some hundreds of thousands while new laws have been passed to help private owners in repair work.

The Reconstruction Committee is doing its best to avoid centralization which would result in suffocating private enterprise. They are not giving up their function of vigilance and coordination, but wherever possible they will try to help and encourage private individuals to arrange their own repairs and are passing on part of their functions to commissions and technicians and appointing heads of civil engineering in the various zones, so as to prevent small repairs being held up by bureaucratic red tape. Speaking of industry he observed that the war had drawn attention to the fact that Southern Italy was not developed industrially, contrary to the rights of this hard working region and due to the monopoly of the north. The time has now come for new initiative, taking advantage of the means which the state has put at their disposal with the new laws.

Concluding his address the Minister went on to say that it was considered that the problem of reconstruction should be a technical one but that there was no technical problem which could ignore politics. "Taking on this work I am working on a basis of ideal continuity with my past activity as political man and head of a party, because economic reconstruction must evolve according to an order which does not consist of a return to the past but is entirely new and comes from the suffering experienced during the past years. This order cannot however be defined as other than one of liberty and work. It is an ideal which is contained in all the programmes of the CNL, and moreover consitutes a motive of the highest hope and faith in the political future of Italy."

E P U R A T I O N

9. Short Interview with Eugenio Mancini

In a brief interview with PWB officers, Avv. Eugenio Mancini, the new Naples Commissioner for Epuration, said that he is having sent to him the personal files of all employees of State and parastatal offices and public concerns, (e.g. banks). He has already

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

wherever possible they will try to help and encourage private individuals to arrange their own repairs and are passing on part of their functions to commissions and technicians and appointing heads of civil engineering in the various zones, so as to prevent small repairs being held up by bureaucratic red tape. Speaking of industry he observed that the war had drawn attention to the fact that Southern Italy was not developed industrially, contrary to the rights of this hard working region and due to the monopoly of the north. The time has now come for new initiative, taking advantage of the means which the state has put at their disposal with the new laws.

Concluding his address the Minister went on to say that it was considered that the problem of reconstruction should be a technical one but that there was no technical problem which could ignore politics. "Taking on this work I am working on a basis of ideal continuity with my past activity as political man and head of a party, because economic reconstruction must evolve according to an order which does not consist of a return to the past but is entirely new and comes from the suffering experienced during the past years. This order cannot however be defined as other than one of liberty and work. It is an ideal which is contained in all the programmes of the CNL, and moreover consitutes a motive of the highest hope and faith in the political future of Italy."

E P U R A T I O N

9. Short Interview with Eugenio Mancini

In a brief interview with PWB officers, Avv. Eugenio Mancini, the new Naples Commissioner for Epuration, said that he is having sent to him the personal files of all employees of State and parastatal offices and public concerns, (e.g. banks). He has already been making investigations and enquiries and many denunciations have already come in. Mancini will also choose 6 carabinieri, 6 Finance police (Guardia di Finanza), and 6 Judiciary police, (Giudiziaria), whom he can personally trust, to act as his agents.

Mancini spoke very calmly, evidently with knowledge, and appeared to be a very firm and determined person. "I shall be implacable, but not vengeful," he declared, "I shall suffer no half measures. People have become very sentimental nowadays about throwing ex-fascists out of their jobs, but they forget that also in 1922 many people had been thrown out -- 70,000 railway workers, for instance. No provision was made for their families then; there were no words of pity for them." This time the families would of course be provided for and would not

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

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

be left to starve, Mancini went on. But the present situation could not continue. About 2000 people had been epurated in Naples but all the State employees had since been re-entered on the payroll. They were thus better off than before, as they could earn extra money doing other jobs. There had been no epuration in the Questura. Former OVRA agents were therefore still being employed. Indeed, a certain Major, an OVRA agent particularly well known to anti-fascists in Naples, was now working for the Allies. Mancini did not bat an eyelid.

When asked how much he depended on the central office in Rome, Mancini replied that, according to rules, he ought to send the files and incriminating evidence to Rome for the central office's approval, and so have to wait ages before he could take action. He said he had decided to act first in conjunction with the local police authorities and send the files up to Rome afterwards. Faced with the "fait accompli" there was a better chance that they would approve. He was determined to sweep aside all obstacles in his path. Mancini invited the PWB officers to return later when the epuration would be more under way. (A-2)

10 Epuration in the Operatic World

A great stir has been caused in the Rome theatrical workd by the epuration of M. Olivero De Fabritiis, of M. Gaetano Savini, and of M. Vitali from their respective posts in the administration of the OPERA. Particularly as regards De Fabritiis, much comment was voiced by the Rome press and especially by the left-wing papers; the latter had repeatedly urged the epuration in this field as the presence as the Secretary of the Opera of Rome of someone who, even if not directly collaborating with the Germans, had maintained close relations, be it purely of a professional character with them, was not tolerable. UNITA (Communist) persists in its demands that the epuration in the theatrical world be carried out inflexibly. AVANTI (Socialist) sketches a brief outline of De Fabritiis' history, stressing amongst other things that the Maestro, although conductor of one of the greatest Italian theatres, had never possessed a regular diploma.

L A B O U R

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

ples, was now working for the Allies. Mancini did not bat an eyelid.

When asked how much he depended on the central office in Rome, Mancini replied that, according to rules, he ought to send the files and incriminating evidence to Rome for the central office's approval, and so have to wait ages before he could take action. He said he had decided to act first in conjunction with the local police authorities and send the files up to Rome afterwards. Faced with the "fait accompli" there was a better chance that they would approve. He was determined to sweep aside all obstacles in his path. Mancini invited the PWB officers to return later when the epuration would be more under way. (A-2)

10 Epuration in the Operatic World

A great stir has been caused in the theatrical workd by the epuration of M. Olivero De Fabritiis, of M. Gaetano Savini, and of M. Vitali from their respective posts in the administration of the OPERA. Particularly as regards De Fabritiis, much comment was voiced by the Rome press and especially by the left-wing papers; the latter had repeatedly urged the epuration in this field as the presence of the Secretary of the Opera of Rome of someone who, even if not directly collaborating with the Germans, had maintained close relations, be it purely of a professional character with them, was not tolerable. UNITA (Communist) persists in its demands that the epuration in the theatrical world be carried out inflexibly. AVANTI (Socialist) sketches a brief outline of De Fabritiis' history, stressing amongst other things that the Maestro, although conductor of one of the greatest Italian theatres, had never possessed a regular diploma.

L A B O U R

11 C.G.I.L. Congress

The National Congress of the CGIL, to be held in Naples from the 23 January to the 1 February, will be the first free gathering of workers' representatives since the inception of the fascist regime. It is expected that about 600 delegates will attend, coming from all parts of liberated Italy. These delegates have been nominated by the members of the various Trade Unions, and will approve the proposed constitution of the CGIL. There is an important agenda for the meeting, including the approval of the proposed constitution. 6

As at the present constituted, the CGIL and its Executive Committee were appointed on an equal representation basis by the three principal political parties representing the workers, namely, the So-

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

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

cialists, Communists and the Social Democrats. This nomination was necessary because at the time of the downfall of the fascist regime there were no freely constituted Trade Unions whose members could elect delegates on a democratic basis. Now that Trade Unions have been formed, and have appointed their delegates to the conference, it is expected that a National Council, an Executive Committee and a Secretariat will be elected by free vote among the delegates.

The aims of the CGIL are stated to be to defend the professional, economic and moral interests of all workers, both individually and collectively; to seek improvements in their conditions both as regards work and standards of living; to acquire for them new rights; and to realize their social aspirations until the complete emancipation of Labour. A further aim would be the increase of culture by means of free universal education (professional schools, libraries, popular universities). Welfare and protection of the Labour interests of women and young people are also listed.

The Confederation will be above all political and religious tendencies. Its internal structure will be purely democratic, based on proportional representation and secret ballot. Women would be eligible as office holders in all unions with women members, and special committees would be set up to deal with the welfare of women workers.

The Italian Minister of Industry, Labour and Congress, Gronchi, will attend the Congress and will address the delegates; observers from the Labour sub-commission of Allied Commission will also be in attendance.

Preparations for the Conference in Naples - Comrade Leonardis, one of the three secretaries of the Naples Camera del Lavoro, told a PWB officer that he, together with Ghini, the representative of the CGIL just down from Rome, was in the midst of making arrangements for the Labour Congress. He said they hoped to obtain the Bellini Theatre from the Allies for the 4 days of the Congress; the greatest problem really to be faced was to find lodgings and make messing arrangements for the 500 delegates. The Camera del Lavoro had appealed to all workers and friends to give hospitality each to one of the delegates for the short period necessary. For the messing, Leonardis said he was planning to prepare midday meals for all the delegates

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

been formed, and have appointed their delegates to [illegible]. It is expected that a National Council, an Executive Committee and a Secretariat will be elected by free vote among the delegates.

The aims of the CGIL are stated to be to defend the professional, economic and moral interests of all workers, both individually and collectively; to seek improvements in their conditions both as regards work and standards of living; to acquire for them new rights; and to realize their social aspirations until the complete emancipation of Labour. A further aim would be the increase of culture by means of free universal education (professional schools, libraries, popular universities). Welfare and protection of the Labour interests of women and young people are also listed.

The Confederation will be above all political and religious tendencies. Its internal structure will be purely democratic, based on proportional representation and secret ballot. Women would be eligible as office holders in all unions with women members, and special committees would be set up to deal with the welfare of women workers.

The Italian Minister of Industry, Labour and Congress, Gronchi, will attend the Congress and will address the delegates; observers from the Labour sub-commission of Allied Commission will also be in attendance.

Preparations for the Conference in Naples - Comrade Leonardis, one of the three secretaries of the Naples Camera del Lavoro, told a PWB officer that he, together with Ghini, the representative of the CGIL just down from Rome, was in the midst of making arrangements for the Labour Congress. He said they hoped to obtain the Bellini Theatre from the Allies for the 4 days of the Congress; the greatest problem really to be faced was to find lodgings and make messing arrangements for the 50 delegates. The Camera del Lavoro had appealed to all workers and friends to give hospitality each to one of the delegates for the short period necessary. For the messing, Leonardis said he was planning to prepare midday meals for all the delegates together. He had approached various restaurant owners, but they were doing so well with their own high prices that they would not even consider his proposals. He would now ask the SEPRAL (the food distribution concern) for some help in the way of pasta, beans, etc., and he would ask the E.C.A. (Ente Comunale Assistenza) for help with the cooking and preparing of the midday meals.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

12 Workers Form Advisory Body for Management Consultative Purposes in Rome Firm.

On 12 January a meeting was held at the CGIL office, attended by S.E.Piccardi, Commissioner for I.R.I. (Istituto Ricostruzioni Industriali), Prof. Girolamo Ippolito, Vice President of the Terni Company, and the Secretaries of the CGIL, to examine the possibility of forming an advisory body among the workmen, employees and executives of the Terni Company, which would be consulted on all questions concerning the welfare of the personnel.

In view of the legal difficulties preventing the election of a new Board of Directors, it was agreed that for the moment, the workers' part in the management could only be of a consultative character. An agreement was therefore drawn up and signed by which the Company undertakes to examine all technical and administrative problems arising out of the management of the firm, with a factory committee of five members elected by secret ballot as follows: three workmen's delegates, one delegate of the office staff, and one of the executives, including the general directors. The Committee will enter on its duties as soon as it is elected.

13. Profit Sharing in Industry in Naples

The Demo-Christian paper "Il Domani d'Italia" of 18 January announces that for the first time in these parts the employees of an industry will share in the profits. An agreement has been reached between the Gargiulo brothers (pasta makers) and the factory committee of their own workers. According to this agreement, the workers will get a third of the profits, while the other two thirds will go in part to the owners and in part to the improvement of the factory equipment.

F O O D S I T U A T I O N

14. High Commissioner for Food

The GAZZETTA UFFICIALE No. 5 of 11 Jan. published the text of the legislative decree of the Lt.General No. 411 dated 28 December [illegible] defining the powers and duties of the Office of the High Com-

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

and the Secretaries of the C.G.I.L, to examine the possibility of forming an advisory body among the workmen, employees and executives of the Terni Company, which would be consulted on all questions concerning the welfare of the personnel.

In view of the legal difficulties preventing the election of a new Board of Directors, it was agreed that for the moment, the workers' part in the management could only be of a consultative character. An agreement was therefore drawn up and signed by which the Company undertakes to examine all technical and administrative problems arising out of the management of the firm, with a factory committee of five members elected by secret ballot as follows: three workmen's delegates, one delegate of the office staff, and one of the executives, including the general directors. The Committee will enter on its duties as soon as it is elected.

13. Profit Sharing in Industry in Naples

The Demo-Christian paper "Il Domani d'Italia" of 18 January announces that for the first time in these parts the employees of an industry will share in the profits. An agreement has been reached between the Gargiulo brothers (pasta makers) and the factory committee of their own workers. According to this agreement, the workers will get a third of the profits, while the other two thirds will go in part to the owners and in part to the improvement of the factory equipment.

F O O D S I T U A T I O N

14. High Commissioner for Food

The GAZZETTA UFFICIALE No. 5 of 11 Jan. published the text of the legislative decree of the Lt.General No. 411 dated 28 December 1944, defining the powers and duties of the Office of the High Commissioner for Food.

The Office, which comes directly under the Presidency of the Council, has control of the stocking, production and consumption of home-grown and imported foodstuffs required for the armed forces and the civil population. It can buy or requisition foodstuffs within the country and provide, in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, for the purchase of foodstuffs abroad; direct examinations, enforce sales, decide the distribution of food stocks and fix prices; can request transport of all kinds from other ministries, with priority over other civilian claims, or requisition, buy or hire its own transport; use the warehouses and factories for storing and processing food, and decide what quantities are available for export after the needs of the forces and civil population have been met.

C NFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

The High Commissioner is empowered to issue decrees and make regulations binding on Prefects and other local authorities, offences against which are punishable by fines and confiscation of foodstuffs and vehicles.

The High Commissioner attends sittings of the Council of Ministers when invited to do so, and can vote on questions within his jurisdiction. He is also a member of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Prices.

Finally, the High Commissioner is directed to favour by all means in his power the establishment of cooperatives, factory messes, food kitchens and similar establishments to help the poorer classes of the community solve their food problems.

The High Commissioner, S.E. Gino Bergami, is reported to be studying the possibility of forming a consultative Committee to advise the Office on its work. The Committee would be composed of representatives of the various parties, of the C.G.I.L., of producers' and traders' associations, of cooperatives, and of the various organizations active in the sphere of food supplies.

Signor Bergami also proposed to hold a weekly press conference at the offices in Via Sallustiana, with a view not only to informing the press, but also to acquiring information on public opinion.

He has also addressed a telegram to the High Commissioner for Sicily and Sardinia and the prefects of all provinces administered by the Italian Government, in which he expresses the hope that he can count on their cooperation in the work of his department.

15. People's Oil Pools

By a decree dated 4 January of the Ministry of Agriculture, the amount of oil allotted to producers was increased by 50%. This may be some indication of the scanty success with which the campaign in favour of the "Oleari del Popolo" has so far met.

The Minister of Agriculture, S.E. Fausto Gullo, broadcast on the subject of the oil-pools on 11January. He said that fats, and therefore oil, were second only to bread as essential foodstuffs. Because

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

Finally, the High Commissioner is directed to favour by all means in his power the establishment of cooperatives, factory messes, food kitchens and similar establishments to help the poorer classes of the community solve their food problems.

The High Commissioner, S.E. Gino Bergami, is reported to be studying the possibility of forming a consultative Committee to advise the Office on its work. The Committee would be composed of representatives of the various parties, of the C.G.I.L., of producers' and traders' associations, of cooperatives, and of the various organizations active in the sphere of food supplies.

Signor Bergami also proposed to hold a weekly press conference at the offices in Via Sallustiana, with a view not only to informing the press, but also to acquiring information on public opinion.

He has also addressed a telegram to the High Commissioner for Sicily and Sardinia and the prefects of all provinces administered by the Italian Government, in which he expresses the hope that he can count on their cooperation in the work of his department.

15. People's Oil Pools

By a decree dated 4 January of the Ministry of Agriculture, the amount of oil allotted to producers was increased by 50%. This may be some indication of the scanty success with which the campaign in favour of the "Oleari del Popolo" has so far met.

The Minister of Agriculture, S.E. Fausto Gullo, broadcast on the subject of the oil-pools on 11January. He said that fats, and therefore oil, were second only to bread as essential foodstuffs. Because of this fact it was essential that all the oil harvest should reach the pools, so that every citizen should have his share at an equitable price. Prices had been fixed so as to do no injustice to either producer or consumer, and the oil-pool scheme was based on the same democratic principles as the "Granai del Popolo". The Minister then called on the members of the Communal Committees to do their duty without fear or favour.

The Agricultural Sub-Commission of A.C. announced on 13 January that 60 allied officers would collaborate with the Italian Government to intensify the campaign to assure a regular minimum ration of oil for the Italian armed forces, civil population and devastated regions. The total quantity of oil to be collected before the end of April has been fixed at 800,000 quintals; 118,362 quintals had been collected to date. At a meeting attended by officers of A.C. and Government officials it had been decided that:

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

a) Sixty teams composed of Allied officers, Italian officials and police would operate throughout liberated Italy to ensure rapid and thorough collection of oil;

b) Control posts would be manned 24 hours a day.

c) All olive-presses would be inspected and their registers checked.

d) The Italian police would search all passenger-trains and confiscate contraband oil.

e) The Italian courts would award salutory sentences to all offenders.

f) Wide publicity would be given to the fact that no oil would be taken for the use of the Allied armed forces; but that all would be for the use of the Italian population itself.

The Sub-Commission pointed out that in the provinces administered by the Italian Government, the role of the Allied officers will be purely advisory. The responsibility for the collection of oil will be the government's.

16. Brazilian Coffee

The long awaited consignment of Brazilian coffee -- a free gift from the people of Brazil to the Italians -- amounting to 150 tons, arrived in Rome on 12-13 January, and was stored in the ENDSI warehouses at San Lorenzo Goods Station. It will be distributed through the ENDSI organization in the provinces of Rome, Pescara, Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Frosinone and Littoria, precedence being given to hospitals, sanatoriums and homes for the old. Rome is the distribution centre for the whole scheme, and transport to Rome is provided entirely by Brazilian vehicles and personnel.

A second consignment of 450 tons has arrived at Leghorn, and will be sent to Rome by road. No losses by theft have been reported so far.

(Note: The black market price of coffee is L. 2000 per kilo, but it is practically unobtainable.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

checked.

d) The Italian police would search all passenger-trains and confiscate contraband oil.

e) The Italian courts would award salutory sentences to all offenders.

f) Wide publicity would be given to the fact that no oil would be taken for the use of the Allied armed forces; but that all would be for the use of the Italian population itself.

The Sub-Commission pointed out that in the provinces administered by the Italian Government, the role of the Allied officers will be purely advisory. The responsibility for the collection of oil will be the government's.

16. Brazilian Coffee

The long awaited consignment of Brazilian coffee -- a free gift from the people of Brazil to the Italians -- amounting to 150 tons, arrived in Rome on 12-13 January, and was stored in the ENDSI warehouses at San Lorenzo Goods Station. It will be distributed through the ENDSI organization in the provinces of Rome, Pescara, Chieti, Aquila, Campobasso, Frosinone and Littoria, precedence being given to hospitals, sanatoriums and homes for the old. Rome is the distribution centre for the whole scheme, and transport to Rome is provided entirely by Brazilian vehicles and personnel.

A second consignment of 450 tons has arrived at Leghorn, and will be sent to Rome by road. No losses by theft have been reported so far.

(Note: The black market price of coffee is L. 2000 per kilo, but it is practically unobtainable.) .

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

A G R I C U L T U R E

16 Peasants Awarded Uncultivated Lands

Amulio Galletti, workers' representative on the Provincial Commission for assigning uncultivated or insufficiently cultivated land to land workers or farmers announced on 9 January that a number of farmers had each been awarded 5,000 square metres of land for 29 years by arrangement with Menotti Administration at Fiano Romano. This land is additional to the farmers' previous holding. The Commission also includes a representative of employers and a legal expert.

It has received 105 requests for land from farmers. 63 have already been fixed for hearing before the Commission. So far the Commission, hindered by lack of transport, has examined only 48 cases. In 18 of these it has been decided to inspect the land alleged to be uncultivated. Six controversies between landowners and peasants have been settled. In one case land claimed was already sufficiently cultivated; in another the applicants were not farmers, so their application was refused.

17 Mined and Flooded Land in the Province of Littoria

The Agricultural Inspectorate of the Compartimento of Rome reports that in Littoria Province 8,000 hectares of reclaimed land are still flooded and 13,000 hectares mined.

18 Livestock from Sardinia

On 10 January 34 milch cows, 34 draught-oxen and 7 bulls were landed at Civitavecchia from Sardinia. This was the first instalment of a great plan for restocking the most hard-hit farms on the mainland with livestock from Sardinia. The plan provides for importing into Latium 5,000 cattle, 6,000 horses and 50,000 sheep, and is due to close collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and the High Commissioner for Sardinia, while AC has provided the shipping and given invaluable technical assistance. It is hoped to complete the movement by the end of June, but efforts are being made to speed it up even further in order to provide draught-oxen for the spring sowing, and much-needed milk for children and the old.

The present consignment was destined to be divided among 18 far

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

It has received 105 requests for land from farmers. 63 have already been fixed for hearing before the Commission. So far the Commission, hindered by lack of transport, has examined only 48 cases. In 18 of these it has been decided to inspect the land alleged to be uncultivated. Six controversies between landowners and peasants have been settled. In one case land claimed was already sufficiently cultivated; in another the applicants were not farmers, so their application was refused.

17 Mined and Flooded Land in the Province of Littoria

The Agricultural Inspectorate of the Compartimento of Rome reports that in Littoria Province 8,000 hectares of reclaimed land are still flooded and 13,000 hectares mined.

18 Livestock from Sardinia

On 10 January 54 milch cows, 34 draught-oxen and 7 bulls were landed at Civitavecchia from Sardinia. This was the first instalment of a great plan for restocking the most hard-hit farms on the mainland with livestock from Sardinia. The plan provides for importing into Latium 5,000 cattle, 6,000 horses and 50,000 sheep, and is due to close collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and the High Commissioner for Sardinia, while AC has provided the shipping and given invaluable technical assistance. It is hoped to complete the movement by the end of June, but efforts are being made to speed it up even further in order to provide draught-oxen for the spring sowing, and much-needed milk for children and the old.

The present consignment was destined to be divided among 18 farms in the communes of Albano, Lanuvio, Velletri, Ponezia, Genzano, Nemi and the Anzio beach-head area.

Another attack on the livestock problem has begun with the distribution to farmers in the provinces of Rome, Littoria and Frosinone of the horses of an Italian cavalry division, now motorised. This initiative is due to the efforts of AC and the Ministry of Agriculture. The horses are entrusted to the farmers for light agricultural work.

19 National Assembly of the Italian Agricultural Federation

Delegates of provincial agricultural associations from all parts of liberated Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, attended the national assembly of FIDA (Federazione Italiana degli Agricoltori) in Rome on 14 January. The morning session was occupied by the report of the General Secretary, Alberto Donini, devoted to the activity of the Federation and to the great problems of agricultural production: defence of the "mezzeria" (share-cropping system), small-holdings, co-operation with employers and workers to combat the high cost of living, criticism of over-hasty legislation, and the need to return to a freer economic system. The work of the Central Committee and the Secretary was approved by the meeting, which then proceeded to modify the statutes in several respects. In particular the name of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

the organisation was changed to: "Confederazione Italiana degli Agricoltori".

At the afternoon session reports were submitted and discussed dealing with war damage, agricultural contracts and price-policy.

T R A N S P O R T

20 ATAG

"Italia Libera" of 11 January published some revealing figures concerning ATAG (City Tram and Bus Company). Of the 800 vehicles formerly used on 80 lines, only 60 are left. The limitation of the services is necessary also because of the shortage of electricity. Twenty buses are ready for duty, but there are no tyres. On the other hand, all 7000 employees are still on the pay-roll, causing a heavy deficit: revenue is only lire 400,000 per day, whereas expenditure is lire 1,400,000. The Company has accordingly applied for permission to double its fares. 565 employees have been "epurated" while 450 of the 1300 dismissed in 1923 have been re-employed.

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

Rome

21 The Great Medicine Scandal

It has long been common knowledge in Rome, commented on by by various newspapers, that medicines, both imported and home-produced, were almost impossible to find at controlled prices but easily obtainable on the black market. One cause of this was said to be the method of distributing American supplies (not relief supplies commercial consignments) through the usual trade channels. At least one chemist was fined last year, for instance, for breaking up American "layette" outfits and selling the contents as separate items at greatly increased prices. The large-scale operators, however, appeared to enjoy almost complete immunity, and the scandal continued.

Finally on 11 January it was announced that the Flying Squad of the Rome Questura had made several arrests and confiscated medicines worth several millions of lire. It was subsequently revealed that over four tons of drugs had been confiscated and four arrests made: Giorgio Leschiuti, owner of the Chemist's shop at via Cavour 71; Mario

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

"Italia Libera" of 11 January published some revealing figures concerning ATAG (City Tram and Bus Company). Of the 800 vehicles formerly used on 80 lines, only 60 are left. The limitation of the services is necessary also because of the shortage of electricity. Twenty buses are ready for duty, but there are no tyres. On the other hand, all 7000 employees are still on the pay-roll, causing a heavy deficit: revenue is only lire 400,000 per day, whereas expenditure is lire 1,400,000. The Company has accordingly applied for permission to double its fares. 535 employees have been "epurated" while 450 of the 1500 dismissed in 1923 have been re-employed.

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

Rome

21 The Great Medicine Scandal

It has long been common knowledge in Rome, commented on by by various newspapers, that medicines, both imported and home-produced, were almost impossible to find at controlled prices but easily obtainable on the black market. One cause of this was said to be the method of distributing American supplies (not relief supplies commercial consignments) through the usual trade channels. At least one chemist was fined last year, for instance, for breaking up American "layette" outfits and selling the contents as separate items at greatly increased prices. The large-scale operators, however, appeared to enjoy almost complete immunity, and the scandal continued.

Finally on 11 January it was announced that the Flying Squad of the Rome Questura had made several arrests and confiscated medicines worth several millions of lire. It was subsequently revealed that over four tons of drugs had been confiscated and four arrests made: Giorgio Boschini, owner of the Chemist's shop at via Cavour 71; Mario Fanciati, surgeon; Ferdinand Mayer alias Mannara and Gian Luigi Talamo. Marchese Ennio Dell'Isola was also implicated. Mayer and Talamo obtained the goods, while Dell'Isola and Fanciati resold them. Boschini is accused of buying a quantity. One lot bought for Lire 257,000 was later sold for Lire 800,000.

Further arrests are expected.

3273

Of the medicines confiscated part will go to public authorities and the remainder will be disposed of through normal trade channels.

22 Pawnshops

Until recent times the customary clients of the Monte dei Pegni were among the lowest classes of the populace. They were poor women, widows, workmen's families, etc. The modest professional workers, some classes of intellectuals, soldiers, the greater part of those civil servants who resisted the temptation of triple pay offered by the Fascist Social Republic, employees and pensioners, were those who began to

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

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

to frequent the pawnshop. At a certain time, however, fearing possible raids by the Germans, everything was withdrawn, especially gold objects. It was considered better to sell the gold than to pawn it as the black market price reached 750 lire whereas the pawn shops paid 18 lire in accordance with the 1940 law, and people still prefer to sell gold at the present price of 400 lire a gram. The same applies to jewelry, diamonds and precious stones which the pawnshops paid for at two-thirds their pre-war value. Linen sheets are estimated at 500 lire but on the black market they are valued at 5000 lire.

The result is that people prefer to sell their goods rather than pawn them. Although confidence in the "Monte dei Pegni" has been restored since the Germans left there are not nearly as many clients as in normal times, as the following figures indicate: The pawnshop (Azonzia dei Pegni) in via dei Gracchi which before the war made about 400 pledges a day, then went down to about 100, to go up again to 250, now only makes about 15. The majority of the other agencies do not make more than about 20, and in Prati three of the four agencies have closed down.

It would seem that the falling-off is due to two reasons:

(a) Many customers have nothing left to pawn.
(b) Better prices are obtained by selling outright, while the hope of ever redeeming pledges is very faint.

23 Events of the Week - Naples

Of events abroad, the one which has most impressed Neapolitan opinion is the start of the Russian winter campaign. The size and rapidity of the offensive are the subject of wide discussion; people are saying that Stalin has attacked at last, and that this time a decision will be reached; public opinion generally expresses the conviction that the definite overthrow of Germany will be accomplished on the Russian front.

Among events in Italy, the one which has had the greatest repercussions is undoubtedly the call to the colours of eleven classes. The event directly affects the majority of young men, and indirectly most families in liberated Italy. In this connection there is considerable ill-feeling among the middle and lower classes on account of this call for service, and it is expected that the response will be very limited. The discontent is due chiefly to economic reasons; all prices have risen to such a pitch that any

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

than pawn them. Although confidence in the "Monte dei Pegni" has been restored since the Germans left there are not nearly as many clients as in normal times, as the following figures indicate: The pawnshop (Agenzia dei Pegni) in via dei Cacchi which before the war made about 400 pledges a day, then went down to about 100, to go up again to 250, now only makes about 15. The majority of the other agencies do not make more than about 20, and in Prati three of the four agencies have closed down.

It would seem that the falling-off is due to two reasons:

(a) Many customers have nothing left to pawn.
(b) Better prices are obtained by selling outright, while the hope of ever redeeming pledges is very faint.

23 Events of the Week - Rioles

Of events abroad, the one which has most impressed Neapolitan opinion is the start of the Russian winter campaign. The size and rapidity of the offensive are the subject of wide discussion; people are saying that Stalin has attacked at last, and that this time a decision will be reached; public opinion generally expresses the conviction that the definite overthrow of Germany will be accomplished on the Russian front.

Among events in Italy, the one which has had the greatest repercussions is undoubtedly the call to the colours of eleven classes. The event directly affects the majority of young men, and indirectly most families in liberated Italy. In this connection there is considerable ill-feeling among the middle and lower classes on account of this call for service, and it is expected that the response will be very limited. The discontent is due chiefly to economic reasons; all prices have risen to such a pitch that any man who has a family and who is not well off, has a desperate struggle every day to solve the daily bread problem. When a man in this position is called up, the authorities make him a family allowance which is so absolutely insufficient that his family must either starve in the fullest meaning of the word, or resort to the lowest kind of expedients to procure food. This will be the main cause of defaulting and desertion.

It is interesting to note that the Communist Party is said to be carrying on an active propaganda among its members, inciting them to enlist voluntarily, but apparently so far the suggestion has met an icy reception.

At the present moment the mass of Neapolitans are waiting for food because nearly all are suffering from hunger, and they are little in sympathy with political parties which are only concerned with party politics.

In trade union and workmen's circles there is great anticipation

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

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

about the coming congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labour; the dissident Communists and Socialists especially are working hard to secure the greatest number of delegates to the Congress; they intend to criticize strongly the trade union alliance between the Reds (Socialists and Communists) and the Whites'(Demo-Christians).

In well-informed circles, however, it is expected that the delegates from the group of dissident Communists and Socialists will not be numerous, so that the trade union alliance will not suffer, and also that the three parties which monopolise the Confederation (Communist, Socialist and Demo-Christian) will continue to hold the monopoly also after the Congress.

Local public opinion is well pleased at the strong and successful action of the Italian Police in collaboration with the Allied Police against the organized criminal bands in Naples Province. It is hoped that the action will be continued and intensified, and that peaceful citizens may once more enjoy full security.

This short review of events cannot close without a reference to the issue of debentures which is announced by the Banco di Napoli for the purpose of financing industrial reconstruction. Business circles consider that the general public will welcome the issue, both for its purpose, and from the investors' point of view.

And lastly, there is the ever-recurrent note of the economic question which is becoming worse day by day; many families now have exhausted not only their financial reserves, but also their modest investment in household goods and chattels, and are now with their backs to the wall facing starvation; an empty stomach is an evil counsellor.

24. Sardinian C.L. of Sassari Order of the Day for Anti-fascist action

The Committee of Liberation in the Province of Sassari approved an order of the day by which, in view of a series of acts of provocation committed lately in the province by fascist elements, the communal committees were instructed to keep a close watch on the situation and report any parties responsible, taking prompt and energetic action against all manifestations of a kind which indicate connivance with the enemy. It concluded with an invitation to adherents of the anti-fascist parties to hold themselves in readiness to inten-

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

Local public opinion is well pleased at the strong and successful action of the Italian Police in collaboration with the Allied Police against the organized criminal bands in Naples Province. It is hoped that the action will be continued and intensified, and that peaceful citizens may once more enjoy full security.

This short review of events cannot close without a reference to the issue of debentures which is announced by the Banco di Napoli for the purpose of financing industrial reconstruction. Business circles consider that the general public will welcome the issue, both for its purpose, and from the investors' point of view.

And lastly, there is the ever-recurrent note of the economic question which is becoming worse day by day; many families now have exhausted not only their financial reserves, but also their modest investment in household goods and chattels, and are now with their backs to the wall facing starvation; an empty stomach is an evil counsellor.

24. Sardinian C.L. of Sassari Order of the Day for Anti-fascist Action

The Committee of Liberation in the Province of Sassari approved an order of the day by which, in view of a series of acts of provocation committed lately in the province by fascist elements, the communal committees were instructed to keep a close watch on the situation and report any parties responsible, taking prompt and energetic action against all manifestations of a kind which indicate connivance with the enemy. It concluded with an invitation to adherents of the anti-fascist parties to hold themselves in readiness to intensify their fight against all remaining fascists, and asked the authorities again to intervene with energetic emergency provisions. (A-1)

25. Thefts and Armed Extortion Increase in Sardinia

The press of the Island daily reports news of considerable thefts which take place in almost all the centers of Sardinia. In the town of Cagliari thieves rob apartments which are left temporarily empty, carrying away goods which are sometimes valued at about a half million lire. Moreover, on the outskirts, individuals armed with guns and even machine guns, rob cattle from the farmers, and at times kill the shepherds. The police do what they can but many delinquents remain unpunished. This situation in Sardinia can be attributed to unemployment which is daily increasing, and to the lack of primary foodstuffs and clothes, which are completely lacking. (B-2)

Confidential

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

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

26. Soup Kitchens in Sardinia

About 15 days ago, soup kitchens opened in Sardinia in the places where they are most urgently needed. At Cagliari, Sassari, Oristano and Carbona black-coat workers, workmen and their families are served. The Allies and local authorities were responsible for this initiative.

F A S C I S T P R O P A G A N D A

27. Fascist Propaganda, Bari

The faithful listeners to the Republican Fascist transmitting stations are on the increase and a new form of quiet propaganda which no longers talks of a rapid sure victory is being boradcast. With the increasing discontent against the Allies and the Italian government, the circle of these who spread false information grows bigger. For example:

"On the west front the Allies have lost about 10,000 men, 4500 tanks, 2000 machine guns, 7,031 cannons. The advance need not be rapid progressively to cut the tendons of the Allied strength and place it in a condition of complete exhaustion. This time the error of 1940 must not be repeated, we must not give the English time to embark and get away with their supplies."

Similar falsehoods come from the Fifth Column, working in the public and military offices. These latter go around foretelling "the coming defeat of the Anglo-American-Russians, surpassed by the strategic manoeuvres of the German staff."

The propaganda activity of such agents of the enemy should be immediately checked, to avoid further detericration of the anti-fascist bloc.

28. Report from Taranto

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: A significant symptom of the present psychological attitude of the Italian people toward the Allies can be deduced by watching the reactions of the public at variety shows. For some time now comadians have been caricaturing and satirizing the various situations which have arisen between the Italians and the Allies. During one of these shows, three or four witty remarks were made referring to the deplorable conditions of the country, to the humiliations suffered in the international field, and ended express-

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

27. Fascist Propaganda, Bari

The faithful listeners t the Republican Fascist transmitting stations are n the increase and a new form of quiet propaganda which no longers talks of a rapid sure victory is being boradcast. With the increasing discontent against the Allies and the Italian government, the circle of these who spread false information grows bigger. For example:

"On the west front the Allies have lost about 10,000 men, 4500 tanks, 2000 machine guns, 7,031 cannons. The advance need not be rapid progressively to cut the tendons of the Allied strength and place it in a condition of complete exhaustion. This time the error of 1940 must not be repeated, we must not give the English time to embark and get away with their supplies."

Similar falsehoods come from the Fifth Column, working in the public and military offices. These latter go around foretelling "the coming defeat of the Anglo-American-Russians, surpassed by the strategic manoeuvres of the German staff."

The propaganda activity of such agents of the enemy should be immediately checked, to avoid further detericration of the anti-fascist bloc.

28. Report from Taranto

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes: A significant symptom of the present phychological attitude of the Italian people toward the Allies can be deduced by watching the reactions of the public at variety shows. For some time now comedians have been caricaturing and satirizing the various situations which have arisen between the Italians and the Allies. During one of these shows, three or four witty remarks were made referring to the deplorable conditions of the country, to the humiliations suffered in the international field, and ended expressing the wish "to be finally alone." The public applauded every sally and at the end made an ovation to show their solidarity with the patriotic sentiments expressed by the actor.

From this we can see the present state of mind of the masses. Disillusionment and the incapacity of the Italians to consider themselves a conquered people, a disillusionment which had its origin in the hopes raised in the past months of a greater understanding on the part of the United Nations, which has now vanished.

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

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

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

29. Corriere Di Roma

The last number of CORRIERE DI ROMA was published on 14 January. Apart from the war and other news it was dedicated to recalling the advance made in the recovery of Italy, as recorded in the 7 months' existence of the paper, dating from the entry of the Allied troops into the Capital. It also recorded the progressive steps which had been made by PWB and APB towards the complete assumption of responsibility by the Italian authorities and people in all matters pertaining to the press and news.

On 16 January; a new paper appeared on the streets, called "Il Giornale del Mattino". This is the paper which has succeeded CORRIERE DI ROMA. The decision to bring out this paper was taken after full discussion by the Italian Press Commission. The license was given to the Commissario appointed by the Government over the affairs of the Messaggero Publishing Company. Alongside the Commissario there will be a commission of three appointed by the Italian Government and Press Federation to insure that the paper remains apolitical and that it does not fall into the hands of or under the influence of undesired elements. The former editor of CORRIERE DI ROMA and his immediate staff have been taken over by the new organization.

30. American, Russian and English Books in Rome

A PWB Officer visited a bookstore on Via XX Settembre. There was a large display of recent books and the window contained an equal number of Italian books and translations from foreign books. Inside were displayed the books of current interest; included in these are many that give information or documentation on international activities, on the United Nations, and translations from Russian, English and French.

At the time of a former enquiry it was learned that complications with regard to American and English authors' rights have just begun to be straightened out in order that translations can be published. However, as there are numerous translations from Russian available, it appears that some kind of agreement has already been reached with regard to Soviet writers.

Translations from English include books of fiction only; there is

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

been made by PWB and APB towards the complete assumption of responsibility by the Italian authorities and people in all matters pertaining to the press and news.

On 16 January; a new paper appeared on the streets, called "Il Giornale del Mattino". This is the paper which has succeeded CORRIERE DI ROMA. The decision to bring out this paper was taken after full discussion by the Italian Press Commission. The license was given to the Commissario appointed by the Government over the affairs of the Messaggero Publishing Company. Alongside the Commissario there will be a commission of three appointed by the Italian Government and Press Federation to insure that the paper remains apolitical and that it does not fall into the hands of or under the influence of undesired elements. The former editor of CORRIERE DI ROMA and his immediate staff have been taken over by the new organization.

30. American, Russian and English Books in Rome

A PWB Officer visited a bookstore on Via XX Settembre. There was a large display of recent books and the window contained an equal number of Italian books and translations from foreign books. Inside were displayed the books of current interest; included in these are many that give information or documentation on international activities, on the United Nations, and translations from Russian, English and French.

At the time of a former enquiry it was learned that complications with regard to American and English authors' rights have just begun to be straightened out in order that translations can be published. However, as there are numerous translations from Russian available, it appears that some kind of agreement has already been reached with regard to Soviet writers.

Translations from English include books of fiction only; there is a life of De Gaulle translated from French; the translations from the Russian include 5 novels and 13 books of a political or social nature. Perhaps the predominance of Russian books can be attributed to the fact that Russian life, manners, customs, etc., are little known to the Italian public. An announcement on future publications includes 8 Russian works and only 1 English.

31. Regional Commission for the Sardinian Press Meets 3271

The Regional Commission for the Press met for the first time in some months under Chairmanship of Avv. Antonio Maxia, president of the Commission. After discussing the activities of the Commission since 15 September last year, it was announced that the authorized weeklies

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

of the vari us parties can begin publication. The Commission then examined the numerous demands for various publications, and in view of the lack of paper decided to permit only the publication of a periodical on the problems of agriculture and another on industry and commerce of a purely scientific nature.

32. Fascist Propaganda

The following paragraph was contained in the report dated January 10, from the PWB Press Reading Bureau:

The January 10th issue of UNITA returns on the problem of the resumption of Fascist activities in Italy giving further particulars on the subject: "Several cities have been flooded with illustrated post-cards praising Hitler and the 'feats' of his army of highwaymen. Other towns have been flooded instead with the pictures of Mussolini in his various poses. At the University of Naples, there were shouts, fascist songs and disorders. In the city of Naples, the seat of a Democratic party was broken into and devastated at night. The serious part is that these activities seem to be carried out according to a plan. Furthermore, news has been received that Fascist hierarchs, still at liberty, are traveling around in the provinces." The Communist paper asks the intervention of the Carabinieri, the mayors, and the Committees of National Liberation

C I N E M A

33. "Random Harvest" (Prigionieri del Passato)

(By a Sicilian employee of PWB) This Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has aroused a unanimous feeling of satisfaction among the Palermo public because of the magnificent interpretation by the American actors, the moving story and the fine technical production. The Cinema Nazionale was crowded. Every seat was taken and many were standing. The public was about equally divided between men and women.

Comments on the film were entirely favorable. This type of film with a sentimental story is to the taste of the Palermo public which prefers romantic movies to any other kind. The film had been eagerly awaited as the public was anxious to see at last a good sentimental film and not about the war, propaganda or a musical.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 795021

uary 10, from the PWB Press Reading Bureau:

The January 10th issue of UNITA returns on the problem of the resumption of Fascist activities in Italy giving further particulars on the subject: "Several cities have been flooded with illustrated post-cards praising Hitler and the 'feats' of his army of highwaymen. Other towns have been flooded instead with the pictures of Mussolini in his various poses. At the University of Naples, there were shouts, fascist songs and disorders. In the city of Naples, the seat of a Democratic party was broken into and devastated at night. The serious part is that these activities seem to be carried out according to a plan. Furthermore, news has been received that Fascist hierarchs, still at liberty, are traveling around in the provinces." The Communist paper asks the intervention of the Carabinieri, the mayors, and the Committees of National Liberation

C I N E M A

33. "Random Harvest" (Prigionieri del Passato)

(By a Sicilian employee of PWB) This Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer has aroused a unanimous feeling of satisfaction among the Palermo public because of the magnificent interpretation by the American actors, the moving story and the fine technical production. The Cinema Nazionale was crowded. Every seat was taken and many were standing. The public was about equally divided between men and women.

Comments on the film were entirely favorable. This type of film with a sentimental story is to the taste of the Palermo public which prefers romantic movies to any other kind. The film had been eagerly awaited as the public was anxious to see at last a good sentimental film and not about the war, propaganda or a musical.

Some disappointment was felt because several times the technical apparatus in the theater broke down. This was true especially near the very end of the film whe at the most emotional moment, the film broke and projection was held up for a few minutes. A murmur of displeasure was heard all through the house since the story was being followed with much interest. The speeches have been dubbed in Italian and no complaints have been heard on this score. A few criticized the length of the film which was unusual, but most people thought the interest of the story justified it. The plot was considered original and comments on the imagination of the author were favorable, in spite of the fact that in reality a similar situation would never be possible, according to the concensus of opinion.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

3. Fascist Demonstration at Allied Film, Sicily

It has been reported to PWB that on the 3 January at the Cinema Massimo when the newsreel showed some scenes in which Churchill appeared, there was hissing and hooting. When the Germans were shown on the screen there was applause.

There was also handclapping at the Cinema Nazionale when a photograph of Mussoline appeared.

In both cases the film shown was "[illegible] Liberc"No. 64 B 1.

T H E A T R E

35. "Soffia So'"

This is a bright political revue showing at the Teatro Quattro Fontane, by Pietro Garinei and Sandro Giovannini, and starring Anna Magnani, Marisa Merlini, Pina Renzi, Carlo Ninchi, Enzo Turco and others.

In a smart, snappy, smooth-running series of 23 scenes, mostly barbed and witty, others dramatic and touching with their sincerity and simplicity, it deals deftly with problems of Roman daily life such as the black market, Calosso and feminism, crime, prostitution, political opportunism; and administers severe but good humored slams to the Allies, but does not leave out their own foibles as contributing factors to the present chaos.

The audience was predominantly bourgeois, with a few allied officers. There was some heckling from the gallery, but on the whole the crowd was appreciative.

From an allied point of view this show is important as indicative of public opinion on every subject.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

peared, there was hissing and hooting. When the Germans were shown on the screen there was applause.

There was also handclapping at the Cinema Nazionale when a photograph of Mussolini appeared.

In both cases the film shown was "[illegible] Libero"No. 64 B 1.

T H E A T R E

35. "Soffia So'"

This is a bright political revue showing at the Teatro Quattro Fontane, by Pietro Garinei and Sandro Giovannini, and starring Anna Magnani, Marisa Merlini, Pina Renzi, Carlo Ninchi, Enzo Turco and others.

In a smart, snappy, smooth-running series of 23 scenes, mostly barbed and witty, others dramatic and touching with their sincerity and simplicity, it deals deftly with problems of Roman daily life such as the black market, Calosso and feminism, crime, prostitution, political opportunism; and administers severe but good humored slams to the Allies, but does not leave out their own foibles as contributing factors to the present chaos.

The audience was predominantly bourgeois, with a few allied officers. There was some heckling from the gallery, but on the whole the crowd was appreciative.

From an allied point of view this show is important as indicative of public opinion on every subject.

3270

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I NO. 52

LANIFICIO MAGLIFICO, RIETI

(Proprietor - Giuseppe Marinozzi)

This is a good example of the reasons why certain small industries in liberated Italy are able to prosper today.

(1) This is a small factory, employing 56 workers (three shifts of 18 workers each).

(2) Being a small shop, the owner was able to save all of his equipment from the loot-hungry Germans. When he saw them removing machinery from nearby big plants, he carried off his machines to the homes of friends in the mountains, some was put into cellars of local people, some he even took outside the Province.

(3) Being a family concerned, the proprietors were there to prevent desturction of the buildings by the Germans, thought how they succeeded is still a miracle. Also, when the Germans came, presumably to carry the owner off to Poland, he was in hiding.

(4) The factory uses local raw materials; its business is the cleaning of wool and spinning it into thread. No special skill is required to operate the machinery. Wages are from 7.50 lire per hour (1200 lire a month) for a girl to 6000 lire a month for a foreman.

Using local labor, material, plus electricity, the factory is running 24 hours a day, contributing in a small way to the rehabilitation of the country. The monthly capacity is 3000 kg. of wool which is manufactured for the owners at about 100 lire a kg. The Vatican is one of the larger customers. Thread is also made from reconditioned wool, cotton and rayon rags.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

(1) This is a small factory, employing 56 workers (three shifts of 18 workers each).

(2) Being a small shop, the owner was able to save all of his equipment from the loot-hungry Germans. When he saw them removing machinery from nearby big plants, he carried off his machines to the homes of friends in the mountains, some was put into cellars of local people, some he even took outside the Province.

(3) Being a family concerned, the proprietors were there to prevent desturction of the buildings by the Germans, thought how they succeeded is still a miracle. Also. when the Germans came, presumably to carry the owner off to Poland, he was in hiding.

(4) The factory uses local raw materials; its business is the cleaning of wool and spinning it into thread. No special skill is required to operate the machinery. Wages are from 7.50 lire per hour (1200 lire a month) for a girl to 6000 lire a month for a foreman.

Using local labor, material, plus electricity, the factory is running 24 hours a day, contributing in a small way to the rehabilitation of the country. The monthly capacity is 3000 kg. of wool which is manufactured for the owners at about 100 lire a kg. The Vatican is one of the larger customers. Thread is also made from reconditioned wool, cotton and rayon rags.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY NO. 51

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

25 JAN 1945

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 18 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 51

- -

PART I - SUMMARY

1) The situation in Sicily has been seriously disturbed during the past week. For some time reports have been received showing that there was organized and widespread opposition on the part of young men in Sicily to the call-up. The Italian government has been trying to call to the colors during the last few weeks the 1921,22,23 and 24 classes. The opposition on the part of these young men would seem to depend on a variety of reasons. Firstly there is a general war-weariness and lack of realization of the purpose of the war. For three years Italians fought on the side of Germany, and many of them did so with no enthusiasm and with less interest; after the defeat, the Sicilians in particular seemed to hope that the war was over for them, as they had been clearly defeated. After Italy was given the status of a co-belligerent it was clear that they would be expected to contribute to the Allied war effort, so as to "work their passage home." It is reported that there is considerable ignorance among Sicilians as to the necessity for contributing to the war effort, and very few of them have any idea of what is at stake in this war or what they would be fighting for when in the army. The second principal cause of their objection to the call-up is economic. They believe they would be poorly paid, badly clothed and fed, and housed under inadequate conditions. If they have families, these would receive an allowance, but one which they consider inadequate even for their essential needs. The third principal reason for this hostility to joining the army is that they feel they will not be called upon to fight, but will probably be drafted into labor batallions. There are a variety of lesser reasons, but this unwillingness to join up is further exploited by fascist and separatist elements on the island. After three years of an unpopular and disastrous war there was the usual feeling of war-weariness and moral confusion which accompany defeat. Unless the Sicilians understood clearly that they were fighting for the liberation of Italy and in a renovated army, it was clear that many of them would provide suitable material for exploita-

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

1) The situation in Sicily has been seriously disturbed during the past week. For some time reports have been received showing that there was organized and widespread opposition on the part of young men in Sicily to the call-up. The Italian government has been trying to call to the colors during the last few weeks the 1921,22,23 and 24 classes. The opposition on the part of these young men would seem to depend on a variety of reasons. Firstly there is a general war-weariness and lack of realization of the purpose of the war. For three years Italians fought on the side of Germany, and many of them did so with no enthusiasm and with less interest; after the defeat, the Sicilians in particular seemed to hope that the war was over for them, as they had been clearly defeated. After Italy was given the status of a co-belligerent it was clear that they would be expected to contribute to the Allied war effort, so as to "work their passage home." It is reported that there is considerable ignorance among Sicilians as to the necessity for contributing to the war effort, and very few of them have any idea of what is at stake in this war or what they would be fighting for when in the army. The second principal cause of their objection to the call-up is economic. They believe they would be poorly paid, badly clothed and fed, and housed under inadequate conditions. If they have families, these would receive an allowance, but one which they consider inadequate even for their essential needs. The third principal reason for this hostility to joining the army is that they feel they will not be called upon to fight, but will probably be drafted into labor batallions. There are a variety of lesser reasons, but this unwillingness to join up is further exploited by fascist and separatist elements on the island. After three years of an unpopular and disastrous war there was the usual feeling of war-weariness and moral confusion which accompany defeat. Unless the Sicilians understood clearly that they were fighting for the liberation of Italy and in a renovated army, it was clear that many of them would provide suitable material for exploitation by unscrupulous and seditious elements. From many reports it is clear that the separatists have been exploiting the situation to the full. Although separatism may not have deep roots in the island, there is a feeling among someSicilians that the central Italian governments in the past have generally exploited and neglected the island. The large landed proprietors -- as Sicily is still largely a feudal island -- are reported to be afraid of the socialist and progressive measures which may be adopted by any future Italian government on the mainland. These proprietors hope that they may be able to preserve their privileges if the island is separated from the mainland, and an independent government is established. Many of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

larger landlords are among the staunch supporters of the separatist movement. It is reported too that in the days following the liberation of the island the separatists succeeded in obtaining important administrative posts. With the revival of the "Mafia", the landlords and the separatists had a useful armed body at their disposal. Many of those who held public office under fascism and were dismissed by the Allies in 1943 are reported to have joined the separatist movement while others have been carrying on fascist subversive propaganda more or less openly.

When the government called up the 1921-24 classes, these fascist and separatist elements were prepared and organized to exploit the situation. Following on the widespread refusal to obey the call-up in Catania, Palermo, Agrigento and other Sicilian cities toward the middle of last month, similar demonstrations occurred in Vittoria, Comiso, Ragusa and Modica between January 3-10. The trouble started in Vittoria on 3 January when the Carabinieri arrested 20 persons for being out after curfew and 9 young men for ignoring the call-up. The same refusal to obey the call-up spread to Ragusa and Comiso and it was clear that this disobedience campaign was organized and prepared thoroughly by fascist and separatist elements. In Ragusa on 6 January riots and demonstrations broke out but order was restored by the Italian army on 8 January. In the meantime trouble broke out in Comiso and Vittoria and these two cities were in the hands of the rioters for some time. Vittoria was relieved soon by the Italian army but Comiso remained in the hands of the rioters for some days. It is clear that these rebels were for the most part fascists and in their proclamations they openly described the Italian troops as enemies. They were armed with machine guns and rifles. When Comiso was relieved many of them escaped together with their arms. During the period of occupation by rioters, a Commissariato del Popolo was set up at Comiso and proclamations issued. At this moment order has been established in the Provinces of Siracusa and Ragusa. From many reports received it is clear that these demonstrations are organized by fascist elements. The results of recent fighting between Italian troops and civilians has been to embitter the relations between the people and the soldiers, and it is reported that the people in the Province of Ragusa are still rather sullen.

There are also reports of a revival of fascist activities in oth-

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

When the government called up the 1921-24 classes, these fascist and separatist elements were prepared and organized to exploit the situation. Following on the widespread refusal to obey the call-up in Catania, Palermo, Agrigento and other Sicilian cities toward the middle of last month, similar demonstrations occurred in Vittoria, Comiso, Ragusa and Modica between January 3-10. The trouble started in Vittoria on 3 January when the Carabinieri arrested 20 persons for being out after curfew and 9 young men for ignoring the call-up. The same refusal to obey the call-up spread to Ragusa and Comiso and it was clear that this disobedience campaign was organized and prepared thoroughly by fascist and separatist elements. In Ragusa on 6 January riots and demonstrations broke out but order was restored by the Italian army on 8 January. In the meantime trouble broke out in Comiso and Vittoria and these two cities were in the hands of the rioters for some time. Vittoria was relieved soon by the Italian army but Comiso remained in the hands of the rioters for some days. It is clear that these rebels were for the most part fascists and in their proclamations they openly described the Italian troops as enemies. They were armed with machine guns and rifles. When Comiso was relieved many of them escaped together with their arms. During the period of occupation by rioters, a Commissariato del Popolo was set up at Comiso and proclamations issued. At this moment order has been established in the Provinces of Siracusa and Ragusa. From many reports received it is clear that these demonstrations are organized by fascist elements. The results of recent fighting between Italian troops and civilians has been to embitter the relations between the people and the soldiers, and it is reported that the people in the Province of Ragusa are still rather sullen.

There are also reports of a revival of fascist activities in other parts of southern Italy. In Naples for example, students staged a fascist demonstration outside the university. In Apulia it has been reported that fascists have openly marched through the villages singing GIOVINEZZA. Fascist inscriptions have been seen in Rome and manifestos distributed.

2) The Italian government during the week issued a proclamation calling up hitherto exempted men of the classes 1914-24, who have already done their military service. First reactions received have been mixed as to the universal call-up. The Communist newspaper welcomed the call-up as a means of intensifying the Italian contribution to the war effort. This party had already put forward a proposal that a large

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

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

that a large Italian army should be created to contribute towards the liberation of Italy. The proposal was supported by the Committee of National Liberation and also received the support of the Italian Democratic Party. Almost all Italians, whether to the left or right, seemed united in the desire to build up a strong army which would help to shorten the war and contribute towards the liberation if Italy from the Germans and fascists. Most of the party newspapers in Rome have welcomed the call-up and have encouraged Italians to respond. It is reported that Italian conscripts leaving the station at Trastevere in Rome were in high spirits, singing patriotic songs and being cheered by the crowd. On the other hand there is a certain uneasiness among Italian youth. Many young men are bewildered and do not understand what they are fighting for. They are preoccupied because they do not know the terms of the armistice and they are afraid that at the end of the war Italy may be dismembered. That is, they are afraid that Italy may lose both Trieste and Elba. Moreover, it is reported that they are afraid that they are being called up not to fight but to provide labor batallions for the Allies. They also fear that they may be sent to the Far East to fight Japan. They believe that the Italian army is badly clothed, undernourished and under paid. Many of them have families and are for this reason preoccupied.

3) Togliatti in the Communist monthly review RINASCITA made the proposal that the Socialists and Communists should fuse into one single party. This proposal evoked a reply from Nenni in the AVANTI. Although welcoming a closer partnership with the Communist party, Nenni maintained that the time was not yet ripe for a fusion between the two parties, particularly at the moment when the pact of unity was passing through a crisis. It remains to be seen whether the recent divergence between Socialists and Communists was merely one of tactics or whether it would concern the whole development of democracy in Italy. Nenni insisted on the importance of maintaining the pact of unity between the Communists and the Socialists and excluded the possibility of the formation of a centre bloc composed of the Republicans, Action and Socialist parties, without the participation of the Communists. It is also reported that the rank and file of the Socialists are displeased with the action of the Central Executive in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

welcomed the call-up and have encouraged Italians to respond. It is reported that Italian conscripts leaving the station at Trastevere in Rome were in high spirits, singing patriotic songs and being cheered by the crowd. On the other hand there is a certain uneasiness among Italian youth. Many young men are bewildered and do not understand what they are fighting for. They are preoccupied because they do not know the terms of the armistice and they are afraid that at the end of the war Italy may be dismembered. That is, they are afraid that Italy may lose both Trieste and Elba. Moreover, it is reported that they are afraid that they are being called up not to fight but to provide labor batallions for the Allies. They also fear that they may be sent to the Far East to fight Japan. They believe that the Italian army is badly clothed, undernourished and under paid. Many of them have families and are for this reason preoccupied.

3) Togliatti in the Communist monthly review RINASCITA made the proposal that the Socialists and Communists should fuse into one single party. This proposal evoked a reply from Nenni in the AVANTI. Although welcoming a closer partnership with the Communist party, Nenni maintained that the time was not yet ripe for a fusion between the two parties, particularly at the moment when the pact of unity was passing through a crisis. It remains to be seen whether the recent divergence between Socialists and Communists was merely one of tactics or whether it would concern the whole development of democracy in Italy. Nenni insisted on the importance of maintaining the pact of unity between the Communists and the Socialists and excluded the possibility of the formation of a centre bloc composed of the Republicans, Action and Socialist parties, without the participation of the Communists. It is also reported that the rank and file of the Socialists are displeased with the action of the Central Executive in staying out of the government and it is reliably reported that the Socialists may try to take the earliest opportunity to re-enter the government. Meanwhile the Socialists have supported the proposal of the Party of Action that a National Assembly of all the Committees of Liberation should be held shortly in Rome to draw up a positive programme for the organization of the country for the purpose of hastening the end of the war against the nazi-fascists and the struggle for the democratization of the country. In this declaration the Socialist party makes it clear that they are above all determined to preserve the unity of the working classes and that they would welcome the revival of a popular front. By this presumably they mean an alliance with the Communists and the Party of Action. The Communists on the other hand seem to prefer a union of all parties for the moment principally because they realize the strength of the Christian Democrats.

3267

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

4) The Sinistra Cristiana (Christian Left) Party were warned by the OSSERVATORE ROMANO that their principles and tendencies were not in conformity with the teachings of the church and those who promote them have not the right to speak as representative of Christian thought and still less to pretend that those Catholics who wish for the true good of the people ought to adhere to their movement. It is not clear whether the rebuke constitutes a canonical condemnation. At any rate the executive of the Christian Left party met and issued an official statement in which they maintained that their party had assumed great importance for the defense of religion and the church as well as for democracy. The declaration emphasized that none of the dangerous aspects of the programme of the Catholic Communists' movement could be found in the principles and tendencies of the Christian Left. This party it maintained had arisen from a fusion of elements from the Christian Socialists, Demo-Christians and independent parties. The delcaration concluded by hoping that by such a clear definition of its programme any doubt would be eliminated, and expressed the hope that the supreme authorities would indicate the specific points in the programme of the Christian Left where eventual errors might be found. Finally the church was assured of the continued loyalty of the Christian workers who were grouped in the Party of the Christian Left.

5) The C.G.I.L., which now had a membership of nearly 1,300,000, will hold its first congress in Naples January 28-31. Offices will be filled by election. It is hoped that the trade unions will soon have a daily newspaper in Rome which will be called Il Lavoro Italiano.

6) On 15 January the Allied Control of news was abandoned and Italian newspapers were allowed to receive their news direct from Allied news agencies. Moreover an Italian news agency ANSA has been created on a cooperative basis. This news agency represents the daily newspapers and is governed by a board of 5 directors; one director will represent newspapers with a circulation up to 10,000, one those between 10-20,000; one those between 20-40,000, one between 40-80,000 and one those over 80,000. The old government news agency STEFANI has been forbidden. The Allied daily Corriere di Roma also came to and end on 15 January. The UNITA, AVANTI and ITALIA LIBERA strongly criticized the possibility that it might be handed over to the Perroni brothers, and both the POPOLO and ITALIA NUOVA denied [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

assumed great importance for the defense of religion and the Church as well as for democracy. The declaration emphasized that none of the dangerous aspects of the programme of the Catholic Communists' movement could be found in the principles and tendencies of the Christian Left. This party it maintained had arisen from a fusion of elements from the Christian Socialists, Demo-Christians and independent parties. The delcaration concluded by hoping that by such a clear definition of its programany doubt would be eliminated, and expressed the hope that the supreme authorities would indicate the specific points in the programme of the Christian Left where eventual errors might be found. Finally the church was assured of the continued loyalty of the Christian workers who were grouped in the Party of the Christian Left.

5) The C.G.I.L., which now had a membership of nearly 1,300,000, will hold its first congress in Naples January 28-31. Offices will be filled by election. It is hoped that the trade unions will soon have a daily newspaper in Rome which will be called Il Lavoro Italiano.

6) On 15 January the Allied Control of news was abandoned and Italian newspapers were allowed to receive their news direct from Allied news agencies. Moreover an Italian news agency ANSA has been created on a cooperative basis. This news agency represents the daily newspapers and is governed by a board of 5 directors; one director will represent newspapers with a circulation up to 10,000, one those between 10-20,000; one those between 20-40,000, one between 40-80,000 and one those over 80,000. The old government news agency STEFANI has been forbidden. The Allied daily Corriere di Roma also came to and end on 15 January. The UNITA, AVANTI and ITALIA LIBERA strongly criticized the possibility that it might be handed over to the Perroni brothers, and both the POPOLO and ITALIAN NUOVA decried the idea of the Corriere di Roma masquerading as a new and neutral newspaper but in fact continuing to represent the same interests that defended fascism for so many years. The GIORNALE DEL MATTINO, an independent newspaper with the same staff as the Corriere di Roma, was permitted by the Italian press commission two days after the Corriere di Roma had ceased publication. The profits of this newspaper will go to the state and will be used for purposes of reconstruction.

7) The black market continues to thrive both in Rome and elsewhere. In Rome in particular it has taken on quite an open character and in certain quarters food stuffs and cigarettes are openly sold in the streets. It is reported that during the Christmas and New Year,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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

prices soared to new heights in Rome. With the increasing cold, and lack of coal, the shortage of rationed foods is increasingly felt. It is reported that in the areas devestated by the war and in particular in the Abruzzi the situation is tragic. Many working families have had their houses destroyed and are reported to be sleeping in the open even in the mountainous villages of the Abruzzi. They are without blankets, heavy clothing, or proper nourishment. Meanwhile it has been a cold winter and snow has fallen in most of the mountain areas. A committee has been formed for helping those in the Abruzzi to receive blankets, and many clothes and foodstuffs have been sent from America. Italians have been asked to contribute toward the price of blankets.

8) The publication of Lord Halifax's letter to Mr. Stettinius evoked unfavorable comment with regard to British policy toward Italy. Many Italians are beginning to suspect that Britain is pursuing a hard policy toward Italy and some believe that Britain is restraining America from sending more food and supplies to Italy. Mr. MacMillan's statement was well received by the Italian press. In general the press hopes that the Allied control over internal administration will be relaxed just as they also hope that the Italian government will be given a greater responsibility and Italy will be enabled to play a greater part in the struggle against nazi-fascism.

9) Great excitement has been aroused by the forthcoming trial of General Roatta and the various officers of the S.I.M. for helping to maintain the fascist regime. Various documents have been published showing the responsibility of S.I.M. in the assassination of the Rosselli brothers, as well as in the plan of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia and the French Prime Minister Barthou in 1934 in Marseilles. Scoccimarro who was recently appointed Minister for Occupied Italy, handed over the post he had formerly had of Commissioner of Epuration to On. Grieco, a member of the Communist party who recently returned to Rome from Russia.

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

have had their houses destroyed and are reported to be sleeping in the open even in the mountainous villages of the Abruzzi. They are without blankets, heavy clothing, or proper nourishment. Meanwhile it has been a cold winter and snow has fallen in most of the mountain areas. A committee has been formed for helping those in the Abruzzi to receive blankets, and many clothes and foodstuffs have been sent from America. Italians have been asked to contribute toward the price of blankets.

8) The publication of Lord Halifax's letter to Mr. Stettinius evoked unfavorable comment with regard to British policy toward Italy. Many Italians are beginning to suspect that Britain is pursuing a hard policy toward Italy and some believe that Britain is restraining America from sending more food and supplies to Italy. Mr. MacMillan's statement was well received by the Italian press. In general the press hopes that the Allied control over internal administration will be relaxed just as they also hope that the Italian government will be given a greater responsibility and Italy will be enabled to play a greater part in the struggle against nazi-fascism.

9) Great excitement has been aroused by the forthcoming trial of General Roatta and the various officers of the S.I.M. for helping to maintain the fascist regime. Various documents have been published showing the responsibility of S.I.M. in the assassination of the Rosselli brothers, as well as in the plan of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia and the French Prime Minister Barthou in 1934 in Marseilles. Scoccimarro who was recently appointed Minister for Occupied Italy, handed over the post he had formerly had of Commissioner of Epuration to On. Grieco, a member of the Communist party who recently returned to Rome from Russia.

8266

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Local Government

CONFIDENTIAL No. 51

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 15 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 51

Paragraph **Contents** Page

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 The Forthcoming Trials of General Roatta and others 1
2 Brief Biography of General Mario Roatta 1
3 Some Public Reactions to the Roatta Case 1

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

4 Crisis in the Socialist Party 2
6 Left Wing Opposition Congress at Naples 3
7 The Separatists 4

INTERVIEW

8 Interview with the On. Cipriano Facchinotti 5

ECONOMICS

9 New Economic Aid to Italy 8

FOOD SITUATION

10 Black Market, Open Market, Rome 8
11 Popular Shops 9
12 Wine 9
13 Rationed Allowances, December 1944 9
14 Olives and Olive Oil 10

LABOUR

15 C.G.I.L. Appeal to Intellectual Workers 12
16 Employment Figures in Rome 12
17 Labour Organisation of the Labour Democrats 12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

1	The Forthcoming Trials of General Roatta and others	1
2	Brief Biography of General Mario Roatta	1
3	Some Public Reactions to the Roatta Case	1

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

4	Crisis in the Socialist Party	2
6	Left Wing Opposition Congress at Naples	3
7	The Separatists	4

INTERVIEW

8	Interview with the On. Cipriano Facchinetti	5

ECONOMICS

9	New Economic Aid to Italy	8

FOOD SITUATION

10	Black Market, Open Market, Rome	8
11	Popular Shops	9
12	Wine	9
13	Rationed Allowances, December 1944	9
14	Olives and Olive Oil	10

LABOUR

15	C.G.I.L. Appeal to Intellectual Workers	12
16	Employment Figures in Rome	12
17	Labour Organisation of the Labour Democrats	12

RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION

18	National Committee for Collecting Italian Relief	14
19	Re-Building	14
20	Battipaglia	14

EDUCATION

21	Salary Increases to Teachers	15
22	Meeting of Secondary School Teachers	15

LOCAL CONDITIONS

23	Gambling	15
24	Cigarettes - Sicily	16
25	The Shoe Situation, Palermo	16
26	An Order of the Day of the Provincial Committee of Liberation of Sassari, Sardinia	17

3265

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

27	A Discussion with Dr. Alessandro Mercnditi, Vice-President of the Cosmopolita Publishing Organisation	17
28	Press (a) Corriere di Roma (b) News Agencies to take over from PWB (c) Italian Co-operative News Agency (d) Proposed New Dailies (e) Four Page Sunday Papers Authorised (f) "Unita" on Revival of Fascist Propaganda	17 - 18
29	Fascist Pamphlets	19
30	"La Voce" Naples on "Cantachiaro"	19
31	Italian Film Society	19
32	Notizio del Mondo Libero 64	19

CULTURAL

33	Franco-Italian Cultural Relations	20
34	Monday Lectures at the "Ritrovo", the Italian-Allied Circle in Rome	20

oooooooo

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

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

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

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

27	A Discussion with Dr. Alessandro Maronditi, Vice-President of the Cosmopolita Publishing Organisation	17
28	Press	17 - 18
	(a) Corriere di Roma	
	(b) News Agencies to take over from PWB	
	(c) Italian Co-operative News Agency	
	(d) Proposed New Dailies	
	(e) Four Page Sunday Papers Authorised	
	(f) "Unita" on Revival of Fascist Propaganda	
29	Fascist Pamphlets	19
30	"La Voce" Naples on "Cantachiaro"	19
31	Italian Film Society	19
32	Notizio del Mondo Libero 64	19

CULTURAL

33	Franco-Italian Cultural Relations	20
34	Monday Lectures at the "Ritrovo", the Italian-Allied Circle in Rome	20

oooooooo

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 51

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

18 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 51

PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT ETC.

1 The Forthcoming Trials of General Roatta and Others

Twenty-five men are to go on trial accused of crimes which helped to keep the Fascist regime alive, among them Fulvio Suvich, ex-Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, Francesco Jacomoni, ex-Lt.General of Albania, Zenone Benini, ex-Under-Secretary for Albanian affairs, Paolo Cortese, now Fascist Minister to Bratislava, General Alberto Pariani, ex-Minister of War now in Northern Italy, Dr. Filippo Anfuso, one time Chief of Ciano's cabinet, now ambassador to Berlin, General Mario Roatta, one time chief of S.I.M., (Servizio Informazione Militare) and the following officials of S.I.M.: Col. Sante Emanuele, Major Roberto Navale, Col. Vincenzo Bertolino, Captain Manlio Petragnani, Major Efisio Ligas, Lt. Eugenio Piccardi, Lt. Demenico Formisa. The only men so far apprehended and in custody are Jacomini, Suvich, Roatta, Emanuele, Bertolino, Petragnani, Formisa and Ligas.

The Left press in Rome has been publishing revelations on the activities of the various defendants who go on trial on January 22nd, while the independent paper "Il Tempo" carries daily articles summing up the case.

Pariani, Anfuso, Roatta and others are to be charged with various crimes committed with Fascist approval such as the assassination of the Rosselli brothers.

Cortese is charged with having planned, along with Pavelic of the Ustascie, the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister of France Barthou at Marseille in 1934, and Benini is in the strange position of having been arrested by the Fascist Republicans after September 8th along with other members of the Grand Council, and accused of having betrayed the regime, while he nowhas to answer the charge of having supported it.

2 Brief Biography of General Mario Roatta

About 54 years of age. Commissioned in 1909 in the infantry. Spent some [illegible] in Berlin as member of Italian Military Co-ordinating Mission attached to

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

Twenty-five men are to go on trial accused of crimes which helped to keep the Fascist regime alive, among them Fulvio Suvich, ex-Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, Francesco Jacomoni, ex-Lt.General of Albania, Zenone Benini, ex-Under-Secretary for Albanian affairs, Paolo Cortese, now Fascist Minister to Bratislava, General Alberto Pariani, ex-Minister of War now in Northern Italy, Dr. Filippo Anfuso, one time Chief of Ciano's cabinet, now ambassador to Berlin, General Mario Roatta, one time chief of S.I.M., (Servizio Informazione Militare) and the following officials of S.I.M.: Col. Sante Emanuele, Major Roberto Navale, Col. Vincenzo Bertolino, Captain Manlio Petragnani, Major Efisio Ligas, Lt. Eugenio Piccardi, Lt. Demenico Formisa. The only men so far apprehended and in custody are Jacomini, Suvich, Roatta, Emanuele, Bertolino, Petragnani, Formisa and Ligas.

The Left press in Rome has been publishing revelations on the activities of the various defendants who go on trial on January 22nd, while the independent paper "Il Tempo" carries daily articles summing up the case.

Pariani, Anfuso, Roatta and others are to be charged with various crimes committed with Fascist approval such as the assassination of the Rosselli brothers.

Cortese is charged with having planned, along with Pavelic of the Ustascic, the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister of France Barthou at Marseille in 1934, and Benini is in the strange position of having been arrested by the Fascist Republicans after September 8th along with other members of the Grand Council, and accused of having betrayed the regime, while he now has to answer the charge of having supported it.

2 Brief Biography of General Mario Roatta

About 54 years of age. Commissioned in 1900 in the infantry. Spent some years in Berlin as member of Italian Military Co-ordinating Mission attached to the German General Staff before Italy's entry into the War in 1915. Was decorated for valour. In 1926 appointed full General and appointed to the War Ministry. Went to Spain as Chief of Staff where his handling of the situation at the battle of Guadalajara was severely criticised. Went to Berlin in 1939 as military attache. Returned to Italy same year as Deputy Chief-of-Staff under Graziani.
10.11.39. Chief-of-Staff. Fought insurgent movements in Slovenia and Dalmatia.
30.4.43. Commander of Italian Forces in Yugoslavia. Chief of Army Staff at the time of the overthrow of Mussolini and the Armistice. 14.11.43. Removed from post of Chief-of-Staff. General Roatta has been denounced as a war criminal by the Yugoslav Government.

3 Some Public Reactions to the Roatta Case

A 29 year old regular Army captain criticised the publicising of the activities of the S.I.M. holding that any secret service uses illegal methods in accomplishing its purposes, and that the publication of these methods makes the

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

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

Italians perfectly ridiculous to the English. He says it is absurd to bring out the stealing of photographs and secret documents from foreign embassies, this being the perfectly normal procedure of secret services, and points out that it is dangerous to bring to light facts which will weaken the authority of the state and its chief. The people, unable to make distinctions between the institution and persons, will be filled with such distrust that they might be pushed into a revolution.

A 45 year old bricklayer says: "Roatta is a traitor and should pay with his head without trial in my opinion. The French, and I might add, also the Fascists, teach us what we ought to do. When it is obvious to everyone that a certain person is guilty in this way, one just puts him against the wall without further chatter."

An ex-soldier driver says: "All those stories published in the papers of the behind-the-scenes of the Roatta case astonished me, especially the fact of the planned kidnaping of the Negus. In one way I am very pleased that the newspapers have made up their minds to be more democratic and inform us of facts we never know before so that we the people can form our own opinions. But what a spectacle we make to the Allies by publicising these state secrets...it makes us look childish.. We should adopt other methods, and I say this with regard to Mussolini as well, who is made out to be a dangerous figure, whereas he should be made to appear as ridiculous as possible in order to avoid any possible return of sympathy for such a regime."

An officer not in the regular army, 35 years old, who fought with the patriots and professes no interest in politics considered that it is inopportune at the present time of national crisis information regarding a service which, in spite of the unworthiness of generals and officers employed in it, was nevertheless, a state organisation. Actions performed in this service, he said, are always immoral because there is never any morality in politics.

A 43 year old engineer with Left Wing tendencies and a past of long exile abroad, took the opposite view and thought that all the crimes committed under Fascism should be unveiled. The whole organisation which sustained the Fascist State was guilty and both the generals and the monarchy were accomplices in this guilt. By the publication of such infamies, the public would be helped to learn the dangers of confiding the government to one man or to a group of men. International order had been threatened by the transference into the international field of the baleful influences of Fascism. The publicity accorded to such matters, he said, would help to keep the danger of a return of reactionary forces permanently before the eyes of the Italian people

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

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

behind-the-scenes of the Roatta case astonished me, especially the fact of the planned kidnaping of the Negus. In one way I am very pleased that the newspapers have made up their minds to be more democratic and inform us of facts we never knew before so that we the people can form our own opinions. But what a spectacle we make to the Allies by publicising these state secrets...it makes us look childish.. We should adopt other methods, and I say this with regard to Mussolini as well, who is made out to be a dangerous figure, whereas he should be made to appear as ridiculous as possible in order to avoid any possible return of sympathy for such a regime."

An officer not in the regular army, 35 years old, who fought with the patriots and professes no interest in politics considered that it is inopportune at the present time of national crisis information regarding a service which, in spite of the unworthiness of generals and officers employed in it, was nevertheless, a state organisation. Actions performed in this service, he said, are always immoral because there is never any morality in politics.

A 43 year old engineer with Left Wing tendencies and a past of long exile abroad, took the opposite view and thought that all the crimes committed under Fascism should be unveiled. The whole organisation which sustained the Fascist State was guilty and both the generals and the monarchy were accomplices in this guilt. By the publication of such infamies, the public would be helped to learn the dangers of confiding the government to one man or to a group of men. International order had been threatened by the transference into the international field of the baleful influences of Fascism. The publicity accorded to such matters, he said, would help to keep the danger of a return of reactionary forces permanently before the eyes of the Italian people

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

5 A Crisis in the Socialist Party

Ignazio Silone, the well-known Italian novelist who is now one of the leaders of the Socialist Party, told a P.W.B. officer on 15th January that the Socialist Party was in a state of grave crisis, which crisis has an immediate bearing on the future relationships of the main Italian political parties and on the future position of the Italian Government itself. Signor Nenni, the leader of the Socialists, was according to Silone, advocating a fusion between the Communists and the Socialists. This fusion, according to Nenni's plan should not take place later than the liberation of Milan. The Communists were in favour of such a fusion, said Silone.

In Silone's view, were Nenni's policy to be carried out the result would be disastrous for the future of democracy in Italy. The large compound party, so formed, would, he thought, terrify the other parties, perhaps induce them to form a right-

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

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

wing defensive alliance and hence provide a situation which might lead to the revival of Fascism, perhaps under some other name. The moderate wing of the Socialist Party was bitterly opposed to the proposed fusion and Saragat, Modigliani, Calosso and he himself (Silone) were at present engaged in a struggle against Nenni's policy - to endeavour to dissuade him. Nevertheless, Silone still spoke in terms of admiration of Nenni's character and ability. He added, as his personal opinion, that he thought the initiative for the present proposal came from Moscow as the French Communist leader, Thorez, when he arrived in Paris from Russia had advocated a substantially similar proposal of fusion.

Silone added that he, Saragat and Modigliani now believed that the Socialist Party had made a mistake in refusing to take part in the present Government and they were anxious to rectify their error. Silone thought that the forthcoming meeting of the C.L.N. might provide a suitable occasion for the Socialists to rejoin the Government. He and his Socialist colleagues retained their dislike of Bonomi as Prime Minister and were they to re-enter the Government would wish to advocate that the Premiership should be handed to Orlando. Orlando was, of course, said Silone, very much a man of the Right but this did not matter over much at the present juncture and there would be a compensation in the advantage of having a Sicilian leader of the Government at a time when Sicily was in a state of crisis.

6 Left Wing Opposition Congress at Naples on Sunday January 1945

The delegates of the following Left Wing opposition groups and parties took part in the Congress which was held at Naples, Via Cardenos, on the 6th and 7th January 1945.

Italian Communist Movement of Rome

"Spartaco" Group of Rome

Italian Patriotic Movement of Rome

Christian Left Wing of Rome

Free Union of Equals of Naples

Left Wing Dissenting Section of Naples Communists and Socialists

Signor Androoni, Leader of the Italian Patriotic movement of Rome.

Those appointed to preside over the Congress were:

President: Prof. Ludovico Tarsia, Naples Left Wing Communist.

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

of Bonomi as Primo Minister and were they to re-enter the Government would wish to advocate that the Premiership should be handed to Orlando. Orlando was, of course, said Silone, very much a man of the Right but this did not matter over much at the present juncture and there would be a compensation in the advantage of having a Sicilian leader of the Government at a time when Sicily was in a state of crisis.

6 Left Wing Opposition Congress at Naples on Sunday January 1945

The delegates of the following Left Wing opposition groups and parties took part in the Congress which was held at Naples, [illegible]ardenes, on the 6th and 7th January 1945.

Italian Communist Movement of Rome

"Spartaco" Group of Rome

Italian Patriotic Movement of Rome

Christian Left Wing of Rome

Free Union of Equals of Naples

Left Wing Dissenting Section of Naples Communists and Socialists

Signor Andreoni, Leader of the Italian Patriotic movement of Rome.

Those appointed to preside over the Congress were:

President: Prof. Ludovico Tarsia, Naples Left Wing Communist.

Vice-Presidents: Enrico Russo, former Secretary of the Naples Confederation of Labour.
Dott. Libero Vallone, former sub-editor of "Battaglia Sindacali.

The Congress was attended by 120 delegates and representatives of many Italian regions.

3263

The leaders of all the various political [illegible]ties agreed to form one party and call it the "Internazionalista" Communist Party. The delegates of the Christian Left Wing reserved their approval to the name chosen.

A mixed Commission was appointed for the drawing up of the party Statutes, and it was provided that the fusion would be an accomplished fact within 60 days.

During the discussion, Bonomi's Government was strongly attacked, but the hostilities were directed mainly against Togliatti, who is accused of conducting a policy not in keeping with Communist principles.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Stalin also was accused of not having kept faith with the international-proletariat and Lenin's doctrines. An old Roman dissident Communist defined him thus: "Stalin is an Imperialistic Czar and not the Head of the Communist Party. Long live Trotsky!!"

Briefly, the policy of the new party is one of hostility towards British, Italian and Russian policies. Those of other countries were not discussed.

Most of the delegates were former exiles, (confinati), but there were none present who had been associated with Fascism.

It is to be borne in mind that the above party, which is being formed, will be ultra-revolutionary and should, therefore, be closely followed. The greater part of the idealistic Communists and Socialists who are not in agreement with Togliatti or Nenni are expected to join the party.

During the discussion it was suggested that the Italian Socialist Revolutionary Party should be invited to attend the next meeting.

(B. 2)

17 The Separatists

Another propaganda leaflet by the Separatists was turned in to us this week. This was issued clandestinely on 22 December.

On Christmas eve Finocchiaro Aprile spoke to a separatist youth group on the new Government provisions for Sicily. At this meeting there was a difference of opinion between the younger separatists who were in favour of starting a revolution at once, and the older men. The cooler heads won out, and the situation now appears to be under control, at least for the present.

How long this peaceful condition will last probably depends on future events. It might be possible for the younger element to carry the day if (1) the call-up to military service is strictly enforced, or (2) the bread ration is decreased as has been rumoured recently.

The Separatist meeting on the day before Christmas was held in their head-quarters in via Ruggero Settimo, and the main purpose of it was to turn over a separatist flag to the youth group.

[illegible] movement were present. Those included Finocchiaro

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

present who had been associated with Fascism.

It is to be borne in mind that the above party, which is being formed, will be ultra-revolutionary and should, therefore, be closely followed. The greater part of the idealistic Communists and Socialists who are not in agreement with Togliatti or Nenni are expected to join the party.

During the discussion it was suggested that the Italian Socialist Revolutionary Party should be invited to attend the next meeting.

(B. 2)

17 The Separatists

Another propaganda leaflet by the Separatists was turned in to us this week. This was issued clandestinely on 22 December.

On Christmas eve Finocchiaro Aprile spoke to a separatist youth group on the new Government provisions for Sicily. At this meeting there was a difference of opinion between the younger separatists who were in favour of starting a revolution at once, and the older men. The cooler heads won out, and the situation now appears to be under control, at least for the present.

How long this peaceful condition will last probably depends on future events. It might be possible for the younger element to carry the day if (1) the call-up to military service is strictly enforced, or (2) the bread ration is decreased as has been rumoured recently.

The Separatist meeting on the day before Christmas was held in their head-quarters in via Ruggero Settimo, and the main purpose of it was to turn over a separatist flag to the youth group.

The chief members of the movement were present. These included Finocchiaro Aprile, Avv. Varvaro, the presidents of the provincial committees and the heads of the youth group.

Finocchiaro Aprile spoke first and saluted all the young men who had protested against the iniquitous call to military service of the self-styled Italian government, especially at Catania. He said that the movement has now assumed gigantic proportions and that no power will obstruct the progress of Sicilian independence.

Avv. Varvaro, general secretary of the Separatists, was the next speaker. He took up the problem of autonomy and said that the best autonomy for Sicily is political autonomy without which it would never be possible to have economic autonomy. He added that given present circumstances for the moment it is impossible to carry out a revolution for the independence of Sicily. This is because the Allies who now have abandoned Sicily are fighting against the common German enemy and would be diverted from their war operations if outbreaks occurred in Sicily. He ended by inviting the young men to a more keen and ruthless propaganda to prepare the future ranks of the Sicilian army that must redeem Sicily.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

I N T E R V I E W

8 Interview with the On. Cipriano Facchinetti

The following impressions, information and views were obtained in a discussion with a P.W.B. officer on January 7th. Facchinetti is, together with Pacciardi, one of the foremost exponents of the Italian Republican Party. He was born fifty-seven years ago in Campobasso. In his youth, he came to Milan where he immediately began his political career as a member of the Republican Party. Before World War I the Republican Party was made up of a negligible minority. It had a few representatives in parliament but it had little authority or prestige. At the outbreak of the first World War Facchinetti enlisted in the army and fought on the French front, where he lost an eye and earned two silver medals.

In 1916, Facchinetti became the editor of "Il Secolo" of Milan. He was at that time and until 1919, in very close contact and a friend of Mussolini. When Mussolini, with French money, started "Il Popolo d'Italia" Facchinetti's friends edited the Republican paper "L'Italia del Popolo". In 1919, Facchinetti, an admirer and propagandist of Wilson's theory of international peace, started the so-called "Fasci Wilsoniani", a movement of pro-American tendency among young Italians. Shortly thereafter, Mussolini and his hoodlums started their "Fasci di Combattimento", inspired, according to Facchinetti, by the "Fasci Wilsoniani".

Facchinetti became a member of parliament with Matteotti. He took sides with the Aventine group where he represented the Republican wing. In 1924 Mussolini begged him to collaborate but Facchinetti refused, reminding Mussolini of their old friendship and the latter's abuses. Mussolini cried like a child and Facchinetti left. They never saw each other again.

In 1926 Facchinetti left Italy, going first to Switzerland and then to Paris where he lived until 1942. During his sixteen years of Paris exile, he kept in touch will all the major exponents of Italian anti-Fascism, Modigliani, Treves, Turati, Cianca, Terchiani, Rosselli, etc. He shared their hopes, disappointments and hardships. For a while, he joined the Rosselli brothers in the movement "Giustizia e Liberta" and then he left them and formed an autonomous movement, the Italian Republican Party.

In 1942, a few months after the German occupation of southern France, he was arrested in Marseilles by the German police and was sent back to Rome, where he was imprisoned in Regina Coeli. He was freed on July 29, 1943, after the fall of Mussolini.

After he left prison he returned to Milan and when the armistice was declared he fled to Switzerland where he remained until the Bonomi Government invited him to Rome. During his stay in Switzerland, he spent most of his time helping and

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

the first World War Facchinetti enlisted in the army and fought on the French front, where he lost an eye and earned two silver medals.

In 1916, Facchinetti became the editor of "Il Secolo" of Milan. He was at that time and until 1919, in very close contact and a friend of Mussolini. When Mussolini, with French money, started "Il Popolo d'Italia" Facchinetti's friends edited the Republican paper "L'Italia del Popolo". In 1919, Facchinetti, an admirer and propagandist of Wilson's theory of international peace, started the so-called "Fasci Wilsoniani", a movement of pro-American tendency among young Italians. Shortly thereafter, Mussolini and his hoodlums started their "Fasci di Combattimento", inspired, according to Facchinetti, by the "Fasci Wilsoniani".

Facchinetti became a member of parliament with Matteotti. He took sides with the Aventino group where he represented the Republican wing. In 1924 Mussolini begged him to collaborate but Facchinetti refused, reminding Mussolini of their old friendship and the latter's abuses. Mussolini cried like a child and Facchinetti left. They never saw each other again.

In 1926 Facchinetti left Italy, going first to Switzerland and then to Paris where he lived until 1942. During his sixteen years of Paris exile, he kept in touch with all the major exponents of Italian anti-Fascism, Modigliani, Treves, Turati, Cianca, Terchiani, Rosselli, etc. He shared their hopes, disappointments and hardships. For a while, he joined the Rosselli brothers in the Movement "Giustizia e Liberta" and then he left them and formed an autonomous movement, the Italian Republican Party.

In 1942, a few months after the German occupation of southern France, he was arrested in Marseilles by the German police and was sent back to Rome, where he was imprisoned in Regina Coeli. He was freed on July 29, 1943, after the fall of Mussolini.

After he left prison he returned to Milan and when the armistice was declared he fled to Switzerland where he remained until the Bonomi Government invited him to Rome. During his stay in Switzerland, he spent most of his time helping and co-ordinating the efforts of the Italian Partisans.

Facchinetti gives an impression of calm and balance which contrasts strangely with his life. He does not seem to have any close friends nor has he apparently any personal enemies. He never condemned Mussolini nor the Germans. He seems to be very tolerant of the people who did so much harm. Speaking of his arrest by by the German police in France, he complimented the Germans and said they were most correct.

3262

In the month since his return to Rome, he has not visited his old friends of the Paris exile such as Cianca and Terchiani. He did not express any desire to see them nor did he seem very happy to be back in Rome. He said, "I wish I were back in Switzerland where I could be of some help to the Partisans."

Questioned on several subjects, he expressed his views as follows:-

(a) France

Facchinetti is a great admirer of France and feels deeply indepted to France for the generous hospitality given to anti-Fascist exiles during the Fascist regime. He denies that the administration of the Third Republic was as corrupt

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

and pro-Fascist as has been claimed abroad. French officials closed their eyes to anti-Fascist plots against the Italian Government, even in cases where according to international law they should have taken action. As an example he mentioned De Rosis' first flight, which was organized under French police protection. According to Facchinetti, the Rossellis' were murdered in France although the original plans designated Barcellona as the place selected.

Mussolini feared the Rossellis' more than any other refugees because they had money. They disposed of approximately thirty million lire which enabled them to work with complete freedom. Facchinetti thinks that the Rossellis' were unwise in the policy of "Giustizia e Liberta". They never seemed to understand that co-operation between anti-Fascists was more important that the founding of a new movement.

(b) Occupied Italy

According to Facchinetti, the strongest political influence in Northern Italy is radical-democratic. With the exception of the city of Turin, which is strongly Communist, Milan and the other large cities are to a large extent Socialist. Turin has been influenced by Communist personalities, such as Gramsci, Negarville, who were active there.

With reference to the Italian patriots, we should not over-emphasize the importance of regional and local Committees of National Liberation. Facchinetti thinks that patriot activity is often planned without and sometimes against the approval of the local C.L.N. The C.L.N.s are artificial bodies without any practical authority. Partisan bands operate without the C.L.N. as exemplified in the Ossola valleys. When the Ossola patriots rose against the Germans and formed a provisional government, there was no C.L.N.. During the short life of this provisional government it put two railroads into operation, re-established communications between the towns and entered into a commercial agreement with the Swiss government.

In the Ossola Valley, which is an important mining district, large stocks of raw materials were stored in the warehouses. The provisional government agreed to transfer these materials to the Swiss government in exchange for food. Facchinetti, who was at that time in Switzerland, supervised the exchange. Facchinetti has the deepest admiration for the Ossola Patriots who claim that they were deceived by the Allies in so far as they hoped up until the last minute to receive aid from them but did not receive it and had to give up the struggle for lack of ammunition. The majority of Ossola's patriots did not belong to any specific political party. The general tendency was toward democratic thinking but there was a communist minority.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 780021

operation between anti-Fascists was more important that the founding of a new movement.

(b) Occupied Italy

According to Facchinetti, the strongest political influence in Northern Italy is radical-democratic. With the exception of the city of Turin, which is strongly Communist, Milan and the other large cities are to a large extent socialist. Turin has been influenced by Communist personalities, such as Gramsci, Negarville, who were active there.

With reference to the Italian patriots, we should not over-emphasize the importance of regional and local Committees of National Liberation. Facchinetti thinks that patriot activity is often planned without and sometimes against the approval of the local C.L.N. The C.L.N.s are artificial bodies without any practical authority. Partisan bands operate without the C.L.N. as exemplified in the Ossola valleys. When the Ossola patriots rose against the Germans and formed a provisional government, there was no C.L.N.. During the short life of this provisional government it put two railwoads into operation, re-established communications between the towns and entered into a commercial agreement with the Swiss government.

In the Ossola Valley, which is an important mining district, large stocks of raw materials were stored in the warehouses. The provisional government agreed to transfer these materials to the Swiss government in exchange for food. Facchinetti, who was at that time in Switzerland, supervised the exchange. Facchinetti has the deepest admiration for the Ossola Patriots who claim that they weredeceived by the Allies in so far as they hoped up until the last minute to receive aid from them but did not receive it and had to give up the struggle for lack of ammunition. The majority of Ossola's patriots did not belong to any specific political party. The general tendency was toward democratic thinking but there was a communist minority.

Some time after its formation, the provisional government decided to form a Committee of National Liberation and they sent notice of this intention to the regional Committee in Milan. The Milan Committee replied: "Whereas the patriots of the Val d'Ossola have decided to elect a Committee of National Liberation without consulting the Regional Committee: whereas the election has been completed without the approval of the Regional Committee, it is resolved:

I. That the C.L.N. of the Ossola valley is divested of all authority,
II. and that the local appointment of the C.L.N. for the Val d'Ossola is hereby confirmed.

When the Germans re-occupied the Ossola valley their behaviour was perfectly correct. With the exception of about thirty Georgians who had enlisted with the Germans and then deserted to the partisans (these were shot at Domodossola) and about seven Italians who were hung in Malpreo, there were no retaliations against the people.

(c) Political Affiliation

Facchinetti is a sincere republican. He was approached by the Partito d'Azione with an invitation to join that party but he replied that he would

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

gladly join the Action Party as soon as it had merged with the Republicans. In Fact, he is strongly in favour of such a merger. He feels that the main thing which keeps them apart is the personal ambition of their leaders.

(d) Epuration

Concerning epuration, Facchinetti expressed himself mildly. "The present experience with epuration trials proves that this system does not work with sufficient speed and efficiency. We would do better to give it up altogether. We may take away Fascist properties and use them for public welfare but we should not try or condemn anybody. I feel that if a few people must be killed that the people themselves will take care of that."

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

gladly join the Action Party as soon as it had merged with the Republicans. In Fact, he is strongly in favour of such a merger. He feels that the main thing which keeps them apart is the personal ambition of their leaders.

(d) Epuration

Concerning epuration, Facchinetti expressed himself mildly. "The present experience with epuration trials proves that this system does not work with sufficient speed and efficiency. We would do better to give it up altogether. We may take away Fascist properties and use them for public welfare but we should not try or condemn anybody. I feel that if a few people must be killed that the people themselves will take care of that."

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

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

E C O N O M I C S

9 New Economic Aid to Italy

Statements in general terms made during the course of the week by Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stettinius regarding Anglo-American agreement on further economic and other aid for Italy have had mixed reception. While the Government as represented by a spokesman at Sunday's press conference and some of the newspapers express gratitude and keen curiosity as to details, another section of the press, and considerable part of the general public were frankly sceptical, recalling previous promises followed by little in the way of visible results.

FOOD SITUATION

10 Black Market, Open Market, Rome

The food demonstrations of early December seem to have had little or no effect in driving the Black Market underground. It still flourishes openly in the streets and squares; only, the traders have probably increased their margin of profit as a kind of insurance against loss by looting. A vendor of potatoes (at 50 lire per kilo) said: "All the risks and difficulties connected with supplying the Black Market -- confiscation, arrest, transport, etc. -- are counted up and added to prices. Now the risk of popular disturbances upsetting our business has to be taken into account; it, too, affects prices". Police action appears to be quite ineffective. In one case witnessed recently police managed to arrest the proprietor of a street gambling outfit; but his 'mate' got clear away with the cash. At the Termini Station crowds can be seen any day around gambling stands, cigarette sellers, etc. As soon as a policeman is sighted, a cry of "Allarme: Piove!" (Look out! Rain) goes up; the portable stands, packets of cigarettes, etc., disappear under capacious overcoats, and there is nothing to be seen but a crowd of loafers. Unprocessed or easily processed foodstuffs like flour, meat, cheese or oil are brought to the market from the country by the venders themselves, using trucks, hand-carts, bicycles. Products like macaroni, sugar, coffee, candles, matches, cigarettes, reach the market from the very shops which ought to sell them to registered customers at controlled prices.

[illegible] of 6 January comments that it is difficult nowadays to dis-

Unclassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

tical, recalling previous promises followed by [illegible] visible results.

FOOD SITUATION

10 Black Market, Open Market, Rome

The food demonstrations of early December seem to have had little or no effect in driving the Black Market underground. It still flourishes openly in the streets and squares; only, the traders have probably increased their margin of profit as a kind of insurance against loss by looting. A vendor of potatoes (at 50 lire per kilo) said: "All the risks and difficulties connected with supplying the Black Market -- confiscation, arrest, transport, etc. -- are counted up and added to prices. Now the risk of popular disturbances upsetting our business has to be taken into account; it, too, affects prices". Police action appears to be quite ineffective. In one case witnessed recently police managed to arrest the proprietor of a street gambling outfit; but his 'mate' got clear away with the cash. At the Termini Station crowds can be seen any day around gambling stands, cigarette sellers, etc. As soon as a policeman is sighted, a cry of "Allarme: Piove!" (Look out! Rain) goes up; the portable stands, packets of cigarettes, etc., disappear under capacious overcoats, and there is nothing to be seen but a crowd of loafers. Unprocessed or easily processed foodstuffs like flour, meat, cheese or oil are brought to the market from the country by the vendors themselves, using trucks, hand-carts, bicycles. Products like macaroni, sugar, coffee, candles, matches, cigarettes, reach the market from the very shops which ought to sell them to registered customers at controlled prices.

UNITA of 6 January comments that it is difficult nowadays to distinguish black market from legitimate trade. Even if it is impossible at the moment to stamp out the former, it might at least be driven back underground, thus reducing the number of customers and consequently the quantity of goods diverted from the legitimate market. An energetic campaign, however, would be required, necessitating the services of large numbers of police to aid the Food Inspectors in their task. Several papers point out that a reasonable first step would be checking of street vendors' licenses.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

11 Popular Shops

In spite of promises, practically nothing has yet been done to open these shops, beyond the provision of some citrus fruit for Christmas. It has not yet even been decided who is to control them, and the work of issuing the necessary family-cards has not yet begun. The Minister of Transport, Francesco Cerabona, is however taking a personal interest in the matter. Several meetings have been held and it appears probable that ASA will be entrusted with the scheme.

12 Wine

In view of the complete failure of the first distribution from Apulia, and the approach of the second, a PWB representative interviewed Dr. Pescatori of SEPRAL. Dr. Pescatori stated that SEPRAL has 15,000 tons of wine now in its warehouses; 13-15,000 will be required for a distribution of 1 litre per head (including children over 3). The price fixed is lire 34.50 per litre.

As a result of the failure of the first "free" distribution, when most of the wine found its way to the Black Market, SEPRAL has decided in agreement with AC that on this occasion the wine will be sold only on production of a pre-determined coupon from the ration-card. Dr. Pescatori is convinced that this measure will substantially reduce the leakage to the black market; but in view of the impossibility of controlling effectively the 1300 retailers charged with distribution, he believes as much as 15% of the wine will be sold at black market prices. Questioned about the dealers watering the wine he said that as the alcoholic content was 13% it would be a difficult matter to check; no doubt dealers were aware of this and leakage in this way might well increase the total available for the black market to 30% of the whole consignment.

13 Rationed Allowances, December, 1944

(From a 276th F.S.S. Report).

The following is a complete list of rationed food allowances issued for the whole month of December, 1944, to a family of four adults. Against each item is stated:

(i) The quantity of foodstuff allowed for 4 persons

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

personal interest in the matter. Several meetings have been held and it appears probable that ASA will be entrusted with the scheme.

12 Wine

In view of the complete failure of the first distribution from Apulia, and the approach of the second, a PWB representative interviewed Dr. Pescatori of SEPRAL. Dr. Pescatori stated that SEPRAL has 15,000 tons of wine now in its warehouses; 13-15,000 will be required for a distribution of 1 litre per head (including children over 3). The price fixed is lire 34.50 per litre.

As a result of the failure of the first "free" distribution, when most of the wine found its way to the Black Market, SEPRAL has decided in agreement with AC that on this occasion the wine will be sold only on production of a pre-determined coupon from the ration-card. Dr. Pescatori is convinced that this measure will substantially reduce the leakage to the black market; but in view of the impossibility of controlling effectively the 1300 retailers charged with distribution, he believes as much as 15% of the wine will be sold at black market prices. Questioned about the dealers watering the wine he said that as the alcoholic content was 13% it would be a difficult matter to check; no doubt dealers were aware of this and leakage in this way might well increase the total available for the black market to 30% of the whole consignment.

13 Rationed Allowances, December, 1944

(From a 276th F.S.S. Report).

The following is a complete list of rationed food allowances issued for the whole month of December, 1944, to a family of four adults. Against each item is stated:

(i) The quantity of foodstuff allowed for 4 persons
(ii) The price paid for the quantity stated.
(iii) Its controlled price per kg. or litre.
(iv) Corresponding black market price per kg. or litre for the same foodstuff.

Item	i	ii	iii	iv
Legumi	800 grs.	L. 17.00	L. 21.25	L. 120/130
M & V	800 grs.)	52.80	66.00	200
" "	800 grs.)	56.00	70.00	200
Dried soup	800 grs.	9.00	11.00	---
Charcoal	8 kgs.	100.00	12.50	17/18
Pasta	2400 grs.	17.80	7.40	18

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Item	i	ii	iii	iv
Oil	.8 litre	L. 31.20	L. 39.00	L. 400
"	.4 "	15.60		
	.8 "	31.20		
Sugar (see below)	250 grs.	4.00	16.00	600/900/1000
Cheese (pecorino)	800 grs.	85.00	106.50	650
Conserva	400 grs.	75.00	187.50	---

Observations - (a) M & V apparently is distributed under the name of "Carne in iscatola" or "Carne congelata". The meat content is considered to be approximately 40%. There has been no issue during the Christmas month of fresh meat or corned beef. Black market prices for fresh meat are: beef 500 L. per kg.; pork 650 lire; lamb and mutton 450 lire. During Christmas week 1943 a ration of 1 kg. of mutton was allowed per head. While discussing the present meat ration, the investigator was informed that during the German occupation corned beef was allowed by ration once and sometimes twice a week. M & V was issued twice during the month of December 44 at the rate of 200 grs. per head with an increase of price at the second issue. It is the most unpopular of rations issued.

(b) Pasta - An extra 100 grams per head was allowed this month owing to the festivities. The concession has been considered very meager. A comparison between the controlled price (7.40 lire per kg.) and the black market price (180 lire) may suggest the existing demand for this staple food.

(c) Sugar - One ration of 125 grs. was allowed per head for aged people and children, for the month. In many families only one or two rations were obtained. The demand for this commodity is reflected in its price on the black market which went from 600 lire per kg. before Christmas, to 900 during Christmas week and has now reached the 1000 lire level.

(d) The oil ration was fair at 39.00 lire per litre. Three allowances were issued for the month. Black market price is 400 lire per litre.

The bread ration is fixed at 200 grs. per head daily. Controlled

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

Observations - (a) M & V apparently is distributed under the name of "Carne in iscatola" or "Carne congelata". The meat content is considered to be approximately 40%. There has been no issue during the Christmas month of fresh meat or corned beef. Black market prices for fresh meat are: beef 500 L. per kg.; pork 650 lire; lamb and mutton 450 lire. During Christmas week 1943 a ration of 1 kg. of mutton was allowed per head. While discussing the present meat ration, the investigator was informed that during the German occupation corned beef was allowed by ration once and sometimes twice a week. M & V was issued twice during the month of December 44 at the rate of 200 grs. per head with an increase of price at the second issue. It is the most unpopular of rations issued.

(b) Pasta - An extra 100 grams per head was allowed this month owing to the festivities. The concession has been considered very meager. A comparison between the controlled price (7.40 lire per kg.) and the black market price (180 lire) may suggest the existing demand for this staple food.

(c) Sugar - One ration of 125 grs. was allowed per head for aged people and children, for the month. In many families only one or two rations were obtained. The demand for this commodity is reflected in its price on the black market which went from 600 lire per kg. before Christmas, to 900 during Christmas week and has now reached the 1000 lire level.

(d) The oil ration was fair at 39.00 lire per litre. Three allowances were issued for the month. Black market price is 400 lire per litre.

The bread ration is fixed at 200 grs. per head daily. Controlled price is 5 lire per kg. A certain amount, however, can be obtained at 110 lire per kg. The quality of bread purchases against ration tickets has deteriorated considerably. It is black and unsavory.

It is pointed out that prices referred to as black market prices are those asked for in the open market and there is no lack of such commodities, even if such prices do make them unobtainable to most people.

14 Olives and Olive Oil

PWB officers visited an olive grower and oil manufacturer in the Salerno district. The crop has been exceptionally good and the factory at present is working uninterruptedly night and day. Farmers must be raking in a golden harvest!

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

The owners of the press stated, that as far as they are concerned, all the oil produced by their mill from olives grown on their own land, has been duty delivered to the pools at the official price of 60 lire per litre, of course the oil manufactured from olives which they had bought at prevelent and more or less fancy prices, and which actually cost them about 200 lire per litre, they could not sell at 60 lire.

One old grower who was interviewed, was almost tearful about his poverty and the hardships connected with the work of producing olives -- the trees are old and tall, so the fruit cannot be hand-picked on the trees, but is gathered from the ground as windfalls, an operation which is backbreaking, and has to be repeated over a considerable period; then there is the "mosca olearia" (olive pest), a protection or remedy against which has not been found and which causes serious ravages. Asked what principles he followed in fixing his selling price for olives, he said he based his calculations on the price of a pair of boots -- in the old days a tomolo-and-a-half of olives (a tomolo is equal to 40 kilos) covered the cost, so today he raises his price of olives until with the same quantity he can procure a pair of boots. Naturally nothing less than a 4000 lire pair of boots will satisfy him! The conductor assured the officers that from his olives alone the cunning old fellow had made 200,000 lire in last autumn's crop; so he was really not to be pitied.

According to the informant, the olive crop in most parts of southern Italy has been so abundant that holders of oil do not know what to do with it. "A golden opportunity," he suggested, "for the authorities to produce and put into effect a well-considered plan of campaign to break the black market in oil." (A-2)

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

land, has been duty delivered to the pools at the official price of 60 lire per litre, of course the oil manufactured from olives which they had bought at prevelent and more or less fancy prices, and which actually cost them about 200 lire per litre, they could not sell at 60 lire.

One old grower who was interviewed, was almost tearful about his poverty and the hardships connected with the work of producing olives -- the trees are old and tall, so the fruit cannot be hand-picked on the trees, but is gathered from the ground as windfalls, an operation which is backbreaking, and has to be repeated over a considerable period; then there is the "mosca olearia" (olive pest), a protection or remedy against which has not been found and which causes serious ravages. Asked what principles he followed in fixing his selling price for olives, he said he based his calculations on the price of a pair of boots -- in the old days a tomolo-and-a-half of olives (a tomolo is equal to 40 kilos) covered the cost, so today he raises his price of olives until with the same quantity he can procure a pair of boots. Naturally nothing less than a 4000 lire pair of boots will satisfy him! The conductor assured the officers that from his olives alone the cunning old fellow had made 200,000 lire in last autumn's crop; so he was really not to be pitied.

According to the informant, the olive crop in most parts of southern Italy has been so abundant that holders of oil do not know what to do with it. "A golden opportunity," he suggested, "for the authorities to produce and put into effect a well-considered plan of campaign to break the black market in oil." (A-2)

3259

C. NFIDENTIAL

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

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

L A B O U R

15 C.G.I.L. Appeal to Intellectual Workers

The C.G.I.L. issued on 5 January an appeal to intellectual workers to join with the manual workers in the task of rebuilding Italy, attaining a higher standard of living for all and safeguarding the rights and interests, professional, economic and moral, of their united organisation. Stressing the great need for technical skill in the work of reconstruction, the appeal claims that, thanks to the work of education, pursued by the C.G.I.L, engineers and technicians will find they have interests in common with workmen and craftsmen. Intellectual workers are therefore invited to join the trade unions of their particular branch of production alongside their workmen. The C.G.I.L. also wishes to entertain the closest relations with the professional and cultural associations of professional workers.

16 Employment Figures for Rome

"Ricostruzione" of 9 January, discussing the slow growth of employment in Rome, states that at least 20,000 of Rome's 120,000 unemployed have found work in various firms. Building is almost completely at a standstill. In engineering there are 2,000 in employment (Breda); in chemical and glass works 1,000 (Ponte Galeria Works); in printing 4,000 (State Printing Works); and in Allied employment 10,000. Unemployment benefit is Lire 7 per day for 90 days.

17 Labour Organisation of the Labour Democrats (Naples)

The above Labour organisation which, in six months, has only increased from 6,000 to 14,000 members, has four main unions of any importance:

i. The Metal Workers' Union which recruits all of its 5,000 members from the plants of the Silurificio Italiano, (Italian torpedo factory) at Baia and Fusaro.
ii. The Hairdressers' Union.
iii. The Janitors's Union, and
iv. The Union of Hotel and Catering personnel (Albergo e Mensa) which altogether, muster 7,000 members.

The Hairdressers. The Secretary of the Hairdressers' Union explained that the Union had come to an agreement with the employers that the hairdressers' assistants were to get 30 per cent of the intake on each service. With all the Allied troops in town, business was very good at this time, and so the assistants were very pleased with the arrangement.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

for technical skill in the work of reconstruction, the appeal claims that, thanks to the work of education, pursued by the C.G.I.L, engineers and technicians will find they have interests in common with workmen and craftsmen. Intellectual workers are therefore invited to join the trade unions of their particular branch of production alongside their workmen. The C.G.I.L. also wishes to entertain the closest relations with the professional and cultural associations of professional workers.

16 Employment Figures for Rome

"Ricostruzione" of 9 January, discussing the slow growth of employment in Rome, states that at least 20,000 of Rome's 120,000 unemployed have found work in various firms. Building is almost completely at a standstill. In engineering there are 2,000 in employment (Breda); in chemical and glass works 1,000 (Ponte Galeria Works); in printing 4,000 (State Printing Works); and in Allied employment 10,000. Unemployment benefit is Lire 7 per day for 90 days.

17 Labour Organisation of the Labour Democrats (Naples)

The above Labour organisation which, in six months, has only increased from 6,000 to 14,000 members, has four main unions of any importance:

i. The Metal Workers' Union which recruits all of its 5,000 members from the plants of the Silurificio Italiano, (Italian torpedo factory) at Baia and Fusaro.
ii. The Hairdressers' Union.
iii. The Janitors's Union, and
iv. The Union of Hotel and Catering Personnel (Albergo e Mensa) which altogether, muster 7,000 members.

The Hairdressers. The Secretary of the Hairdressers' Union explained that the Union had come to an agreement with the employers that the hairdressers' assistants were to get 30 per cent of the intake on each service. With all the Allied troops in town, business was very good at this time, and so the assistants were very pleased with the arrangement.

The Janitors. The Secretary of the Janitors' Union explained that janitors were divided into six categories, according to the number of rooms in their block of flats. The basic pay varied from 177 lire monthly for the janitor of less than 50 rooms, to the maximum of 722 lire monthly for the janitor of 240 rooms. The above rate is for janitors who are able to exercise also a trade of their own (e.g. cobbler, tailor, etc.). For those unable to do so the rate varies from 213 to 910 lire monthly. To this basic pay must be added the 70 percent increase for "carovita", the 10 lire daily allowance for attendance (indennità di presenza) and now the daily allowance of 35 lire recently decreed by the government was also to be applied. The secretary admitted, however, that as rents have not been increased at all, many of the poorer landlords were quite unable to pay their janitors this new increase. The question was now being discussed by the authorities.

Catering Personnel. According to a member of the above Union, waiters received a wage of from 6 per cent in the worst hotels to 18 per cent in the best, on the intake of the establishment. By a strange anomaly, cooks were paid less, though they do more expert work. Their pay varied from 120 lire daily to [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

250 lire daily. As a result of this difference, there existed an arrangement by which the waiters give 1 per cent of their pay to the cooks, the so-called "paghetta". This ridiculous arrangement, according to an informant, should be abolished.

In Allied hotels, the cooks were paid 140 lire daily to as much as 500 daily for a few expert chefs in the best of these establishments. The waiters, however, were not so well off. At the Officers' Transit hotel, for instance, the waiters received only 80 lire daily with a poor plate of soup, but were not allowed any tips. It was true that there had been cases of waiters stealing food stocks. They had been put in prison and the authorities had then clamped down on the others. The interlocutor, however, suggested that with better wage conditions, the personnel would be less inclined to render poor service. Here as in other trades, the Italian employers had tried to base the 70 per cent increase on the original contract pay instead of on the actual pay.

According to the secretary of the Labour organisation, the settlements reached through its good offices, over a period of six or seven months, had benefitted the workers to the sum of 50,000 lire. In addition, Christmas prizes to the value of 11,500 lire had been distributed to the unemployed.

(A.2.)

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

250 lire daily. As a result of this difference, there existed an arrangement by which the waiters give 1 per cent of their pay to the cooks, the so-called "paghetta". This ridiculous arrangement, according to an informant, should be abolished.

In Allied hotels, the cooks were paid 140 lire daily to as much as 500 daily for a few expert chefs in the best of these establishments. The waiters, however, were not so well off. At the Officers' Transit hotel, for instance, the waiters received only 80 lire daily with a poor plate of soup, but were not allowed any tips. It was true that there had been cases of waiters stealing food stocks. They had been put in prison and the authorities had then clamped down on the others. The interlocutor, however, suggested that with better wage conditions, the personnel would be less inclined to render poor service. Here as in other trades, the Italian employers had tried to base the 70 per cent increase on the original contract pay instead of on the actual pay.

According to the secretary of the Labour organisation, the settlements reached through its good offices, over a period of six or seven months, had benefitted the workers to the sum of 50,000 lire. In addition, Christmas parcels to the value of 11,500 lire had been distributed to the unemployed.

(A.2.)

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

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

R E L I E F A N D R E C O N S T R U C T I O N

18 National Committee for Collecting Italian Relief

Continuing the campaign, backed by P.W.B., to collect relief, especially blankets, for the devastated regions of Abruzzo and elsewhere, the press reported on 10 January the pre-view of a P.W.B. film on Abruzzo. The same day much publicity was given to the arrival of fourteen Allied trucks loaded with 10,000 blankets bought by the Committee at Prato. The blankets, supplemented by stocks collected in Rome, will be distributed through the ENDSI organisation represented in each province by a committee formed of the Prefect, the Bishop and the provincial head of the Italian Red Cross. Latter province will get 800 blankets, Frosinone 2,500, Chieti 7,000. Distribution has already begun. The Italian Alpine Club has offered to undertake distribution to mountain villages inaccessible by road at this season. It is reported that the Treasury offered the Italian Red Cross thirty million lire for relief work in the Abruzzo.

19 Re-Building

At its meeting of 5 January the Council of Ministers discussed and passed a series of decrees dealing with re-building both as regards public works and private property damaged by the war. The first part represents a programme of urgent emergency repairs calculated to employ all the materials and labour at present available. A long-term programme to absorb the labour represented by returning prisoners of war and expatriated workers, is also being prepared. The emergency programme provides for a total expenditure of five milliards - three for public works, two for privately owned buildings. To compensate the shortage of technical personnel, engineers and surveyors are to be recruited from the armed forces and private firms. As building materials, fuel and transport are all urgently needed, the Ministries of Public Works and Industry have approached A.C. for assistance in this respect. Red tape is to be cut to a minimum by granting extensive powers locally to inspectors of the Civil Engineers' Department (Genio Civile) and special financial powers to the Ministry of Public Works.

The Council has also approved the text of additional clauses to the decree for re-housing of refugees No. 560 of 17 November 1944. The provisions of the decree are twofold. The Civil Engineers Department undertakes part of the work. In this connection the relatively costly method of building huts has been abandoned in favour of repairing war-damaged buildings; work to a value of 700 millions is in progress. On the other hand owners are encouraged to carry out repairs themselves, the State paying up to one half of the cost. The additional clauses deal with the institution of Communal Re-Building Committees, composed of the [illegible] homeless persons. The duties of

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

much publicity was given to the arrival of 10,000 blankets bought by the Committee at Prato. The blankets, supplemented by stocks collected in Rome, will be distributed through the ENDSI organisation represented in each province by a committee formed of the Prefect, the Bishop and the provincial heads of the Italian Red Cross. Littoria province will get 800 blankets, Frosinone 2,500, Chieti 7,000. Distribution has already begun. The Italian Alpine Club has offered to undertake distribution to mountain villages inaccessible by road at this season. It is reported that the Treasury offered the Italian Red Cross thirty million lire for relief work in the Abruzzo.

19 Re-Building

At its meeting of 5 January the Council of Ministers discussed and passed a series of decrees dealing with re-building both as regards public works and private property damaged by the war. The first part represents a programme of urgent emergency repairs calculated to employ all the materials and labour at present available. A long-term programme to absorb the labour represented by returning prisoners of war and expatriated workers, is also being prepared. The emergency programme provides for a total expenditure of five milliards - three for public works, two for privately owned buildings. To compensate the shortage of technical personnel, engineers and surveyors are to be recruited from the armed forces and private firms. As building materials, fuel and transport are all urgently needed, the Ministries of Public Works and Industry have approached A.C. for assistance in this respect. Red tape is to be cut to a minimum by granting extensive powers locally to inspectors of the Civil Engineers' Department (Genio Civile) and special financial powers to the Ministry of Public Works.

The Council has also approved the text of additional clauses to the decree for re-housing of refugees No. 366 of 17 November 1944. The provisions of the decree are twofold. The Civil Engineers Department undertakes part of the work. In this connection the relatively costly method of building huts has been abandoned in favour of repairing war-damaged buildings; work to a value of 700 millions is in progress. On the other hand owners are encouraged to carry out repairs themselves, the State paying up to one half of the cost. The additional clauses deal with the institution of Communal Re-Building Committees, composed of the Mayor and one representative each of owners and homeless persons. The duties of the Committees are to get work started and to co-operate with the authorities; they can approve expenditure up to lire 50,000.

20 Battipaglia

The little town of Battipaglia, about 20 miles south of Salerno changed hands six times during the Allied operations after the Salerno landings and was consequently in great part destroyed. According to a good local source, 30 per cent of the destroyed houses have been repaired or rebuilt by local private initiative. By restarting the old lime kilns up the valley which had fallen into disuse fifty years ago, and by using old material, a good deal of re-construction was made possible is still continuing in the derelict-looking town.

(B.2)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

E D U C A T I O N

21 Salary Increases to Teachers

Correcting mis-statements in the press, the Director of Education for Rome (Provveditore agli Studi) pointed out on the 9th January that 6,800 elementary school teachers of Rome have received, as from 27 December 1944 the increases granted by the decrees of early December.

The 4,000 professors and teachers of the secondary schools on the other hand are paid by the Provincial Treasury Office, and have still to receive the increases. This will be done at the end of January, arrears as from 16th August being paid at the same time insofar as the Treasury Office staff is able to overtake the necessary work.

22 Meeting of Secondary School Teachers

A meeting of secondary school teachers was held on 5 January at the Liceo Tasso, Professor Gesualdo Nosengo, Secretary of the Secondary School Teachers' Union, sketched the Union's plans and reported on the recent interview between the executive committee and Sig. Arangio Ruiz, Minister of Education. The latter had expressed himself in full agreement with the Committee's requests, especially as regards abrogation of the De Vecchi law, which denies the teachers any right of association, and the abolition of secret reports on teachers.

The meeting then discussed the question of [illegible]r tion. Professor Nosengo also stated that the Union intends to set up "[illegible]ary committees" (commissioni interne) and to press for election of headmasters or at least deputy heads. Various questions of professional interest were then discussed including the standing of temporary teachers, who are at present not paid for holidays. The last point to be raised was the possibility of setting up a consumers' co-operative.

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

23 Gambling

Interviewed by a PWB representative the Sergeant-Major of the Police Mobile squad employed in this work, spoke of gaming-houses as one of the greatest present evils of Italy. He said that in these houses there is not only gambling but also black market dealing on a vast scale; moreover big robberies are planned in these places, not to mention the prostitution that goes on. It is very difficult to give the precise number of these gaming-houses. There are certainly very many

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

hand are paid by the Provincial Treasury Office, and have still to receive the increases. This will be done at the end of January, arrears as from 16th August being paid at the same time insofar as the Treasury Office staff is able to overtake the necessary work.

22 Meeting of Secondary School Teachers

A meeting of secondary school teachers was held on 5 January at the Liceo Tasso, Professor Gesualdo Nosengo, Secretary of the Secondary School Teachers' Union, sketched the Union's plans and reported on the recent interview between the executive committee and Sig. Arangio Ruiz, Minister of Education. The latter had expressed himself in full agreement with the Committee's requests, especially as regards abrogation of the De Vecchi law, which denies the teachers any right of association, and the abolition of secret reports on teachers.

The meeting then discussed the question of [illegible]ration. Professor Nosengo also stated that the Union intends to set up "[illegible]ary committees" (commissioni interne) and to press for election of headmasters or at least deputy heads. Various questions of professional interest were then discussed including the standing of temporary teachers, who are at present not paid for holidays. The last point to be raised was the possibility of setting up a consumers' co-operative.

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

23 Gambling

Interviewed by a PWB representative the Sergeant-Major of the Police Mobile squad employed in this work, spoke of gaming-houses as one of the greatest present evils of Italy. He said that in these houses there is not only gambling but also black market dealing on a vast scale; moreover big robberies are planned in these places, not to mention the prostitution that goes on. It is very difficult to give the precise number of these gaming-houses. There are certainly very many of them and the police find them out only through informers. The places preferred are clubs, and the houses of rich black market profiteers. In clubs which are apparently occupied with other matters, gambling becomes a routine adjunct. The scandal raised by the closing of the "Circolo della Caccia" is notorious; It was discovered only when almost all the city was speaking of it. But generally private houses are more suitable, especially empty houses, where the rooms can be divided according to the different games. These houses are run by a group of low class people, who add a bar to the attractions of the gaming-table, and sometimes prostitutes of the lowest order. The number of persons who frequent these houses in Rome is about 20,000. Their professions vary: there are drivers, film actors, black market dealers, and even unemployed. The sums played for in chips range from 30,000 to 90,000 lire, without counting the reserve sums in cash held by the gamblers in their pockets.

For the gaming-tables in the open, much is being done and many arrests have been made but just as many come up again, at the Station, Piazza Fiume, Via Ottaviano, Via Aurelia, etc. These gaming tables are more attractive than the

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

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

others because they give the illusion of winning big sums at little risk. They are generally run by two persons, one holding the bank and one playing. The one who plays does his work effectively the moment the police arrive, by hiding the incriminating evidence under his overcoat. In the very numerous round-ups made by the police it is found that the owners of these gambling outfits are often 18 year old boys. From them money has been confiscated up to the value of 30,000 lire. Games of chance are also developing in bars and milk-shops, but these are still only beginning. The games that are played are baccarat, poker, roulette and chemin de fer.

The Police Sergeant said further that today the work of the police is very vast and therefore they cannot follow up many cases; but it is certain that the larger gambling has been checked, especially that done in clubs. If the Allied Military Police would help the Italian police, then open-air gambling could also be eliminated.

24 Cigarettes - Sicily

The prices of cigarettes sold on the black market have suddenly gone up this week, due to the fact that the prices of rationed cigarettes have been doubled officially.

American cigarettes have gone up in price to 240 lire a pack. English cigarettes are rarely sold on the streets, but when available cost slightly less than American cigarettes. People cannot understand why there are so many Italian cigaretts on the black market, since the ration is only 20 cigarettes a week and during some weeks no cigarettes at all have been distributed. Public opinion has come to believe that something is not working properly at the Palermo Manifattura di Tabacchi. People wonder why something cannot be done by the local authorities to systematize the activity of the Manifattura and so prevent Italian cigarettes from being sold publicly on the black market.

There are complaints about the quality of Italian cigarettes. The tobacco is not so good as it used to be. Even the quality of the paper has deteriorated and the tobacco spills out easily because it is not well packed.

25 The Shoe Situation in Palermo

An unprecedented number of shoe-steros are now open and still opening in Palermo, selling their wares at astronomical prices. The shops can continue existence because if only one or two pairs are sold a day expenses can be made and even a profit.

A pair of shoes for a year old baby cost 60'-70' lire as compared to pre-war price 10-20 lire or even the price two years ago of 30-40 lire. Men's and women's shoes vary in price from 1600-8000 lire: two years ago the best men's

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

larger gambling has been checked, especially that done in clubs. If the Allied Military Police would help the Italian police, then open-air gambling could also be eliminated.

24 Cigarettes - Sicily

The prices of cigarettes sold on the black market have suddenly gone up this week, due to the fact that the prices of rationed cigarettes have been doubled officially.

American cigarettes have gone up in price to 280 lire a pack. English cigarettes are rarely sold on the streets, but when available cost slightly less than American cigarettes. People cannot understand why there are so many Italian cigaretts on the black market, since the ration is only 20 cigarettes a week and during some weeks no cigarettes at all have been distributed. Public opinion has come to believe that something is not working properly at the Palermo Manifattura di Tabacchi. People wonder why something cannot be done by the local authorities to systematize the activity of the Manifattura and so prevent Italian cigarettes from being sold publicly on the black market.

There are complaints about the quality of Italian cigarettes. The tobacco is not so good as it used to be. Even the quality of the paper has deteriorated and the tobacco spills out easily because it is not well packed.

25 The Shoe Situation in Palermo

An unprecedented number of shoe-steros are now open and still opening in Palermo, selling their wares at astronomical prices. The shops can continue existence because if only one or two pairs are sold a day expenses can be made and even a profit.

A pair of shoes for a year old baby cost 60-70 lire as compared to pre-war price 10-20 lire or even the price two years ago of 30-40 lire. Men's and women's shoes vary in price from 1600-8000 lire: two years ago the best men's shoes were only 200 lire. Naturally the best most people can do is to have old shoes repaired, which is expensive enough - 600-700 to have a man's shoes re-soled with doutful quality material; new heels for men cost 100 lire, for a woman 60 lire. The quality of the materials used both for repairs and in new shoes is very poor, even shoddy. Because of the prices many men, women and children go without shoes or are shod in sad-looking remnants of leather or cloth and wooden pattens.

People wonder why the local authorities do not limit the prices of at least some types. Salesmen justify the prices by saying leather is scarce, etc., but there seem to be a very great abundance of shoes. People believe a ceiling price on shoes would materially lower prices on other items, since many black marketeers claim they must charge high prices in order to buy shoes.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

26 An Order of the Day of the Provincial Committee of Liberation of Sassari

The Committee of Liberation of Sassari, noting with pleasure the re-activation of maritime communications between Sardinia and the Continent, voted an order of the day in which they state that geographic, economic and transport reasons make it necessary that the service be opened up between Civitavecchia and Olbia. This is the shortest and most convenient route both for passengers and freight as the biggest export centres at present are near the port of Olbia. It is considered that the same reasons which in the past determined the starting of a line of communications Olbia - Civitavecchia apply even more strongly in the present circumstances. The Committee, therefore, asks the High Commissioner to intervene with the Italian and Allied authorities, in order to have the service take up its former itinerary.

(N.B. The port from which sailings were recommenced is Cagliari).

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

27 A Discussion with Dr. Alessandro Morandotti, Vice-President of the "Cosmopolita" Publishing Organisation.

Dr. Alessandro Morandotti, Vice-President of the publishing firm 'Cosmopolita' which issues a number of periodicals including the weekly review of the same name, which is one of the more substantial papers now being published in liberated Italy, and the new economic weekly "Realtà", disclaimed any connection with any particular party in the course of a conversation with a P.W.B. official on January 10th. On the contrary, he said, recent political developments had made him somewhat sceptical and disillusioned with the political parties and he felt more inclined even than before to persist in an independent attitude. "It was unfortunately true that the parties were not absorbing the best men in the country; they talked too too much and even though the Italian Government was 'severely restricted' by A.C. it could have organised more reconstruction work than has been done so far."

He thought on the other hand that the Allies were not cautious enough regarding the persons with whom they mixed in liberated Italy and he had observed that Allied officers frequented the houses of persons who had been at least ardent entertainers of the Germans at a previous time. This latter stricture was particularly applicable to certain members of the Roman aristocracy who past conduct was well known to Italians and much commented on. He thought it a great pity that Prince Doria, whose past record and personal integrity was irreproachable, was not a more socially-minded man and had not opened the Palazzo Doria and made it a foyer and centre for social functions. He had suggested this to Doria on occasion and so had others, but without any result.

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

of a line of communications Olbia - Civitavecchia apply even more strongly in the present circumstances. The Committee, therefore, asks the High Commissioner to intervene with the Italian and Allied authorities, in order to have the service take up its former itinerary.

(N.B. The port from which sailings were recommenced is Cagliari).

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

27 A Discussion with Dr. Alessandro Morandotti, Vice-President of the "Cosmopolita" Publishing Organisation.

Dr. Alessandro Morandotti, Vice-President of the publishing firm 'Cosmopolita' which issues a number of periodicals including the weekly review of the same name, which is one of the more substantial papers now being published in liberated Italy, and the new economic weekly "Realta", disclaimed any connection with any particular party in the course of a conversation with a P.W.B. official on January 10th. On the contrary, he said, recent political developments had made him somewhat sceptical and disillusioned with the political parties and he felt more inclined even than before to persist in an independent attitude. "It was unfortunately true that the parties were not absorbing the best men in the country; they talked too too much and even though the Italian Government was 'severely restricted' by A.C. it could have organised more reconstruction work than has been done so far."

He thought on the other hand that the Allies were not cautious enough regarding the persons with whom they mixed in liberated Italy and he had observed that Allied officers frequented the houses of persons who had been at least ardent entertainers of the Germans at a previous time. This latter stricture was particularly applicable to certain members of the Roman aristocracy who past conduct was well known to Italians and much commented on. He thought it a great pity that Prince Doria, whose past record and personal integrity was irreproachable, was not a more socially-minded man and had not opened the Palazzo Doria and made it a foyer and centre for social functions. He had suggested this to Doria on occasion and so had others, but without any result.

Morandotti said that "Cosmopolita" would remain an independent journal. He himself had close personal contact with Count Sforza and felt sympathy for him which had been apparent, he thought, in "Cosmopolita".

Dr. Morandotti, like other Rome editors and publishers recently interviewed, could only express feelings of despair regarding the shortage of British and American books and general literature in Italy. He said he could not understand why the Allies could not allow transport for a limited number of books, and other colleagues of his found the situation equally mysterious. He himself for instance was very anxious to get hold of books for translation and review and he thought the free publicity to Anglo-American ideas and culture which he and other Rome editors were ready to provide were they given the books would be of value to the Allies as well as to the Italians. He could not believe that the transport of a few periodicals from London and New York would take the place of more urgent materials and thus prevent their delivery in Italy.

3286

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

28 Press

(a) "Corriere di Roma"

The news that as from 15 January the "Corriere di Roma" would cease to be the organ of PWB has caused great interest in the press. "Unita" of 9 January published an article entitled "the Perrone Scandal", stating that when it passes from PWB control the newspaper's continued existence will no longer be justified. In any case to allow it to revert to the Perrone brothers would be to yield free expression again to the forces of intrigue and opportunism.

"Il Popolo" of 10 January reported that the matter had been raised at the Press Conference the previous day. The head of the Press Office of the Presidency was asked to confirm or deny the truth of the "Unita" article, but he refused to reply, merely pointing out that as in the case of all other newspaper offices, the Government had a Commissioner attached to the "Corriere". "Italia Nuova" approved whole-heartedly of the stand taken by "Unita". Why should the Perrone brothers of all people benefit by the large circulation built up by the "Corriere" when it was the official Allied organ? Even supposing its newsprint ration were reduced to 80,000 copies daily it would still be unduly favoured by comparison with the other Rome dailies which have had to build up from much humbler beginnings, and that by their own efforts.

(b) News Agencies to take over from PWB

AC announced on 7 January that as from 15 January domestic and world news agencies such as the Associated Press, United Press, Reuter and International News Service would begin distribution of news direct to Rome newspapers. A similar hand-over is planned for all parts of liberated Italy in the near future. World news agencies will be free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper and the newspapers will be free to buy any world or domestic news services they wish. The Stefani agency will not resume operations.

(c) Italian Co-operative News Agency

The formation of a co-operative news agency - ANSA (Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata) - representing the twelve daily newspapers of Rome was announced on 7 January. The agency will begin operations on 15 January. This is the first co-operative news agency formed by newspapers themselves in Europe, with membership open to all established papers and costs shared on a pro rata basis. It will be governed by a board of five directors, elected for one year. One director will represent papers with a circulation up to 10,000, one those between 20-40,000, one those between 40-80,000 and one those over 80,000. All member papers will have one vote at general meetings.

(d) Proposed New Dailies

[illegible] new dailies will appear shortly in Rome:

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

Press Conference the previous day. The Head of the Press Office of the Presidency was asked to confirm or deny the truth of the "Unita" article, but he refused to reply, merely pointing out that as in the case of all other newspaper offices, the Government had a Commissioner attached to the "Corriere". "Italia Nuova" approved whole-heartedly of the stand taken by "Unita". "Why should the Perrone brothers of all people benefit by the large circulation built up by the "Corriere" when it was the official Allied organ? Even supposing its newsprint ration were reduced to 80,000 copies daily it would still be unduly favoured by comparison with the other Rome dailies which have had to build up from much humbler beginnings, and that by their own efforts.

(b) News Agencies to take over from PWB

AC announced on 7 January that as from 15 January domestic and world news agencies such as the Associated Press, United Press, Router and International News Service would begin distribution of news direct to Rome newspapers. A similar hand-over is planned for all parts of liberated Italy in the near future. World news agencies will be free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper and the newspapers will be free to buy any world or domestic news services they wish. The Stefani agency will not resume operations.

(c) Italian Co-operative News Agency

The formation of a co-operative news agency - ANSA (Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata) - representing the twelve daily newspapers of Rome was announced on 7 January. The agency will begin operations on 15 January. This is the first co-operative news agency formed by newspapers themselves in Europe, with membership open to all established papers and costs shared on a pro rata basis. It will be governed by a board of five directors, elected for one year. One director will represent papers with a circulation up to 10,000, one those between 20-40,000, one those between 40-80,000 and one those over 80,000. All member papers will have one vote at general meetings.

(d) Proposed New Dailies

It is believed that the following new dailies will appear shortly in Rome:

"Il Mondo" (Cianca)
"L'Indipendente" (Molo)
"Monarchia" (Misuri)
"Il Paese" (Bonaivenga)
"Il Globo"
"L'Ora d'Italia"
"Lavoro Italiano" (CGIL)

(...2)

It was announced on 9 January that Cianca would shortly take over the direction of "Italia Libera".

(e) Four-page Sunday Papers Authorised

It was announced on 8 January that the National Press Commission has authorised newspapers to issue a four-page Sunday edition. No increase in the allotment of newsprint will be made.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

(f) "Unita" on Revival of Fascist Propaganda

In its issue of 10 January the Communist daily devotes its editorial to what it calls the proved revival of Fascist propaganda in liberated Italy during the past three weeks. As instances it quotes wall-writing and hand-bills of a defeatist nature. In the provinces pictures of Hitler and Mussolini are said to be circulating and Fascist leaders still at liberty are travelling and meeting. At Naples the headquarters of one democratic party have been attacked and the students demonstrated; while in Sicily we have violent anti-war demonstrations to the cry of "Viva il Duce". "Unita" asserts that all these facts prove the existence of a Fascist organisation, with leaders, contacts, a plan of action and its own camouflaged newspapers. Energetic action is required, in which the Committees of Liberation should take the lead.

29. Fascist Pamphlets

A very reliable informant reports to a PWB officer that the source of the Fascist leaflets, pamphlets, and rumours recently circulated in Rome, is Regina Coeli prison. The printing is done in some as yet undisclosed place outside of the prison. The actual culprits are members of the Caruso gang who are serving prison sentences. Schietto, who was sentenced to thirty years, is working as a clerk, a position entirely out of line with regulations. The informant states that corruption has permeated Regina Coeli and that the Questura is taking steps to investigate the situation thoroughly.

30.

"La Voce" Naples on "Contrachiaro"

"La Voce" declared that it is a scandal that the confiscated edition of "Contrachiaro" the Rome humorous paper, which reported Mussolini's last speech in full, should now be sent for sale in Naples. It calls the paper Fascist (it often pokes fun at the Communists). It is "La Voce's" conception of democracy to call the publication of Mussolini's speech Fascist propaganda.

31. Italian Film Society

About the middle of December the producer Luchino Visconti took the initiative in founding a film society - Associazione Culturale del Cinema Italiano, with offices at Viale Regina Elena [illegible] - with the aim of trying to rescue the Italian Film Industry by educational work among all interested.

Interviewed by a PWB representative Dr. Brandini, treasurer of the club, admitted that in spite of the support of many of the most promising elements in the

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

organisation, with leaders, contacts, a plan of action and its own clandestine newspapers. Energetic action is required, in which the Committees of Liberation should take the lead.

29 Fascist Pamphlets

A very reliable informant reports to a PWB officer that the source of the Fascist leaflets, pamphlets, and rumours recently circulated in Rome, is Regina Coeli prison. The printing is done in some as yet undisclosed place outside of the prison. The actual culprits are members of the Caruso gang who are serving prison sentences. Schiotto, who was sentenced to thirty years, is working as a clerk, a position entirely out of line with regulations. The informant states that corruption has permeated Regina Coeli and that the Questura is taking steps to investigate the situation thoroughly.

30

"La Voce" Naples on "Gentachiaro"

"La Voce" declared that it is a scandal that the confiscated edition of "Gentachiaro", the Rome humorous paper, which reported Mussolini's last speech in full, should now be sent for sale in Naples. It calls the paper Fascist (it often pokes fun at the Communists). It is "La Voce's" conception of democracy to call the publication of Mussolini's speech Fascist propaganda.

31 Italian Film Society

About the middle of December the producer Luchino Visconti took the initiative in founding a film society - Associazione Culturale del Cinema Italiano, with offices at Viale Regina Elena [illegible] - with the aim of trying to rescue the Italian Film Industry by educational work among all interested.

Interviewed by a PWB representative Dr. Brandini, treasurer of the club, admitted that in spite of the support of many of the most promising elements in the Italian film industry the association is faced with very great obstacles in its self-imposed task. The President is Mario Camerini. As to funds Dr. Brandini was somewhat evasive, but stated eventually that the club depends on members subscriptions and profits on eventual shows. He added that it was non-political. Three films have already been shown, by courtesy of PWB, and one lecture held on the present situation and prospects of the Italian film industry. In February it is hoped to open a library and run several lectures. The [illegible] does not intend to produce films.

An article in the weekly "Star" claimed that the club had been granted by both Allied and Russian authorities the privilege of pre-views of all Anglo-American and Russian films. It also proposes to award annual prizes for the best film, actors, producer and cameraman.

32 Notizie del Mondo Libero No. 64 - Newsreel - Cinema "Splendore" 3.1.45.

This newsreel shows almost exclusively the renewed Italian activities in all the social and cultural fields under the democratic regime after the liberation. It

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

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

emphasises the help given by the Allies to start the schools, and particularly the elementary schools. As soon as the newsreel began there was a general shout of protest as it has been given in this same house for several weeks and is old. Someone called attention to the efforts made to hush the public who hissed as soon as Mussolini was shown. Another, an employee who is still continuing his university studies, said that as the Allies show the intention of giving newsreels with exclusively Italian subjects, they ought to show scenes on the life of the partisans, so that we, as part of the liberated Italian people could keep up with the efforts made by our patriots. Another wanted more news on the war events which are taking place on the western front, in Belgium.

C U L T U R A L

33 Franco-Italian Cultural Relations

The French Commission in Italy opened a show of ten pictures by Gino Severini on January 8 at the Presence Library, Via Tritone, the first show in a series planned of Italian artists in France, and French artists in Italy.

34 Monday Lectures at the "Ritrovo", the Italo-Italian Circle in Rome

C.H. Mathews, correspondent for the "New York Times" gave a talk in English at the Ritrovo on Monday afternoon January 8. His theme was the destruction of the bridges and other historic buildings in Florence.

- o O o -

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

are taking place on the western front, in Belgium.

C U L T U R A L

33 Franco-Italian Cultural Relations

The French Commission in Italy opened a show of ten pictures by Gino Severini on January 8 at the Presence Library, Via Tritone, the first show in a series planned of Italian artists in France, and French artists in Italy.

34 Monday Lectures at the "Ritrovo", the Italo-Italian Circle in Rome

C.H. Mathews, correspondent for the "New York Times" gave a talk in English at the Ritrovo on Monday afternoon January 8. His theme was the destruction of the bridges and other historic buildings in Florence.

- o O o -

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 50

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 19 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 50

- -

I N D E X

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The Azzi Case	i
	a) Government Pronouncement	i
	b) Brief Biography	i
	c) Press Comments	ii
	d) Some public opinion	ii
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICAL	
2	Address of Pietro Nenni	1
3	Further Crisis for Christians of the Left	2
4	The Franco-Russian Agreement: Action Party View	2
	INTERVIEWS	
5	Brief Interview with Croce	3
6	Interviews with Luigi Gasparotto	4
	ECONOMIC	
7	Bank of Italy Appointments	8
8	A Note on Senator Einaudi	8
9	Naples Reaction to Bank of Italy Appointments	9
	LABOUR	
10	Interview with Oreste Lizzadri	9
11	Broadcast by Di Vittorio	10
12	Strike Threatened in Bari	10
	FOOD SITUATION	
13	Food Rations Distributed, Rome, December 1944	11
14	Rome Black Market Prices	11
15	Current Black Market Prices, Naples	12
16	Salerno Black Market Prices	13
17	Market in Palermo, 24 December	13
18	Pasta and Vegetable Ration, Sicily	14

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

	a) Government Pronouncement	i
	b) Brief Biography	i
	c) Press Comments	ii
	d) Some public opinion	ii
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICAL	
2	Address of Pietro Nenni	1
3	Further Crisis for Christians of the Left	2
4	The Franco-Russian Agreement: Action Party View	2
	INTERVIEWS	
5	Brief Interview with Croce	3
6	Interviews with Luigi Gasparotto	4
	ECONOMIC	
7	Bank of Italy Appointments	8
8	A Note on Senator Einaudi	8
9	Naples Reaction to Bank of Italy Appointments	9
	LABOUR	
10	Interview with Oreste Lizzadri	9
11	Broadcast by Di Vittorio	10
12	Strike Threatened in Bari	10
	FOOD SITUATION	
13	Food Rations Distributed, Rome, December 1944	11
14	Rome Black Market Prices	11
15	Current Black Market Prices, Naples	12
16	Salerno Black Market Prices	13
17	Market in Palermo, 24 December	13
18	Pasta and Vegetable Ration, Sicily	14
	RELIEF	
19	E.N.D.S.I.	15
20	National Committee for Collecting Italian Relief for Devastated Regions	17
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
21	The Roman New Year	18
22	Naples Events of the Week	18
23	Tea Party for Neapolitan Children	19
24	Transport Sardinia-Naples	19
25	Situation at the Naples Bar	19

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789502/

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEX No. 50

PARAGRAPH		PAGE
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
26	Pros and Cons of Allied Propaganda	22
27	Allied Propaganda in Italy	23
28	New Publications	24
APPENDIX I	Sicily	

RELIABILITY RATING:

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

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

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 50

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 11 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 50

PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

THE AZZI CASE

(a) Government Pronouncement
(b) Brief Biography
(c) Press Comments
(d) Some public opinion

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers on Saturday 30th December 1944, among other matters discussed, the following Government pronouncement on the Azzi case was made:

"The War Ministry announced that General Arnoldo Azzi, Commander of Lazio, Umbria and Abruzzi, has been relieved of his command following an article written by him which was published by a Rome newspaper on 24th December.

"The Council of Ministers pronounced that the duty of each member of the armed forces was to maintain the highest discipline, the most necessary element in the war of liberation of the fatherland and the annihilation of Nazi-Fascism. This discipline which does not prevent any member of the armed forces from his own opinion, does forbid any manifestation of that opinion in any direction which might disrupt the military machine or weaken its efficiency".

The upheaval caused by the Azzi case is an interesting commentary on the present general troubled situation in Italy.

(b) Brief Biography. General Arnaldo Azzi, born at Ceneselli, Province of Rovigo, December 23rd, 1888, began his military career as a non-commissioned officer. Became a second lieutenant in [illegible] completed course at Military school at Modena.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

THE AZZI CASE

(a) Government Pronouncement
(b) Brief Biography
(c) Press Comments
(d) Some public opinion

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers on Saturday 30th December 1944, among other matters discussed, the following Government pronouncement on the Azzi case was made:

"The War Ministry announced that General Arnoldo Azzi, Commander of Lazio, Umbria and Abruzzi, has been relieved of his command following an article written by him which was published by a Rome newspaper on 24th December.

"The Council of Ministers pronounced that the duty of each member of the armed forces was to maintain the highest discipline, the most necessary element in the war of liberation of the fatherland and the annihilation of Nazi-Fascism. This discipline which does not prevent any member of the armed forces from his own opinion, does forbid any manifestation of that opinion in any direction which might disrupt the military machine or weaken its efficiency".

The upheaval caused by the Azzi case is an interesting commentary on the present general troubled situation in Italy.

(b) Brief Biography. General Arnaldo Azzi, born at Cenesselli, Province of Massa, December 23rd, 1885, began his military career as a non-commissioned officer. Became a second lieutenant in 1910 after having completed course at Military school at Modena. Fought in Lybian campaign 1912-13. Served with Native troops in Eritrea 1914-17. Returned to Italy in 1917 and served in World War until he was wounded in June 1918. Was decorated with War Cross for valour. Did not take part in either the Spanish or Abyssinian campaigns, but commanded a division in Africa during the present war and was made Knight of the Military Order of Savoy. Commanded the "Firenze" division from November 1942 until September 8th 1943, he and his men joining the Albanian Partisans then, and fighting the Germans for nine months. Was then called back to Italy and given command of the Army Territorial H.Q. of Rome (Armed Forces of Central Italy, Lazio, Umbria and Abruzzi) which position he held until December 20th 1944, when he was relieved from duty forty eight hours after having published an article entitled "War and the Army" in the Action Party paper, "Italia Libera".

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

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

In this article Azzi maintained that a profound reform in the discipline of the Army was necessary. He suggested that, in order to convert the present Royal Army into a true National Democratic Army, the oath of allegiance to the King should be abolished and replaced by an oath of allegiance to the Nation. Further he suggested that the Royal Anthem should be replaced by the Hymn of the Piave, and that the prayer for the King at the end of Mass be abolished. As a justification of these measures he stated that the army must be non-political, which it could not be if the present oath and Anthem were maintained. He published two more circular letters, one which he had sent to his subordinates asking them to warn and severely punish any soldiers who made demonstrations or sang revolutionary songs such as in the incident which occurred when a truckload of soldiers dashed through the via Tomentana singing "the Red Flag". The second letter was addressed to the War Ministry and contained the proposal to omit the prayer for the King "in order to avoid unpleasant incidents".

(c) Press Comments. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) calls it a delicate subject and says that "While the "Italia Libera" went into the merits of General Azzi's article, we limited ourselves to the moral problem of a General under arms putting such delicate political questions before the public via the press. Fascism has shown us the dangers of the political inclinations of generals.... Let us once and for all insist that every member of the army fulfil his individual duty with full honesty." They had read Azzi's article "with profound surprise and grave preoccupation". The article goes on to say that if General Azzi felt he had something useful to say in the press, all he had to do was to write, but first he should have resigned.

The AVANTI (Socialist), UNITA (Communist) and ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party), backed up the General, holding that it seemed incredible that the War Ministry which had failed to eliminate "traitorous" Generals, responsible for the capitulation of the 8th September, should have "liquidated" a patriotic General worthy of the nation's respect, for the sole reason that he had raised a question of moral concern, with the idea of strengthening the armed forces in the war of liberation. These papers further criticised the duress taken by Casati (the Minister of War), stating that he left the whole problem unsolved by entrenching himself behind the question of formal procedure, ignoring the fact that dissatisfaction and uneasiness are spreading throughout the army.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA came out violently pro Azzi with a long article by Facchinei entitled "La Cittadella del Re"... "Republicans of all parties, Republican, Action, Socialist and Communist, stand with Azzi... the monarchists and the clerics (the Real Christian Democrats are somewhere else) [illegible] the Luogotenente and the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

was addressed to the War Ministry and contained the proposal to omit the prayer for the King "in order to avoid unpleasant incidents".

(c) Press Comments. IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat) calls it a delicate subject and says that "while the "Italia Libera" went into the merits of General Azzi's article, we limited ourselves to the moral problem of a General under arms putting such delicate political questions before the public via the press. Fascism has shown us the meaning of the political inclinations of generals.... Let us once and for all insist that every member of the army fulfil his individual duty with full honesty." They had read Azzi's article "with profound surprise and grave preoccupation". The article goes on to say that if General Azzi felt he had something useful to say in the press, all he had to do was to write, but what he should have resigned.

The PSLIP (Socialist), UMIL (Communist) and ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) backed up the Generals, holding that it seemed incredible that the War Ministry which had failed to eliminate "traitorous" Generals, responsible for the capitulation of the 8th September, should have "liquidated" a patriotic General worthy of the nation's respect, for the sole reason that he had raised a question of manifold concern, with the idea of strengthening the armed forces in the war of liberation. These papers further criticised the action taken by Casati (the Minister of War), stating that he left the whole problem unsolved by entrenching himself behind the question of formal procedure, ignoring the fact that dissatisfaction and uneasiness are spreading throughout the army.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA came out violently pro Azzi with a long article by Pacciardi entitled "La Citta de lei Re"...."Republicans of all parties, Republican, Action, Socialist and Communist, stand with Azzi... the monarchists and the clerics (the real Christian Democrats are something else.) Lean towards the Luogotenente and the Fascist staff. General Azzi has the great merit of setting before the public consciousness one of the vital problems of Italy's rebirth, the problem of the Army.... It is necessary to remove the arms from the King and give them to the Fatherland." Pacciardi further saw in the action against Azzi, a manoeuvre on the part of the state and all the ex-Fascists and monarchist Generals whose interests lie in blocking any attempt to reform the military organism which endangers their own privileged position. [illegible] further published two telegrams from the Luogotenente to Mussolini stating his pride in having led the Blackshirts in the attack against France and bemoaning the fact that the Armistice had intervened to prevent a victorious invasion of France by Italian troops.

IL TEMPO (Independent) said: "We maintain that this question is badly presented by one of the soldier who in Africa did not hesitate to face the Germans after the armistice.... The Institution-

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

question has been put off, with an honourable pledge accepted by all, "ntil the liberation of the Fatherland. Let us eliminate all those things which would disrupt the prosecution of the war." It further went on to say that the proposals of General Azzi would better have been presented by a council.

Azzi replied to the attacks against him in "Il Popolo" and "Italia Nuova", with a letter in "Italia Libera" stating that he fully realised he was committing an act of insubordination in writing the article, just as he knew what he was doing on September 8th when he refused to obey orders to surrender without a fight, and joined the Partisan groups against the Germans. His reply to a comment by the paper "Ricostruzione" stating that the duty of a soldier was to fight and keep silence, was that the fact that Italian soldiers had fought and kept silent for the past twenty years, had contributed to the downfall of Italy and its armed forces.

(d) Public Opinion. A P.W.B. officer talked to an Italian General of his acquaintance about the Azzi case, who said that he knows Azzi well and has a high opinion of his military worth, being honest, a gallant soldier and an excellent tactician. He said that the "subversive parties", namely the Socialist and Communist parties, will make much advertising material of the affair. However, he does not believe that Azzi had assistance to the subversive parties in mind when he began his organisation. He rather thinks that Azzi lost his head due to his temperament which is sanguine, and when he considers something is right he does all in his power to achieve it. Further, his education, for the rank he held, is rather insufficient. The General regrets the whole affair, saying the Army has lost a valuable officer in Azzi, that his statement did no good to anyone, that Azzi had broken the strict orders of silence, and further that just such reforms as he suggested had already been considered by the War Ministry before the whole affair began.

Another P.W.B. officer talked with a prominent insurance executive, an ex-army Captain who had served under Azzi. He stated that many others share in the conviction of the inherent corruption and inadequacy of the Italian Army General Staff. He believes that General Azzi is one of the few patriots in the higher ranks of the army, that his war record is irreproachable, and that he is of unquestionable honesty. Further, that his programme for the epuration of the present army and the abolition of the oath to the dynasty are prerequisites for the formation of a truly national army. He holds it a crime to send men to fight with the Allies under unworthy, ex-Fascist and personally ambitious leaders.

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

comment by the paper "Ricostruzione" stating that the duty of a soldier was to fight and keep silence, was that the fact that Italian soldiers had fought and kept silent for the past twenty years, had contributed to the downfall of Italy and its armed forces.

(d) Public Opinion. A P.W.B. officer talked to an Italian General of his acquaintance about the Azzi case, who said that he knows Azzi well and has a high opinion of his military worth, being honest, a gallant soldier and an excellent tactician. He said that the "subversive parties", namely the Socialist and Communist parties, will make much "advertising material" of the affair. However, he does not believe that Azzi had assistance to the subversive parties in mind when he began his organisation. He rather thinks that Azzi lost his head due to his temperament which is sanguine, and when he considers something is right he does all in his power to achieve it. Further, his education, for the rank he held, is rather insufficient. The General regrets the whole affair, saying the Army has lost a valuable officer in Azzi, that his statement did no good to anyone, that Azzi had broken the strict orders of silence, and further that just such reforms as he suggested had already been considered by the War Ministry before the whole affair began.

Another P.W.B. officer talked with a prominent insurance executive, an ex-army Captain who had served under Azzi. He stated that many others share in the conviction of the inherent corruption and inefficacy of the Italian Army General Staff. He believes that General Azzi is one of the few patriots in the higher ranks of the army, that his war record is irreproachable, and that he is of unquestionable honesty. Further, that his programme for the operation of the present army and the abolition of the oath to the dynasty are prerequisites for the formation of a truly national army. He holds it a crime to send men to fight with the Allies under unworthy, ex-Fascist and personally ambitious leaders.

An Allied officer who is connected with the operation of the Italian Army was interviewed by a P.W.B. officer to whom he made the following statement: "The present Italian Army is maintained by the Allies for the prosecution of the war effort. Italian officers have sufficient work to do for the present in this connection and any planning for the post-war is taking essential time and energy from the present effort. The Army is not concerned with politics and it is the general policy that personnel who cannot or will not devote their full efforts to the present job will not be retained in the Army. The Allies are not concerned with individuals or their beliefs, political or otherwise, nor with the institutional question as such, in relation to the present Army".

32333

Public Opinion - Naples. Public opinion in Naples has been greatly affected by the Azzi case, because it has come to confirm the decisive influence which the Parties of the Right have on the present

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

Government and their determination to uphold the monarchist character of the Italian Army.

General Azzi's brief article in "Italia Libera" in reply to his critics has been very much read, and public opinion has very favourably commented on it.

The case has caused great displeasure among the lower ranks of the army, and both the authorities and the press are receiving many protests on the part of officers and men **because of Azzi's** dismissal. General Azzi, incidentally, has suddenly become a most popular figure.

On the other hand, it is rumoured that the General Staff wish to close the incident and send General Azzi home, by way of an example to other officers who might be inclined to concern themselves with politics and also in order to exclude from the Italian Army an officer who anti-monarchist tendencies might prove dangerous.

(B. 2)

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

The case has caused great displeasure among the lower ranks of the army, and both the authorities and the press are receiving many protests on the part of officers and men because of Azzi's dismissal. General Azzi, incidentally, has suddenly become a most popular figure.

On the other hand, it is rumoured that the General Staff wish to close the incident and send General Azzi home, by way of an example to other officers who might be inclined to concern themselves with politics and also in order to exclude from the Italian Army an officer who anti-monarchist tendencies might prove dangerous.

(B. 2)

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

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

B. GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C A L

2 Address of Pietro Nenni (Partito Socialista), Teatro Brancaccio - 31 December 1944

Pietro Nenni was the only speaker at the final meeting of the year of the Partito Socialista, held in the Teatro Brancaccio. 31 December 1944.

The speakers' platform was effectively decorated with a purple back-drop against which hung a large, benevolent looking portrait of Karl Marx, flanked by two red flags with hammer and sickle. The procenium arch was decorated with additional red flags representing such groups as Giovani Socialisti, L'Unità Proletaria, La Brigata Matteotti, I Gloriosi Partigiani, L'Armata Rossa, and I Nostri Martiri. The sides of the platform were filled with the tables of secretaries and correspondents, and masses of men wearing red arm bands.

An audience which contained very few women and which appeared to be both intelligent and serious filled even the aisles of the theatre. Applause greeted Nenni and Togliatti when they appeared. Togliatti and Lizzadri among other personalities were seated behind the speaker.

Without introduction, Nenni began his very able and well co-ordinated address. He summarized and interpreted the events of the past year with special reference to those in France, Belgium and Greece. He spoke of the residue of the past, of hopes for the future, of the impossibility of returning to pre-Fascist days for the solution of current social problems. Such problems which exist in many countries can be solved only by the people themselves.

He paid a tribute to Winston Churchill and speaking of conditions in Greece as an expression of political contradictions, said that spheres of influence which are opposed to the spirit of the new world should be abolished. Justice for all should be obtained by collaboration. He gave an account of the conference in London and spoke of the memories of Fascist actions which are still alive in France, England, Greece and Jugoslavia. He stated that Fascism and the Italian Monarchy must be destroyed. He said that an irrelecble fight must be waged against those responsible

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The speakers' platform was effectively decorated with a purple back-drop against which hung a large, benevolent looking portrait of Karl Marx, flanked by two red flags with hammer and sickle. The procenium arch was decorated with additional red flags representing such groups as Giovani Socialisti, L'Unità Proletaria, La Brigata Matteotti, I Gloriosi Partigiani, L'Armata Rossa, and I Nostri Martiri. The sides of the platform were filled with the tables of secretaries and correspondents, and masses of men wearing red arm bands.

An audience which contained very few women and which appeared to be both intelligent and serious filled even the aisles of the theatre. Applause greeted Nenni and Togliatti when they appeared. Togliatti and Lizzadri among other personalities were seated behind the speaker.

out
With introduction, Nenni began his very able and well co-ordinated address. He summarized and interpreted the events of the past year with special reference to those in France, Belgium and Greece. He spoke of the residue of the past, of hopes for the future, of the impossibility of returning to pre-Fascist days for the solution of current social problems. Such problems which exist in many countries can be solved only by the people themselves.

He paid a tribute to Winston Churchill and speaking of conditions in Greece as an expression of political contradictions, said that spheres of influence which are opposed to the spirit of the new world should be abolished. Justice for all should be obtained by collaboration. He gave an account of the conference in London and spoke of the memories of Fascist actions which are still alive in France, England, Greece and Jugoslavia. He stated that Fascism and the Italian Monarchy must be destroyed. He said that an implacable fight must be waged against those responsible for conditions in present day Italy until the republic can be established as the expression of a free Italy.

He spoke of the temporary character of the present Italian government and of the fundamental problems of democracy. He referred to the stupidity of the propaganda against Jacobinism and Bolshevism.

The audience was very orderly and applauded generously, especially after references to Russia and the Russian armies. There was only one serious interruption which occurred when the speaker insisted on a new national army which would owe allegiance to the state and not to a dynasty. A young paratrooper and his two companions objected vehemently and pointed out that it was they 3231 were now doing the fighting. Nenni insisted that the three come up on to the speakers' platform and when they had done this, Nenni finished his speech without interruption.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

3 Further Crisis for the Christians of the Left

The following unsigned note appeared in the "Osservatore Romano" of January 2nd-3rd:

"In reply to the many questions we are asked on the subject we are authorized to declare that the principles and tendencies of the so-called "Sinistra Cristiana" (Christian Left), notwithstanding the latter qualification (i.e. "Christian") are not in conformity with the teachings of the Church and hence those who promote them have not the right to speak as representatives of Christian thought and still less to pretend that those Catholics, who wish for the true good of the people, should adhere to their movement."

Fedele D'Amico, the editor of the "Voce Operaia", said privately on the same evening that this attack in the "Osservatore Romano" was obviously made in the interest of the Demo-Christians or probably at their behest. Though the details were not yet to hand he could not himself see how the dogmatic orthodoxy of his party could be challenged and he could not imagine how such a declaration could be substantiated. The Vatican would presumably need to find texts on which the Sinistra Cristiana could be condemned, if such a condemnation lay in mind. And where could these be found? Moreover, how could the Vatican condemn the Italian Sinistra Cristiana without also condemning the French Catholics of the Left one of whom, M. Bidault, had played such a distinguished part in the French resistance and was now French Foreign Minister? He thought it was discourteous and indecent on the part of the Vatican to attack his party without previous consultation, but here again in this procedure he saw the hand of the Demo-Christians who though nominally independent of the Vatican, were in fact very closely in touch with it.

D'Amico thought that the attitude expressed in the "Osservatore Romano", if persisted in, would ruin any serious possibility of the Christians of the Left obtaining a hold over substantial bodies of Italian opinion. The strength of the Sinistra Cristiana, he said, had lain in the appeal it could make to the town workers and country people who while firm Catholics and hence not prepared to follow the Communists in their materialism, found the Christian Democrats' policy, especially under the present leaders of that party, weak and colourless. Such people he said, would never adhere to the Sinistra Cristiana if it were condemned by the Vatican. He did not believe, however, that the phrasing of the "Osservatore" note constituted a canonical condemnation. He was unable to say what attitude his party would adopt in the light of the new development.

4 The Franco-Russian Agreement

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

Federico D'Amico, the editor of the "Voce Operaia", said privately on the same evening that this attack in the "Osservatore Romano" was obviously made in the interest of the Demo-Christians or probably at their behest. Though the details were not yet to hand he could not himself see how the dogmatic orthodoxy of his party could be challenged and he could not imagine how such a declaration could be substantiated. The Vatican would presumably need to find texts on which the Sinistra Cristiana could be condemned, if such a condemnation lay in mind. And where could these be found? Moreover, how could the Vatican condemn the Italian Sinistra Cristiana without also condemning the French Catholics of the Left one of whom, M. Bidault, had played such a distinguished part in the French resistance and was now French Foreign Minister? He thought it was discourteous and indecent on the part of the Vatican to attack his party without previous consultation, but here again in this procedure he saw the hand of the Demo-Christians who though nominally independent of the Vatican, were in fact very closely in touch with it.

D'Amico thought that the attitude expressed in the "Osservatore Romano", if persisted in, would ruin any serious possibility of the Christians of the Left obtaining a hold over substantial bodies of Italian opinion. The strength of the Sinistra Cristiana, he said, had lain in the appeal it could make to the town workers and country people who while firm Catholics and hence not prepared to follow the Communists in their materialism, found the Christian Democrats' policy, especially under the present leaders of that party, weak and colourless. Such people he said, would never adhere to the Sinistra Cristiana if it were condemned by the Vatican. He did not believe, however, that the phrasing of the "Osservatore" note constituted a canonical condemnation. He was unable to say what attitude his party would adopt in the light of the new development.

4 The Franco-Russian Agreement: An Action Party View

Dr. Ugo La Malfa of the Action Party in a conversation with a P.W.B. officer on December 26th said that he thought the recent Franco-Russian agreement was a bad augury for the re-settlement of Europe as it hinted at a renewed policy of power politics in France. He thought that the pact probably involved a sterner attitude towards Germany and while he admitted Germany was a problem he thought that the only hopeful line to [illegible] that country was to aim at integrating it as rapidly as possible into European and world system of collective security. This, he thought, could only be achieved if there were no punitive spirit in the determination of Germany's future frontiers. He was particularly appalled he said, by the suggestion now being made that the principle of compulsory transfer of populations should be applied to Germany, for instance to East Prussia. He felt that this principle had originally been a Nazi one and he was anxious to find out whether or not British and American public opinion would approve of such projects.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

I N T E R V I E W S

5 Brief Interview with Croce

Senator Croce was visited by two P.W.B. officers on the 1st day of 1944. The old philosopher appeared to be taking a rest after the trying negotiations during the government crisis in Rome.

He expressed regret at the attitude of the British government towards Italy in her discomfiture which had wounded the feelings of every Italian, particularly of those most friendly towards England. He admitted that Sforza lacked political wisdom, but insisted that he had always maintained his integrity. Sforza ... had not been in comfortable circumstances during his years of exile. He himself had met him abroad repeatedly during that period. He then criticised Sforza's "Epuration" work, saying that he had continually left the job to others so that little epuration had been done. When Eugenio Mancini, the prospective head of Epuration in Naples was mentioned, Croce pooh-poohed the choice, remarking that he already knew his brother (Pietro) in the Bonomi Government, and suggested that epuration should be put in the hands of milder (miti) persons. The extreme Leftists, he added, like Scoccimarro, for instance, who had suffered so many years of political imprisonment, might be inclined to be too bitter and vindictive for such a job. Croce repeatedly expressed his dread of Communism, though not as regards South Italy, where the people still had some "good sense" in them.

Regarding the Lieutenancy of the Realm, which De Nicola and he had worked out, he said that Togliatti had been the first to approve the arrangement. But in the last government crisis the Communists had sought to weaken the institution. The Senator also objected to the excessively important part which the Committee of Liberation tried to play in the crisis. Croce said that, when at a certain moment Bonomi lost heart and intended to give up the task of forming a new government, he had telephoned to him and begged him to stay on and if necessary form a government without the Left parties. Bonomi did so but the Communists, somewhat unexpectedly, came in too. Croce judged Bonomi a weak man. He had at first done his utmost to persuade the Liberal Professor Ugo Forti, of whom Croce spoke very highly, to take part in the government. Forti had finally consented, only to learn that Bonomi had left him out because the Catholics objected to him on the grounds of his being a Jew. Bonomi had, instead, included a Catholic Tupini, who, in Croce's opinion, was a

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

He expressed regret at the attitude of the British government towards Italy in her discomfiture which had wounded the feelings of every Italian, particularly of those most friendly towards England. He admitted that Sforza lacked political wisdom, but insisted that he had always maintained his integrity. Sforza [illegible] had not been in comfortable circumstances during his years of exile. He himself had met him abroad repeatedly during that period. He then criticised Sforza's "Epuration" work, saying that he had continually left the job to others so that little epuration had been done. When Eugenio Mancini, the prospective head of Epuration in Naples was mentioned, Croce pooh-poohed the choice, remarking that he already knew his brother (Pietro) in the Bonomi Government, and suggested that epuration should be put in the hands of milder (miti) persons. The extreme Leftists, he added, like Scoccimarro, for instance, who had suffered so many years of political imprisonment, might be inclined to be too bitter and vindictive for such a job. Croce repeatedly expressed his dread of Communism, though not as regards South Italy, where the people still had some "good sense" in them.

Regarding the Lieutenancy of the Realm, which De Nicola and he had worked out, he said that Togliatti had been the first to approve the arrangement. But in the last government crisis the Communists had sought to weaken the institution. The Senator also objected to the excessively important part which the Committee of Liberation tried to play in the crisis. Croce said that, when at a certain moment Bonomi lost heart and intended to give up the task of forming a new government, he had telephoned to him and begged him to stay on and if necessary form a government without the Left parties. Bonomi did so but the Communists, somewhat unexpectedly, came in too. Croce judged Bonomi a weak man. He had at first done his utmost to persuade the Liberal Professor Ugo Forti, of whom Croce spoke very highly, to take part in the government. Forti had finally consented, only to learn that Bonomi had left him out because the Catholics objected to him on the grounds of his being a Jew. Bonomi had, instead, included a Catholic Tupini, who, in Croce's opinion, was a man of little worth.

Croce also spoke very highly of Avv. Brosio, the Liberal Minister without portfolio, as a man of firm character. He confessed that though the younger people kept coming to ask his advice, he was now getting slightly out of touch with the changing situation. Orlando and he and but a few were left of the Old School, so the younger generation must come forward. That was why he had insisted that Carandini, who had been most reluctant, should take up politics in his place. He had explained to Carandini that he would not be expected to write books on philosophy and he would be much better able to cope with all the administrative problems of the Party. Croce then spoke of Carandini as a most cultured and distinguished man, very well prepared for his most difficult task in London. 3250

When asked what [illegible] from the New Year, Croce

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

appeared possimistic and said he was glad he wouldn't live to see the revolutions and turmoil which were in store for Europe in years to come.

A.1.

6 Interviews with Luigi Gasparotto

Luigi Gasparotto was born in 1873 in Susile, Friuli. In his early twenties he moved to Milan where he started a successful law practice. At the same time he became active in politics in the stormy years which preceded World War I. In 1913 he was elected a member of Parliament. In 1919 he was re-elected Deputy for Udine. In 1921 he was appointed Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies and in the same year entered Bonomi's Cabinet as Secretary of War. in

Upon the advent of Fascism he withdrew from political life and continued to practice law in Milan. After the fall of Mussolini he addressed a meeting in the Piazza del Duomo as a representative of C.L.N. After the armistice he fled to Switzerland. His son Leopoldo remained in Milan as an active member of the Action Party, and in June 1944 was arrested by the Fascists and put to death.

Gasparotto was recently invited to Rome by the Government. He belongs to the category of pre-Fascist political lawyers.

Before the rise of Fascism the most powerful firms in Italy consulted Gasparotto more perhaps for his political influence than for his professional ability. After the rise of Mussolini he firmly maintained his position. His past had been too outstanding for him to suffer any persecution, and his many friends, even among the Fascists, protected him during the twenty years of Fascism. In Milan he became a kind of symbol of pre-Fascist politics. His imposing bearing, his powerful eloquence and recognized honesty made him persona grata to the highest magistrates, and the most influential businessmen felt that from a practical point of view Gasparotto, as an attorney, was more desirable than many of his Fascist competitors, such as Farinacci, Roverelli, and more recently, Starace Junior, the son of the Secretary of the P.N.F.

Today, at 71, Gasparotto has lost something of his energy and vigour. However, he still gives the impression of being more a leader and a fighter than an advisor or administrator. He apparently bears his personal and material losses with singular stoicism and courage. He seems destined to exert considerable influence on poltical life in Rome.

In the course of several interviews with P.W.B. officers in the last week of December, Gasparotto [illegible]

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

Upon the advent of Fascism he withdrew from political life and continued to practice law in Milan. After the fall of Mussolini he addressed a meeting in the Piazza del Duomo as a representative of C.L.N. After the armistice he fled to Switzerland. His son Leopoldo remained in Milan as an active member of the Action Party, and in June 1944 was arrested by the Fascists and put to death.

Casparotto was recently invited to Rome by the Government. He belongs to the category of pre-Fascist political lawyers.

Before the rise of Fascism the most powerful firms in Italy consulted Casparotto more perhaps for his political influence than for his professional ability. After the rise of Mussolini he firmly maintained his position. His past had been too outstanding for him to suffer any persecution, and his many friends, even among the Fascists, protected him during the twenty years of Fascism. In Milan he became a kind of symbol of pre-Fascist politics. His imposing bearing, his powerful eloquence and recognized honesty made him persona grata to the highest magistrates, and the most influential businessmen felt that from a practical point of view Casparotto, as an attorney, was more desirable than many of his Fascist competitors, such as Farinacci, Pavolini, and more recently, Starace junior, the son of the Secretary of the P.N.F.

Today, at 71, Casparotto has lost something of his energy and vigour. However, he still gives the impression of being more a leader and a fighter than an advisor or administrator. He apparently bears his personal and material losses with singular stoicism and courage. He seems destined to exert considerable influence on poltical life in Rome.

In the course of several interviews with P.W.B. officers in the last week of December, Casparotto furnished the following information and opinions. Much of what follows is approximately verbatim.

i. Occupied Italy

According to Casparotto, even the smallest centres and municipalities in Northern Italy have set up local Committees of National Liberation. As a rule these committees are very dependable organizations in the larger towns, where it is easier to choose from among loyal anti-Fascists. In the smaller centres, the local committees are not as trustworthy and the Allies should not lean too heavily on their advice in the selection of public officials.

The people of Lombardy, he said, give an impression of solidity and maturity far greater than is to be found among their compatriots in Central and Southern Italy. They hate the Germans, but at the same time they know how to deal with them without bringing upon themselves and upon their country disproportionate reprisals and damage.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

ii. Liberated Italy

Gasparotto was invited to Rome by Bonomi to help in the formation of the new Government. "Fortunately", he said, "I arrived too late. I am a personal friend of Bonomi but I do not think that the present Government can last after the liberation of Milan. As soon as Italy is liberated, we need a coalition government - not a party cabinet - composed of strong men who have been proved in the past and who are known to the nation. The ministers should all be of the Old Guard of pre-Fascist days. On the other hand, the under-secretaries should be chosen from among the younger group of those who are too young to have heavily co promised themselves with Fascism. We should not have a party government until the war is over. At the present stage the main if not the sole purpose of the Government should be to raise and equip an Italian army, no matter how small. We need an army now to fight side by side with the Allies. I realize that the practical usefulness of such an army is small. Nevertheless we need it in order to restore our honour in the eyes of the United Nations. I do not feel too old for the army. I am going to ask the War Department to be put back in uniform and to be assigned to military duties. I wish to return to Milan as a soldier."

iii. Epuration

According to Gasparotto the men who are most responsible for Fascism are: 1) the generals and 2) the industrialists. The former should be tried for cooperation with the enemy. There are two charges which can be preferred against all Italian generals:

a) For twenty years they supported Fascism because under this regime they saw their career.
b) They cooperated, either actively or passively, with the enemy after the armistice.

The generals are now trying to defend themselves by saying that after three years of war the army was practically in dissolution. This is false. If the generals had rallied their divisions about them, the army would not have disintegrated. Gasparotto was in Milan on September 8, 1943. He recalled the spectacle of thousands of workers demonstreting and appealing to the general in comand of the Milan garrison for arms. The general refused. Practically all Italian generals behaved similarly.

Gasparotto approves of the sentences against Pentimalli and Del Tetto. His only fear is that under the present monarchist government they may ultimately be amnested or pardoned. Gasparotto objects to amnesties on principal. Justice should be administered with fairness and without hesitation. If a man comits a crime he should be tried; if found guilty he should be condemned; if

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Fascism. We should not have a party government until the war is over. At the present stage the main if not the sole purpose of the Government should be to raise and equip an Italian army, no matter how small. We need an army now to fight side by side with the Allies. I realize that the practical usefulness of such an army is small. Nevertheless we need it in order to restore our honour in the eyes of the United Nations. I do not feel too old for the army. I am going to ask the War Department to be put back in uniform and to be assigned to military duties. I wish to return to Milan as a soldier."

iii. Epuration

According to Gasparotto the men who are most responsible for Fascism are: 1) the generals and 2) the industrialists. The former should be tried for cooperation with the enemy. There are two charges which can be preferred against all Italian generals:

a) For twenty years they supported Fascism because under this regime they saw their career.
b) They cooperated, either actively or passively, with the enemy after the armistice.

The generals are now trying to defend themselves by saying that after three years of war the army was practically in dissolution. This is false. If the generals had rallied their divisions about them, the army would not have disintegrated. Gasparotto was in Milan on September 8, 1943. He recalled the spectacle of thousands of workers demonstrating and appealing to the general in comand of the Milan garrison for arms. The general refused. Practically all Italian generals behaved similarly.

Gasparotto approves of the sentences against Pentimalli and Del Tetto. His only fear is that under the present monarchist government they may ultimately be amnested or pardoned. Gasparotto objects to amnesties on principal. Justice should be administered with fairness and without hesitation. If a man comits a crime he should be tried; if found guilty he should be condemned; if condemned he should serve his full sentence. Gasparotto followed the same line of thought when speaking of the industrialists.

All big industrialists have made money during the twenty years of Fascism. They are not very numerous and they are all guilty of having aided and supported Mussolini. He mentioned such names as Donegani, Puricelli, Agnelli, Benni, Borletti and a few others. Most of these he claimed had cooperated with the Germans.

All those who maintained their position under the German occupation and who were not hounded by the German police should be tried on the charge of cooperation with the enemy. Their personal fortune and their factories should be confiscated and the latter handed over to their employees and operated under the supervision of a government commission. Some industrialists, of course, did not cooperate with the Germans but escaped to Switzerland and aided the partisans, or even became partisans themselves. The position of these is a little more delicate. The question as to how much of their property was

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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

amassed under Fascism and due to Fascist support should be investigated. The part acquired through political influence should be confiscated, whereas the part acquired through personal enterprise and ability should be left to them.

They and their friends will try to defend themselves by invoking the argument that the suppression of the heads of the large industries would have led to the latters disruption. But these men were not indispensable. The death of the head of a great industry has never caused its collapse for it has always been possible to find an able successor. Gasperotto was, however, strongly in favour of a laissez faire policy towards Italian industrialists after the liquidation of the Fascists.

iv. Institutional Question

Gasperotto refused to express his opinion on the Lieutenant General of the Realm or on Badoglio. He said that his accusations against them would be such as to disqualify them now from exercizing any influence. He admitted that he was anti-monarchist; he believes that the great majority in Northern Italy think as he does. Most of the lower clergy wants a republic. He subsequently agreed, however, that the institutional question ought to be postponed until after the liberation of the whole of Italy.

v. Italian Manpower

On another occasion Gasperotto made the following statements: "I refused an offer from Bonomi to enter his Government because I have no faith in the present Cabinet. However, I did accept the officer of Commissioner of Italian Veterans (Commissario dei Reduci). I am a Veteran of World War 1 in which fought in the ranks in the infantry.

"The problem of our veterans in Italy is a complicated one because of the Patriots and Partisans. According to my views the veterans and patriots and the partisans are merely three aspects of the same question - the question of Italian manpower. Although I had to leave Italy when the armistice was announced, I kept in close contact with the Patriots. My son remained to lead a band and practically every day in Lugano I saw people who had just crossed the border. This traffic between Lugano and the Canton of Ticino was a very active one. When the patriots occupied the Val d'Ossola we used to send supplies to them daily while they were fighting with their backs to the Swiss border - with the permission of the Swiss. The majority of Italian partisans consist of three types of men. About one half are honest and dependable patriots whose sole purpose is to expel the Germans from the country. About 30% consist of local farmers and inhabitants who give active support to the bands when they operate in their vicinity. The balance are mere adventurers who find in guerrilla warfare a pretext for the

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

liquidation of the Fascists.

iv. Institutional Question

Gasparotto refused to express his opinion on the Lieutenant General of the Realm or on Badoglio. He said that his accusations against them would be such as to disqualify them now from exercizing any influence. He admitted that he was anti-monarchist; he believes that the great majority in Northern Italy think as he does, most of the lower clergy wants a republic. He subsequently agreed, however, that the institutional question ought to be postponed until after the liberation of the whole of Italy.

v. Italian Manpower

On another occasion Gasparotto made the following statements: "I refused an offer from Bonomi to enter his Government because I have no faith in the present Cabinet. However, I did accept the officer of Commissioner of Italian Veterans (Commissario dei Reduci). I am a Veteran of World War 1 in which fought in the ranks in the infantry.

"The problem of our veterans in Italy is a complicated one because of the Patriots and Partisans. According to my views the veterans and patriots and the partisans are merely three aspects of the same question - the question of Italian manpower. Although I had to leave Italy when the armistice was announced, I kept in close contact with the Patriots. My son remained to lead a band and practically every day in Lugano I saw people who had just crossed the border. This traffic between Locarno and the Canton of Ticino was a very active one. When the patriots occupied the Val d'Ossola we used to send supplies to them daily while they were fighting with their backs to the Swiss border - with the permission of the Swiss. The majority of Italian partisans consist of three types of men. About one half are honest and dependable patriots whose sole purpose is to expel the Germans from the country. About 30% consist of local farmers and inhabitants who give active support to the bands when they operate in their vicinity. The balance are mere adventurers who find in guerrilla warfare a pretext for the systematic pillage of farms and villages. In a sense all these men are veterans. What can we do about them?

"The group which presents the lesser problem is the second: as soon as their band ceases to operate or moves to another sector, the farmers and local patriots go back to their homes and forget all political ambitions. The first group on the other hand, which is the most deserving, presents a more complex problem. We should allow all of those who so desire to join the regular army and we should equip them to the best of our ability. Those who do not wish to join the army should be given any jobs available, possibly with the Allies. The third group should be [illegible] and firmly dispersed.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

vi. Civil Administration

Civil administration should be completely reorganized. We should do away with the provinces and prefects. The prefects especially in Northern Italy never had much authority during Mussolini's regime and were often mere puppets of the Fascist federal secretaries. The province is an artificial creation without roots in Italian history. The only administrative units which should be preserved are the comuni and the regioni. Both of these units have their tradition going back many centuries and they are the only territorial divisions which are understood by and mean something to the people. A regional administrative system would also be the way of solving the problem of Sicilian separatism. Sicily is a region by itself and a complete administrative autonomy should satisfy the claims of the most ardent separatists."

vii. The Press

Casparotto expressed his disapproval of the Roman press. According to him there are too many papers and there is too much confusion. He hopes that this situation will not be repeated in Milan. With reference to future plans for the Milanese press, he expressed himself approximately as follows:

"In Milan there is one great daily newspaper "Il Corriere della Sera". It is too important and its circulation is too wide to be handed over as a precious gift to any given party. No party deserves it. To begin with, the "Corriere" should at once be confiscated from its present owners, the Crespi brothers, who bought it up during the Fascist regime, made a Fascist paper and made a fortune out of it. The Crespis still own and, directly or indirectly, run the "Corriere" under the Germans. I do not think that its previous owners, the Albertinis, should get it back because when they sold it to the Crespis they were paid fifty-five million lire. There is no reason why the Albertinis should be further benefited. Moreover, were the "Corriere" to be allotted to the Albertinis, who are Liberals, it would at once become a party paper. The solution would be to turn over the paper temporarily either to P.W.B. or to the C.L.N. In either case there should be a board of editors composed of three members, one appointed by the Allies through P.W.B. with the two others designated by the C.L.N. The reorganized "Corriere" should be a non-political paper, the representatives of all parties should be allowed to contribute. The ownership of the "Corriere" which is worth several hundred million lire should not be left to any private enterprise or individual. I suggest that it be vested in the Comune

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

many centuries and they are the only territorial divisions which are understood by and mean something to the people. A regional administrative system would also be the way of solving the problem of Sicilian separatism. Sicily is a region by itself and a complete administrative autonomy should satisfy the claims of the most ardent separatists."

vii. The Press

Casparotto expressed his disapproval of the Roman press. According to him there are too many papers and there is too much confusion. He hopes that this situation will not be repeated in Milan. With reference to future plans for the Milanese press, he expressed himself approximately as follows:

"In Milan there is one great daily newspaper "Il Corriere della Sera". It is too important and its circulation is too wide to be handed over as a precious gift to any given party. No party deserves it. To begin with, the "Corriere" should at once be confiscated from its present owners, the Crespi brothers, who bought it up during the Fascist regime, made a Fascist paper and made a fortune out of it. The Crespis still own and, directly or indirectly, run the "Corriere" under the Germans. I do not think that its previous owners, the Albertinis, should get it back because when they sold it to the Crespis they were paid fifty-five million lire. There is no reason why the Albertinis should be further benefited. Moreover, were the "Corriere" to be allotted to the Albertinis, who are Liberals, it would at once become a party paper. The solution would be to turn over the paper temporarily either to P.W.B. or to the C.L.N. In either case there should be a board of editors composed of three members, one appointed by the Allies through P.W.B. with the two others designated by the C.L.N. The reorganized "Corriere" should be a non-political paper, and representatives of all parties should be allowed to contribute. The ownership of the "Corriere" which is worth several hundred million lire should not be left to any private enterprise or individual. I suggest that it be vested in the Comune of Milan which has an old tradition of sound and honest administration. I do not think that the dailies are sufficient for Milan. I would leave a greater initiative to the political parties in the organization and operation of additional dailies."

Casparotto added that in Milan there are three large modern printing presses, viz: those of the "Corriere della Sera", the "Secolo Sera" and the "Popolo d'Italia". So far as he knows all of these are intact. The type and machinery of the "Popolo d'Italia" have been moved to a place some fifty kilometres north of Milan. Casparotto believes that the Milanese printing presses can start working as soon as the Allies move into the city.

3248

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

E C O N O M I C

7 Bank of Italy Appointments

It was announced on 2 December that Prof. Luigi Einaudi, the well-known liberal economist recently returned to Rome from Switzerland, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Italy. The appointment was decided by the Council of Ministers. Since Prof. Einaudi is a Senator special legislation will be necessary to enable him to take up the appointment.

Prof. Nicolo Introna, who has been acting as Government Commissioner for the Bank, has now been appointed Director General. The post of Vice Director General is left vacant for the moment.

8 A Note on Senator Einaudi

Senator Einaudi who has now been nominated Governor of the Bank of Italy and is thus the successor to Azzolini, is a thin, slight man, delicate in health, who gives the impression of being more of a scholar than a man of action. He was described by Dr. Ugo La Malfa (who is in private life director of Research at the Banca Commerciale in Rome) in a recent conversation with a PWB Officer a "vecchio signore, tipo fuori uso" (an old gentleman of an obsolete type). The description is perhaps exaggerated and is perhaps a reflection of the impatience with which political leaders of the younger generation view their older colleagues. Senator Einaudi is Piedmontese and a man of restricted words and gestures.

In a conversation in the last week of December with several PWB officers, Einaudi spoke very highly of Switzerland and his experiences there where he gave course of lectures to the Italian students who were allowed to carry on their work by a special arrangement with Swiss universities. Einaudi was cautious in his estimate of Italy's economic prospects but he spoke very warmly against the average Northerners' attitude to the Southern Italians. The latter, he said, were energetic and hard workers in their own way and would be capable of performing all the more complicated operations of modern industry were the educational obstacle overcome. When asked about the poverty of the South, the dearth of raw materials there and the difficulty

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

land, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Italy. The appointment was decided by the Council of Ministers. Since Prof. Einaudi is a Senator special legislation will be necessary to enable him to take up the appointment.

Prof. Nicolò Introna, who has been acting as Government Commissioner for the Bank, has now been appointed Director General. The post of Vice Director General is left vacant for the moment.

8 A Note on Senator Einaudi

Senator Einaudi who has now been nominated Governor of the Bank of Italy and is thus the successor to Azzolini, is a thin, slight man, delicate in health, who gives the impression of being more of a scholar than a man of action. He was described by Dr. Ugo La Malfa (who is in private life director of Research at the Banca Commerciale in Rome) in a recent conversation with a P.W.B Officer a "vecchio signore, tipo fuori uso" (an old gentleman of an obsolete type). The description is perhaps exaggerated and is perhaps a reflection of the impatience with which political leaders of the younger generation view their older colleagues. Senator Einaudi is Piedmontese and a man of restricted words and gestures.

In a conversation in the last week of December with several P.W.B officers, Einaudi spoke very highly of Switzerland and his experiences there where he gave course of lectures to the Italian students who were allowed to carry on their work by a special arrangement with Swiss universities. Einaudi was cautious in his estimate of Italy's economic prospects but he spoke very warmly against the average Northerners' attitude to the Southern Italians. The latter, he said, were energetic and hard workers in their own way and would be capable of performing all the more complicated operations of modern industry were the educational obstacle overcome. When asked about the poverty of the South, the dearth of raw materials there and the difficulty of starting up in face of competitive rivalry elsewhere, Dr. Einaudi gave the instance of Switzerland which had built up a high standard of prosperity without raw materials. Dr. Einaudi said that he was still studying the new situation in Liberated Italy with which he obviously felt somewhat out of touch. He showed some signs of disillusionment and at one point [illegible] that he would much prefer to be back in Switzerland.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

9 Naples Reaction to Bank of Italy Appointments

The appointment of Luigi Einaudi to the Governorship of the Banca d'Italia has been welcomed by all business circles in Naples. As one bank manager expressed it, "The right man in the right place." Einaudi holds a prominent position among world economists. His controversies through articles in the CORRIERE DELLA SERA with the Fascist Minister of Finance, Alberto De Stefani, are widely remembered. De Stefani held the chair of economics at Venice University and had many successful pupils, but was too much of a theorist, and was certainly not a success as a minister. Einaudi's writings on economics and finance are models of clarity and simplicity and it is expected that in his high office his practical experience will be of very great value.

The appointment has been welcomed also because it is hoped that it is a sign that appointments will be made in future on the intrinsic value and fitness of the individual and not on political merits.

(B-2)

L A B O U R

10 Interview with Oreste Lizzadri

Interviewed by a PWB Officer, Dr. Lizzadri, Socialist Secretary of CGIL, said that on his recent visit to London in company with Nenni he had had a very cordial reception, both officially and privately. The CGIL had not yet received an invitation to the London Labour Congress, to be held on 6 February, but Dr. Lizzadri expected an invitation soon, inasmuch as the CGIL has the support of American and Russian Labour. He explained that England seemed reluctant to extend the invitation due to the fact that only the United Nations were expected to be represented at the Congress. If Italy were invited, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland would have to be invited too.

Turning to the CGIL Congress, to be held at Naples from 28-31 January, Dr. Lizzadri said that the offices would then be filled by election. The three present secretaries, Di Vittorio (Communist),

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

cist Minister of Finance, Alberto De Stefani, are widely remembered. De Stefani held the chair of Economics at Venice University and had many successful pupils, but was too much of a theorist, and was certainly not a success as a minister. Einaudi's writings on economics and finance are models of clarity and simplicity and it is expected that in his high office his practical experience will be of very great value.

The appointment has been welcomed also because it is hoped that it is a sign that appointments will be made in future on the intrinsic value and fitness of the individual and not on political merits.

(B-2)

L A B O U R

10 Interview with Oreste Lizzadri

Interviewed by a PWB Officer, Dr. Lizzadri, Socialist Secretary of CGIL, said that on his recent visit to London in company with Nenni he had had a very cordial reception, both officially and privately. The CGIL had not yet received an invitation to the London Labour Congress, to be held on 6 February, but Dr. Lizzadri expected an invitation soon, inasmuch as the CGIL has the support of American and Russian Labour. He explained that England seemed reluctant to extend the invitation due to the fact that only the United Nations were expected to be represented at the Congress. If Italy were invited, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland would have to be invited too.

Turning to the CGIL Congress, to be held at Naples from 28-31 January, Dr. Lizzadri said that the offices would then be filled by election. The three present secretaries, Di Vittorio (Communist), Grandi (Christian Democrat) and Lizzadri himself, would be candidates but other candidates might be presented by the delegates. The latter would be chosen by the difference Camere del Lavoro throughout liberated Italy on the following basis: A Camera del Lavoro having 50,000 members is entitled to 8 delegates, one with 75,000 members to 11 delegates, and one with 100,000 members or more to 14 delegates. The CGIL had 1,200,000 members up to 10 December, but many more had joined since that date.

Referring to the proposed new workers' daily newspaper, Dr. Lizzadri said that it had not yet appeared because the Press Commission wanted to limit its circulation to 10,000 on the plea of shortage of

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

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

newsprint. Dr. Lizzadri claimed that it was entitled to 50,000. The proposed title is LAVORO ITALIANO and it is scheduled to start publication on 10 January.

Dr. Lizzadri expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the adjustment of salaries, but said that the CGIL's most important aim was employment for all workers as soon as possible. In conclusion he stated that foreign observers would be welcome at the Naples Congress.

11 Broadcast by Di Vittorio

Speaking in the programme "The Voice of the Workers" from Rome on 31 December, the On. Di Vittorio surveyed the achievements of the CGIL since its foundation. He claimed that, working under the most difficult conditions, the CGIL had successfully upheld the rights of all classes of workers, without in any way encouraging unrest which might be harmful to the war effort. "Never have the masses of Italian workers suffered such privations, and never have they been so calm as now." He ascribed this double success largely to the sympathy of a democratic government and the understanding shown by most employers. Claiming that the Confederation had already almost 1,300,000 members, the speaker pointed out that most of the member unions had already held democratic elections and that not one worker had raised a voice of protest at the programme of the CGIL. In conclusion he sent greetings to the heroic workers of the North and hoped that 1945 would be the year of Allied victory and therefore of the liberation and independence of all Italy.

12 Strike Threatened in Bari

The paper CIVILTA PROLETARIA of Bari Communist Party, has published under the heading "On the Sindacal Front," the following:

"The employees of the Chancery and the Post and Telegraph of Bari are going on strike."

In general assembly on the 4th December the employees of the

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

11 Broadcast by Di Vittorio

Speaking in the programme "The Voice of the Workers" from Rome on 31 December, the on. Di Vittorio surveyed the achievements of the CGIL since its foundation. He claimed that, working under the most difficult conditions, the CGIL had successfully upheld the rights of all classes of workers, without in any way encouraging unrest which might be harmful to the war effort. "Never have the masses of Italian workers suffered such privations, and never have they been so calm as now." He ascribed this double success largely to the sympathy of a democratic government and the understanding shown by most employers. Claiming that the Confederation had already almost 1,300,000 members, the speaker pointed out that most of the member unions had already held democratic elections and that not one worker had raised a voice of protest at the programme of the CGIL. In conclusion he sent greetings to the heroic workers of the North and hoped that 1945 would be the year of Allied victory and therefore of the liberation and independence of all Italy.

12 Strike Threatened in Bari

The paper CIVILTA PROLETARIA of Bari Communist Party, has published under the heading "On the Sindacal Front," the following:

"The employees of the Chancery and the Post and Telegraph of Bari are going on strike."

In general assembly on the 4th December the employees of the Chancery and Judicial Secretariat of the District Court of Appeals at Bari, because of the unbearable economic conditions of state employees, voted an order of the day seeking immediate provision for:

1) the supply of food and clothing for the employees and their families;
2) Bringing salaries and various indemnities to the level of the present cost of living;
3) The immediate grand of an extraordinary assistance, equal to at least three months' pay;
4) Concession of an indemnity because of the great inconveniences of lodgings of the employees of the Government offices in Bari.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

If the competent authorities do not take steps before 6 January, 1945, the employees of the Chancery and the offices of the Judicial Secretariat will stop work from the 7 January until their demands are granted.

The Post, Telegraph and Telephone employees, in a meeting held on 19 December, have declared that they agree with the order of the day voted by the aforesaid employees, and declare that they also will stop work from 7 January if measures are not taken.

F O O D S I T U A T I O N

13 Food Rations Distributed in Rome during December

Food	Quantity	Price (L.per Kilo)
Dried soup	125 gr.	30
Dried vegetables	200 "	30
Canned meat and vegetables	400 "	68
Macaroni	600 "	7
Salt	200 "	10
Cheese (Pecorino)	200 "	95
Tomato sauce	100 "	185
Oil	.2 litre	39 per litre

In addition there was a distribution of 1 kilo of potatoes at L. 18 per kilo in Zones III and IV only.

14 Rome Black Market Prices 30.12.44

Commodity	Price with Ration Card	Black Market 30.12.44	Black Market 15.10.44
Bread	Lire 5	Lire 110	Lire 100
Macaroni	7	220	225
Flour		100	135
Corn meal		80	90
Eggs (each)	18	38	30
Milk	15	90	60

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

F O O D S I T U A T I O N

13 Food Rations Distributed in Rome during December

Food	Quantity	Price (L.per Kilo)
Dried soup	125 gr.	30
Dried vegetables	200 "	30
Canned meat and vegetables	400 "	68
Macaroni	600 "	7
Salt	200 "	10
Cheese (Pecorino)	200 "	95
Tomato sauce	100 "	185
Oil	.2 litre	39 per litre

In addition there was a distribution of 1 kilo of potatoes at L. 18 per kilo in Zones III and IV only.

14 Rome Black Market Prices 30.12.44

Commodity	Price with Ration Card	Black Market 30.12.44	Black Market 15.10.44
Bread	Lire 5	Lire 110	Lire 100
Macaroni	7	220	225
Flour		100	135
Corn meal		80	90
Eggs (each)	18	38	30
Milk	15	90	60
Cheese	200	1100	550
Beef	200	350	350
Mutton		400	
Horse-flesh		320-350	
Ham		900	
Pork fat		800	
Chicken		600	
Fish		250	
Oil	30	350	500
Sugar	25	800	400
Coffee		1800	
Tomato paste	185	250	

3246

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Commodity	Price with Ration card	Black Market 30.12.44	Black Market 15.10.44
Cigarettes (Italian)	L. 28 for 20	L. 80	
" (American)		140	
" (British)		120	
Matches	2	30	
Candles		22	
Kerosene		110	
Cloth		2000-8000 per metre	
Suit (man's)		8000-18000	
Dress		6000 up	
Shoes (man's)		5000	
" (women's)		2500	
Thread		60 per 100 m.	
American "layette" outfits	3000	20000	

15 Current Black Market Prices in Naples

Bread	120 Lire per kilo
Flour	160 " " "
Pasta	180-200 " " "
Sugar	900-1000 " "
Butter	600 " " "
Lard	650-700 " " "
Mozzarella	450-500 " " "
Meat (first quality)	600 " " "
" Second "	450-500 " " "
Fish (Spinola, Italian delicacy)	2000 lire " "
(Eels - 1st grade)	800-1000 " "
2nd "	300-400 " " "
Potatoes	35 " " "
Cauliflower	40 " " "
Apples	50 " " "
Nuts	70-80 " " "
Charcoal	18-20 " " "
Oil	500-550 " " litre
Wine	50-60 " " "

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Kerosene		2000–8000 per metre
Cloth		8000–18000
Suit (man's)		6000 up
Dress		5000
Shoes (man's)		2500
" (women's)		60 per 100 m.
Thread		
American "layette" outfits	3000	20000

15 Current Black Market Prices in Naples

Bread	120 Lire per kilo
Flour	160 " " "
Pasta	180–200 " " "
Sugar	900–1000 " "
Butter	600 " " "
Lard	650–700 " " "
Mozzarella	450–500 " " "
Meat (first quality)	600 " " "
" Second "	450–500 " " "
Fish (Spinola, Italian delicacy)	2000 lire " "
(Eels - 1st grade)	800–1000 " "
2nd "	300–400 " " "
Potatoes	35 " " "
Cauliflower	40 " " "
Apples	50 " " "
Nuts	70–80 " " "
Charcoal	18–20 " " "
Oil	500–550 " " litre
Wine	50–60 " " "
Matches	30 " " box
Cigarettes: Italian	80 " " packet
English	120–130 " " "
American	150 " " "

Shoes (per pair):

3 months ago	2 months ago:	1 month ago:	Now:
3000–3500 L.	3500–4500 L.	4500–5500 L.	5500–6500 L.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

16 Salerno Black Market Prices, December, 1944

Bread	Lire	70	per kilo
Flour	"	80	" "
Macaroni	"	120	" "
Beans	"	170	" "
Potatoes	"	30	" "
Sugar	"	800-900	"
Beef	"	500	" "
Mozzarella	"	280	" "
Butter	"	450	" "
Lard	"	700	" "
Oil	"	250	" litre
Eggs	"	35	each

The price of flour, bread and macaroni continues to decrease in consequence of the abundance locally of wheat which, by some mysterious means, finds its way to the market. (B-2)

17 Market in Palermo, 24 December 1944

The tendency of the prices on the food market this week was to increase and to profit from the nearness of the Christmas holidays. The situation in connection with the main staples on the market is as follows:

MILK Fresh from the cow it is 40 lire a litre. Milk at a store is usually 24 lire a litre, but is watered at least 50%.

EGGS. In the shops eggs are 20-22 lire each, but these are not strictly fresh. If eggs laid that day are bought privately from a farmer they cost 30 lire each.

OLIVE OIL. Olive oil is 180 lire a litre. The public opinion is that the price of oil will go up again. People are waiting to secure oil on a ration, as this is expected to sell for 80 lire a litre.

PASTA. On the black market pasta runs from 170 to 200 lire. Beginning 24 December a Christmas ration of 300 grams will be given

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

Sugar	"	800-900	"
Beef	"	500	" "
Mozzarella	"	280	" "
Butter	"	450	" "
Lard	"	700	" "
Oil	"	250	" litre
Eggs	"	35	each

The price of flour, bread and macaroni continues to decrease in consequence of the abundance locally of wheat which, by some mysterious means, finds its way to the market. (B-2)

17 Market in Palermo, 24 December 1944

The tendency of the prices on the food market this week was to increase and to profit from the nearness of the Christmas holidays. The situation in connection with the main staples on the market is as follows:

MILK Fresh from the cow it is 40 lire a litre. Milk at a store is usually 24 lire a litre, but is watered at least 50%.

EGGS. In the shops eggs are 20-22 lire each, but these are not strictly fresh. If eggs laid that day are bought privately from a farmer they cost 30 lire each.

OLIVE OIL. Olive oil is 180 lire a litre. The public opinion is that the price of oil will go up again. People are waiting to secure oil on a ration, as this is expected to sell for 80 lire a litre.

PASTA. On the black market pasta runs from 170 to 200 lire. Beginning 24 December a Christmas ration of 300 grams will be given at the usual price of 7 lire a kg.

BREAD. On the black market bread has gone up to 120 lire a kg. and is of very poor quality. On the ration it is 5 lire and is up to date with 200 gr. a person given daily.

SUGAR. Sugar is very hard to find. The price on the black market is 800-900 lire a kg.

COFFEE. It is nearly impossible to find coffee. The price runs as high as 2600 lire a kg. on the black market. At a bar a small cup of coffee now costs 18 to 20 lire.

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

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

VEGETABLES. The regular type of potato is now up to 65 lire a kg. There is a sweet potato called "American" which sells for 40 lire a kg. but is not very well liked by the average Sicilian. Cauliflowers are 18 lire a kg.; beans are 40 lire; fennel is 6 lire a bundle; "sparacelli" are 10 lire a kg.

FRUIT. Oranges are 10 lire a kg., tangerines are 10-15 lire a kg., apples 50 lire a kg. Dried figs run to 120 lire a kg.

NUTS. Shelled almonds are 130 lire a kg., in the shell they are 40 lire. Filberts are 50 lire a kg. Walnuts are 90 lire a kg.

CHEESES. "Caciocavello" is 280 lire a kg., "primosali" is 220 lire a kg. Ricotta is 160 lire a kg.

BUTTER. It is 550 lire a kg.

MEAT. Veal is 250 lire a kg., while pork is 280 lire. Horse meat is available at 80 lire a kg. Turkey and chicken are 400 lire a kg.

FISH. Fish of the best quality (mullet, cod, etc.) are 180 lire a kg. Fish of poorer quality (sardines, etc.) range in price from 90 to 120 lire a kg.

FUEL. It is difficult to find fuel. Charcoal has gone up to 22 lire a kg. Wood to burn costs 8 lire a kg.

FLOUR. Flour costs 150 lire a kg.

In some general food stores it is possible to find American canned goods, such as pork at 320 lire a kg., beef at 280 lire; powdered soups at 90 lire; tinned milk at 27 lire a can. The source of these goods is not clear, but it appears to be illicit because such products should be rationed and given out by using a stamp.

In general there is discontent among the population who see prices increase almost daily. There is also much impatience over the delays in giving out rationed goods.

18 Pasta and Vegetable Ration in Sicily

"LA GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO" of Trapani announced last week that for this province there would be a Christmas distribution of pasta of 550

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

40 lire. Filberts are 50 lire a kg. Walnuts are 90 lire a kg.

CHEESES. "Caciocavello" is 280 lire a kg., "primosali" is 220 lire a kg. Ricotta is 160 lire a kg.

BUTTER. It is 550 lire a kg.

MEAT. Veal is 250 lire a kg., while pork is 280 lire. Horse meat is available at 80 lire a kg. Turkey and chicken are 400 lire a kg.

FISH. Fish of the best quality (mullet, cod, etc.) are 180 lire a kg. Fish of poorer quality (sardines, etc.) range in price from 90 to 120 lire a kg.

FUEL. It is difficult to find fuel. Charcoal has gone up to 22 lire a kg. Wood to burn costs 8 lire a kg.

FLOUR. Flour costs 150 lire a kg.

In some general food stores it is possible to find American canned goods, such as pork at 320 lire a kg., beef at 280 lire; powdered soups at 90 lire; tinned milk at 27 lire a can. The source of these goods is not clear, but it appears to be illicit because such products should be rationed and given out by using a stamp.

In general there is discontent among the population who see prices increase almost daily. There is also much impatience over the delays in giving out rationed goods.

18 Pasta and Vegetable Ration in Sicily

"LA GAZZETTA DEL POPOLO" of Trapani announced last week that for this province there would be a Christmas distribution of pasta of 550 grams. In the same paper on 17 December the journal stated that this news was confirmed by a public manifesto of the Prefect. In Palermo on 22 December it was announced that a pasta distribution of 300 grs. per person would begin 24 December. This was the first distribution of pasta since that of 10 November when pasta for the 4th week in September was given out. The present distribution is to be considered as covering the 5th week in December. Beginning with 23 December, a distribution per person of 200 grams of vegetables was announced by the Ration Office in Palermo. At Messina beginning 24 December there was a distribution of pasta of 550 grams per person.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

R E L I E F

19 ENDSI (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi all'Italia).

Mr. Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, and chairman of American Relief for Italy, stated on 27 December, that the first distribution, consisting of over 6 million pounds of clothing, shoes, medicine and medical supplies, a free gift from Americans to Italians, had begun in seven provinces devastated by the war. The statement detailed the various items of the distribution and pointed out that ENDSI is a purely Italian organization, Mr. Taylor himself, together with representatives of AC and AFHQ, acting merely in an advisory capacity.

On 31 December, both Mr. Taylor and Premier Bonomi broadcast to America on the work of ENDSI. On 2 January, the Lieutenant-General of the Realm, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, visited the warehouses of ENDSI at San Lorenzo Goods Station, where they were received by representatives of ENDSI and American Relief for Italy.

The central Committee of ENDSI is formed of 3 representatives of the Government, Prince Pamphili Doria, Dott. Zapperia of the Ministry of the Interior, and the On. Zaniboni; of three representatives of the Vatican, Prince Carlo Pacelli, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing (substituted at times by Ing. Galeazzi) and Monsignor Baldelli; and by 3 representatives of the Italian Red Cross, Count Zanotti-Bianco, Marchese Theodoli and Dr. Lappone. The technical director is the Ing. Vicentini, former assessor of the Annone in Rome, and therefore experienced in organizations of this sort.

A PWB official interviewed two members of the committee. Count Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross, a man about 50, is an archaeologist by profession, and a well-known social worker who was forced to give up the direction of schools and nurseries, established by him for the poor of Calabria, by the fascists. He is a personal friend of the Princess of Piedmont. He said that Myron Taylor is head of the organizatioN. He organized the collection of supplies with the aid of the American Relief for Italy (of which Marchisio is president) Offers were made by several organizations and as among these there was a high number of workmen's organizations, Dr. Lizzadri, a member of the CGIL, was added to the Central Committee of ENDSI. The American Catholic Organizations also made a big contribution, said Count Zanotti-Bianco. Naturally every organization wants its contribution made public and the propaganda of the various

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the distribution and pointed out that ENDSI is a purely Italian organization, Mr. Taylor himself, together with representatives of AC and AFHQ, acting merely in an advisory capacity.

On 31 December, both Mr. Taylor and Premier Bonomi broadcast to America on the work of ENDSI. On 2 January, the Lieutenant-General of the Realm, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, visited the warehouses of ENDSI at San Lorenzo Goods Station, where they were received by representatives of ENDSI and American Relief for Italy.

The central Committee of ENDSI is formed of 3 representatives of the Government, Prince Pamphili Doria, Dott. Canpperia of the Ministry of the Interior, and the On. Zaniboni; of three representatives of the Vatican, Prince Carlo Pacelli, Monsignor Carroll-Abbing (substituted at times by Ing. Galeazzi) and Monsignor Baldelli; and by 3 representatives of the Italian Red Cross, Count Zanotti-Bianco, Marchese Theodoli and Dr. Lappone. The technical director is the Ing. Vicentini, former assessor of the Annone in Rome, and therefore experienced in organizations of this sort.

A PWB official interviewed two members of the committee. Count Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross, a man about 50, is an archaeologist by profession, and a well-known social worker who was forced to give up the direction of schools and nurseries, established by him for the poor of Calabria, by the fascists. He is a personal friend of the Princess of Piedmont. He said that Myron Taylor is head of the organizatioN. He organized the collection of supplies with the aid of the American Relief for Italy (of which Marchisio is president) Offers were made by several organizations and as among these there was a high number of workmen's organizations, Dr. Lizzadri, a member of the CGIL, was added to the Central Committee of ENDSI. The American Catholic Organizations also made a big contribution, said Count Zanotti-Bianco. Naturally every organization wants its contribution made public and the propaganda of the various parties try to turn to their own favor the merit of the donations sent. The materials arrived in great quantities and at Naples it was a comforting sight to see four churches, used as warehouses, filled up to the roof of sacks and bales. In every center and every Commune the distribution is put in the hands of a committee composed of the Mayor, the parish priest and a member of the Red Cross. They use lists of the needy prepared by the Commune. The distribution of clothes has begun for the children of Abruzzo and the Red Cross saw to the transporting of the supplies.

CONFIDENTIAL

3244

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

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

The number of those needing supplies is very great and their condition is pitiful. Some have not even a roof over their heads and the necessity of giving them blankets to protect them from the cold (as very few of these came from America) has made the Italian Red Cross decide to form an Italian committee to collect and distribute them. Prince Doria is the head of this committee. The Italian Government has advanced 30 million lire, ten paid down, the balance in the form of credit. A small collection was made in Rome, but as an immense quantity are needed, a commission was sent to Prato, a former center of production, to buy a large quantity. Count Zanotti-Bianco expressed his admiration for the activity and assistance of Mr. Myron Taylor in favor of his Organization.

Prince Carlo Pacelli, Governor of the Vatican and nephew of the Pope, said that the relief supplies sent to Italy came principally from two sources:

1) The National Welfare Conference, with 6 million pounds.

2) The American Relief for Italy with 300,000 pounds.

The campaign to collect supplies was conducted especially by 4 prelates, now in Italy, among whom he mentioned Mons. Carroll-Abbing. He emphasized the fact that these supplies have been almost entirely sent to the Pope by the Catholics of America to help their brothers. To give an idea of the immense need and of the suffering, he said that these supplies, though they represent morally and materially a great help, are nevertheless only like a drop of water in the sea, compared to what is needed. He hoped the Catholics of America would continue to respond with human solidarity to the Pope's appeal. The first idea was to send the 4 prelates to Italy to distribute the supplies directly. Later, following the suggestion of Mr. Taylor to form a group in which the Pope, the Government, and the Red Cross took part, ENDSI was founded. Later, the CGIL expressed a desire to have a member on the Committee. The same wish was expressed by Marchisio, President of American Relief, who said this would certainly make a good impression on the working classes in America. The On. Lizzadri was thus added to the Committee.

Contributions toward forming a fund for the ENDSI were given by

The Vatican with 5 milliards lire

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of Mr. Myron Taylor in favor of his Organization.

Prince Carlo Pacelli, Governor of the Vatican and nephew of the Pope, said that the relief supplies sent to Italy came principally from two sources:

1) The National Welfare Conference, with 6 million pounds.

2) The American Relief for Italy with 300,000 pounds.

The campaign to collect supplies was conducted especially by 4 prelates, now in Italy, among whom he mentioned Mons. Carroll-Abbing. He emphasized the fact that these supplies have been almost entirely sent to the Pope by the Catholics of America to help their brothers. To give an idea of the immense need and of the suffering, he said that these supplies, though they represent morally and materially a great help, are nevertheless only like a drop of water in the sea, compared to what is needed. He hoped the Catholics of America would continue to respond with human solidarity to the Pope's appeal. The first idea was to send the 4 prelates to Italy to distribute the supplies directly. Later, following the suggestion of Mr. Taylor to form a group in which the Pope, the Government, and the Red Cross took part, ENDSI was founded. Later, the CGIL expressed a desire to have a member on the Committee. The same wish was expressed by Marchisio, President of American Relief, who said this would certainly make a good impression on the working classes in America. The On. Lizzadri was thus added to the Committee.

Contributions toward forming a fund for the ENDSI were given by

The Vatican with 5 milliards lire
The Italian Government with 10 million lire
Myron Taylor with one Million
The Order of Malta with 500,000 lire
Prince Pamphili with 100,000 lire

The Allies have greatly helped by furnishing means of transport for supplies.

As it was difficult to find warehouses at Naples, convents and churches temporarily not in use were employed for storing supplies. At Rome the warehouses of the S. Lorenzo Freight Yards are used. They are guarded inside by watchmen and outside by Carabinieri and Finanzieri.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Prince Pacelli said that the only distributions made at Rome were in answer to petitions made directly to the Pope. He thinks this is justified by the fact that almost all the supplies were sent to him.

It would seem that the American Relief Society collected especially from the middle classes. In a bale of garments a used overcoat was found with an evening-school badge on it. This particularly is significant in that it is presumed that a person who goes to evening school is certainly not rich. Prince Pacelli speaks of a pitiful case of the death from cold of two children in an orphan asylum at Montevarde, reported by Mrs. Carroll-Abbing. The Committee decided immediately to help the asylum and another near it and divided between the two four bales of clothing and blankets. The bundles, opened before they were divided, showed they were made up with a great practical sense and contained very useful garments.

Prince Pacelli expressed his admiration for the work done by Myron Taylor, to whose interest he attributes the speedy arrival of the supplies in Italy. He said that supplies are now being distributed in southern Lazio (Cassino, Frosinone, Littoria) and in Abruzzo and they are organizing distributions for localities nearer Rome, and for Campania.

20 National Committee for Collecting Italian Relief for the Devastated Regions

This is the body referred to by Count Zanotti-Bianco in his interview as formed particularly to collect and buy blankets for the devastated regions of the Abruzzi. Its Headquarters is at 12 Via Toscana, and its Committee, presided over by Prince Doria, includes S.E.Persico, Prefect of Rome, and Count Zanotti-Bianco himself. The Executive Committee is headed by the On. Gasparotto, former Minister of War.

This Committee has enlisted the aid of PWB in its campaign to collect blankets and funds in Rome. On 27 December, a party, including On. Gasparotto, a PWB officer and representatives of the Rome press, paid a visit to Cerseli, a typical village of the Abruzzi, and were impressed by the hardship they saw there. The Sindaco and people were pathetically grateful for the sign of interest. The Sindaco especially emphasized the difficulty of getting into touch with cen-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

diately to help the asylum and another near it and divided between the two four bales of clothing and blankets. The bundles, opened before they were divided, showed they were made up with a great practical sense and contained very useful garments.

Prince Pacelli expressed his admiration for the work done by Myron Taylor, to whose interest he attributes the speedy arrival of the supplies in Italy. He said that supplies are now being distributed in southern Lazio (Cassino, Frosinone, Littoria) and in Abruzzo and they are organizing distributions for localities nearer Rome, and for Campania.

20 National Committee for Collecting Italian Relief for the Devastated Regions

This is the body referred to by Count Zanotti-Bianco in his interview as formed particularly to collect and buy blankets for the devastated regions of the Abruzzi. Its Headquarters is at 12 Via Toscana, and its Committee, presided over by Prince Doria, includes S.E.Persico, Prefect of Rome, and Count Zanotti-Bianco himself. The Executive Committee is headed by the On. Gasparotto, former Minister of War.

This Committee has enlisted the aid of PWB in its campaign to collect blankets and funds in Rome. On 27 December, a party, including On. Gasparotto, a PWB officer and representatives of the Rome press, paid a visit to Carsoli, a typical village of the Abruzzi, and were impressed by the hardship they saw there. The Sindaco and people were pathetically grateful for the sign of interest. The Sindaco especially emphasized the difficulty of getting into touch with central authorities in Rome, all communications having to go through the provincial capital, Aquila.

CONFIDENTIAL

3243

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

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

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

21 The Roman New Year

Rome celebrated quietly the transition from the old year to the new. At midnight on the 31st a few shots broke the dark silence of the city; in unheated and dimly lighted apartments some modest parties were in progress, but generally speaking the change from the old to the new year gave pause for serious reflection.

Almost all the newspapers on the 1st carried editorials expressing the hopes of the Italian people for 1945. During the next twelve months, the Italians hope to reconquer their independence and national unity. They feel the need for a strong army which will collaborate with the Allies in the defense of Italy.

The people expect the war to end in 1945 but believe that an army of occupation will remain in Europe for many years: that the next twelve months will be the blackest for the Germans in all their history. They believe that the direct meeting of East and West, of Slavism and Anglo-Saxonism, will take place in 1945, and that this meeting will determine, to a large extent, the future of Europe. They believe that Italy will emerge in 1945 from the diplomatic isolation to which Fascism condemned her; the the prospects for international credit will begin to reveal themselves during the new year.

"L'Avanti" proclaims, "Hitler is no longer the boss of Europe. The Nazi tide is ebbing, leaving behind horrors, ruins and misery".

"Unità" refers to the map of Italy in making comparisons between January 1944 and January 1945. Speaking of the opening month of 1944 it says, "From that horrible situation, we have been delivered. The Italian Government," it continues, "certainly does not have all the power it should have and which it deserves. The Italian army is certainly not yet the armed force which we desire and very, very much remains to be done. No Italian is satisfied fully with the road which has been travelled but it would be impossible to deny that progress has been made."

22 Events of the Week - Naples

The Greek situation, the British mobilisation, the motor transport meeting, the appointment of the Mayor for Naples and of a Governor for the Banca d'Italia, are events which have been mostly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

...ic to the new year gave pause for serious reflection.

Almost all the newspapers on the last carried editorials expressing the hopes of the Italian people for 1945. During the next twelve months, the Italians hope to reconquer their independence and national unity. They feel the need for a strong army which will collaborate with the Allies in the defense of Italy.

The people expect the war to end in 1945 but believe that an area of occupation will remain in Europe for many years: that the next twelve months will be the blackest for the Germans in all their history. They believe that the direct meeting of East and West, of Slavism and Anglo-Saxonism, will take place in 1945, and that this meeting will determine, to a large extent, the future of Europe. They believe that Italy will emerge in 1945 from the diplomatic isolation to which Fascism condemned her; the true prospects for international credit will begin to reveal themselves during the new year.

"L'Avanti" proclaims, "Hitler is no longer the boss of Europe. The Nazi tide is ebbing, leaving behind horrors, ruins and misery".

"Unità" refers to the map of Italy in making comparisons between January 1944 and January 1945. Speaking of the opening month of 1944 it says, "From that horrible situation, we have been delivered. The Italian Government," it continues, "certainly does not have all the power it should have and which it deserves. The Italian army is certainly not yet the armed force which we desire and very, very much remains to be done. No Italian is satisfied fully with the road which has been travelled but it would be impossible to deny that progress has been made."

22 Events of the Week - Naples

The Greek situation, the British mobilisation, the Motor transport meeting, the appointment of the Mayor for Naples and of a Governor for the Banca d'Italia, are events which have been mostly discussed in Neapolitan circles during the week.

The British Government's initiative to call a general meeting in Athens, the visit to Athens of the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, the pressure brought to bear by Britain on the Greek King, have all been favourably commented on. Local public opinion also endorsed with approval the ELAS proposals for the cessation of hostilities and the creation of a Democratic Government. In political circles it is considered that the choice of the Athens Metropolitan Archbishop as Regent and the suggestion of General Plastiras as Prime Minister are both favourable elements for the solution of the Greek tragedy. The same circles take the view that conditions in Greece are not to repeat themselves in other liberated countries and that, therefore, it should be the aim of the Allied Governments to decide and establish the general basic principles on which the various problems, more or less similar in all liberated countries, will be dealt with. This view in Naples political circles is seen as very general.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

The British man-power mobilisation has made a most favourable impression - people are realising to the full that Britain is carrying out the struggle to the bitter end.

As regards Neapolitan events, the motor transport meeting is considered to have achieved something at least, since the Italian and Allied authorities appear to have decided to allow the use of small motorvans for the carriage of passengers as has been done in Rome during recent months. Distances are considerable in Naples, and for a long time now the working public have felt that their transport difficulties could be alleviated; they now see a first step in the right direction. The news of a regular railway service three times per week between Naples and Rome has also caused satisfaction. A connection between Naples and the Capital has always had considerable importance for the people of Naples.

The appointment of Avvocato Fermariello to be Mayor of Naples and the fact that he will be assisted by a Democratic Committee have been received with much satisfaction by all classes; they all felt that the city should be represented by an elected Mayor and not by a Prefectural Commissioner. They hope that the Mayor and his assistants will be able to take properly in hand the many serious problems which await a solution, and last but least Fermariello both morally and politically is generally esteemed in all circles.

23 Tea Party for Neapolitan Children

Over one hundred poor Neapolitan children were given a party on Wednesday afternoon the 3rd January, by the officers and men of the Royal Marines in their barracks' canteen, Via Santa Lucia.

On arrival, the children sat down to a meal consisting of slices of bread spread with butter and jam, fruit salad, little cakes and a cup of hot chocolate.

After this they were ushered up to the troops's recreation room where a versatile corporal entertained the children with a ventroliquist act and conjuring tricks; some small tots also came forward and did their bit with recitations and songs.

On leaving each child was given a bag containing a bar of chocolate, an apple, orange and nuts. It is hoped to repeat these parties weekly during the remainder of the month.

24 Transport Sardinia-Naples

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

right direction. The news of a regular railway service three times per week between Naples and Rome has also caused satisfaction. A connection between Naples and the Capital has always had considerable importance for the people of Naples.

The appointment of Avvocato Fermariello to be Mayor of Naples and the fact that he will be assisted by a democratic Committee have been received with much satisfaction by all classes; they all felt that the city should be represented by an elected Mayor and not by a Prefectural Commissioner. They hope that the Mayor and his assistants will be able to take properly in hand the many serious problems which await a solution, and last but least Fermariello both morally and politically is generally esteemed in all circles.

23 Tea Party for Neapolitan Children

Over one hundred poor Neapolitan children were given a party on Wednesday afternoon the 3rd January, by the officers and men of the Royal Marines in their barracks' canteen, Via Santa Lucia.

On arrival, the children sat down to a meal consisting of slices of bread spread with butter and jam, fruit salad, little cakes and a cup of hot chocolate.

After this they were ushered up to the troops's recreation room where a versatile corporal entertained the children with a ventriloquist act and conjuring tricks; some small tots also came forward and did their bit with recitations and songs.

On leaving each child was given a bag containing a bar of chocolate, an apple, orange and nuts. It is hoped to repeat these parties weekly during the remainder of the month.

24 Transport Sardinia-Naples

The High Commissioner for Sardinia has noted that this week the steamer 'Abbazia' has been put at the disposal of commerce and industry for fortnightly sailings between Cagliari and Naples. For the time being freight only will be carried and business will be handled by the Consorzio Gestione Navi. This provision has been received very gladly by Sardinians.

B.2.

25 Situation at the Naples Bar - Barristers and Lawyers

In conversation with a P.W.B. officer, Avv. Persone-Cappano,

3242

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

Vice President of the Naples Bar Association (Consiglio dell'ordine degli Avvocati), said that with the exception of a few, the 2000 odd lawyers officially registered at the Naples bar were passing through pretty bad times. The generally hard times, to which was to be added the difficulty of transport and the slowness of Italian mail, did not predispose the citizen to argue long and intricate civil cases in court; they were now barely 20 per cent of the number in normal times. Penal cases, however, were more than normal because of the crime wave now sweeping Naples. Cases of theft and Black Market traffic were, in fact, the most common offenses brought to court. Juvenile delinquency was particularly high.

For civil cases, the 1942 law fixed a set of separate tariffs for the study and preparation of the case and for the handling of the case in court. These are based on the value of the property in dispute and increase in inverse proportion to the value; they range between 1500 and 6300 lire for cases up to 25,000 lire, and between 2000 and 8400 lire for cases up to 50,000 lire. This rate applies in the "Tribunale"; in the Court of Appeal there is a 25 per cent increase all round. These rates are supplemented by such considerations as the importance and length of the case, and by a premium of a quarter of the tariff for the winning side. The 70 per cent increase, "carovita", has also been applied all round, so that the average civil cases, lasting about two to three months, according to the register examined, appeared to fetch between 10 and 25 thousand lire. In penal cases, the basic tariff varies from 1600 to 15,000 lire unless they go up to the Court of Appeal.

By this intricate system of tariffs, the lawyers manage to eke out an existence. Avv. Capanno explained that there are, nevertheless, a few -- those who get cases of Black Market dealings or big thefts to defend -- who earn a regular salary, which may rise at most, as in his own cases, to the 5th State grade; they could collect various percentage bonuses -- a privilege shared by no other State employees. The Clerks of the Court, for instance, drew a bonus of 10 per cent on the value of the material (documents, etc) which passed through their hands. The Chief Clerk also admitted that many officials managed to supplement their meager salaries by doing little odd jobs and favors. These were not really illegal, he explained. For instance, the Clerks of the Court would produce an urgently needed copy of a judge's sentence at top speed for a hundred lire or so and avoid the usual delay. As Chief Clerk of the Tribunal, he himself earned not more than 5000 lire monthly. He said that he was rather anxious about his post be-

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

uency was particularly high.

For civil cases, the 1942 law fixed a set of separate tariffs for the study and preparation of the case and for the handling of the case in court. These are based on the value of the property in dispute and increase in inverse proportion to the value; they range between 1500 and 6300 lire for cases up to 25,000 lire, and between 2000 and 8400 lire for cases up to 50,000 lire. This rate applies in the "Tribunale"; in the Court of Appeal there is a 25 per cent increase all round. These rates are complemented by such considerations as the importance and length of the case, and by a premium of a quarter of the tariff for the winning side. The 70 per cent increase, "carovita", has also been applied all round, so that the average civil cases, lasting about two to three months, according to the register examined, appeared to fetch between 10 and 25 thousand lire. In penal cases, the basic tariff varies from 1500 to 15,000 lire unless they go up to the Court of Appeal.

By this intricate system of tariffs, the lawyers manage to eke out an existence. Avv. Capanna explained that there are, nevertheless, a few -- those who get cases of Black Market dealings or big thefts to defend -- who earn a regular salary, which may rise at most, as in his own cases, to the 6th State grade; they could collect various percentage bonuses -- a privilege shared by no other State employees. The Clerks of the Court, for instance, drew a bonus of 10 per cent on the value of the material (documents, etc.) which passed through their hands. The Chief Clerk also admitted that many officials managed to supplement their meager salaries by doing little odd jobs and favors. These were not really illegal, he explained. For instance, the Clerks of the Court would produce an urgently needed copy of a judge's sentence at top speed for a hundred lire or so and avoid the usual delay. As Chief Clerk of the Tribunal, he himself earned not more than 5000 lire monthly. He said that he was rather anxious about his post because the Piscitelli jewelry, worth millions, had been in his office under his custody, when it was stolen, and the judge heading the board of enquiry was a very severe man. None of the thieves had so far been found. The Chief Clerk put the blame on the police who were guarding the law courts and did not even hear the thieves breaking their way into his office.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Referring to the present Black Market offenses, he said that the Italian courts preferred to give prison sentences, as these did at least immobilize the culprit for a time, whereas the fines, formerly imposed by the AMG courts, tended only to spurt the offender on to greater efforts, when he was free again, in order to recoup what he had lost.

He said that it was now generally felt in the law courts that present economic conditions were a very extenuating circumstance in certain minor food offenses. Nevertheless, with Black Marketeers, both Allied and Italian courts were properly severe.

The Chief Clerk expressed the hope that the criminal records of the AMG courts would be entered in the Italian records, otherwise many offenders with previous sentences would have a "carte blanche". On the whole the AMG legal officers and the Italian law courts had worked together very well.

(4-2)

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

He said that it was now generally felt in the law courts that present economic conditions were a very extenuating circumstance in certain minor food offenses. Nevertheless, with Black Marketeers, both Allied and Italian courts were properly severe.

The Chief Clerk expressed the hope that the criminal records of the AMG courts would be entered in the Italian records, otherwise many offenders with previous sentences would have a "carte blanche". On the whole the AMG legal officers and the Italian law courts had worked together very well.

(A-2)

CONFIDENTIAL

3241

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

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

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

26 Pros and Cons of Allied Propaganda - from a PWB Officer.

Reaction to present Allied propaganda is practically the same in all groups and classes. Everybody says frankly that in liberated Italy propaganda is not only no longer necessary, but may have harmful repercussions. Along with their criticism people make suggestions and express wishes and needs. These vary according to classes and to groups (age, sex, trade, professions, etc.), but all have one common denominator; "The effort and expense involved in propaganda could be better put to use within the field of publications itself."

1) SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS: Professional groups stress the need for technical books on science, engineering, medicine. Lack of information on scientific and technical progress outside Italy retards preparation on the part of societies, institutions, etc., for reconstruction. Individuals and institutions are very anxious to have this material made available to them, and would be glad to subscribe to some publications.

"A new Italy is in the process of emerging," one economist said. "The foundation must be in harmony with that of countries that have had the benefit of the latest findings and experiments. The structure will be in harmony with the cultural and temperamental requirements peculiar to the Italians. Thus we will have a healthy Italy, for the good of all. Give us the books you use at home, exactly as they are."

2) WAR PRODUCTION - English and American war power is recognized everywhere, and nowhere is there any interest in data on production of war material. "Straight propaganda with figures and pictures has reached the saturation point."

Experts who keep a finger on the pulse of the country and who watch the trend of international relations, point out the dangers of continued propaganda of Anglo-American war production: (a) present grateful recognition of this superiority may turn to resentment, springing from the contradiction of two facts, namely that despite the overwhelming Anglo-American production of arms, only a very small part of the Italian Army has been permitted to take active part in fighting the enemy, avowedly because of inadequate equipment; (b) Anglo-American military superiority may give rise to fear that these two

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

denominator; "The effort and expense involved in propaganda could be better put to use within the field of publications itself."

1) SCIENCE AND ECONOMICS: Professional groups stress the need for technical books on science, engineering, medicine. Lack of information on scientific and technical progress outside Italy retards preparation on the part of societies, institutions, etc., for reconstruction. Individuals and institutions are very anxious to have this material made available to them, and would be glad to subscribe to some publications.

"A new Italy is in the process of emerging," one economist said. "The foundation must be in harmony with that of countries that have had the benefit of the latest findings and experiments. The structure will be in harmony with the cultural and temperamental requirements peculiar to the Italians. Thus we will have a healthy Italy, for the good of all. Give us the books you use at home, exactly as they are."

2) WAR PRODUCTION - English and American war power is recognized everywhere, and nowhere is there any interest in data on production of war material. "Straight propaganda with figures and pictures has reached the saturation point."

Experts who keep a finger on the pulse of the country and who watch the trend of international relations, point out the dangers of continued propaganda of Anglo-American war production: (a) present grateful recognition of this superiority may turn to resentment, springing from the contradiction of two facts, namely that despite the overwhelming Anglo-American production of arms, only a very small part of the Italian Army has been permitted to take active part in fighting the enemy, avowedly because of inadequate equipment; (b) Anglo-American military superiority may give rise to fear that these two powers intend to establish their brand of militarism and either through direct or indirect pressure, impose their own terms and conditions upon European countries; (c) this sort of propaganda will surely be turned by the Enemy into a weapon against the Allies by feeding and exploiting the fear.

3) GENERAL - The vast majority of all classes and groups, are aware that a change in habits of thought and of living is necessary as a starting point for the change in the political and social structure that is bound to take place. But these same people are bewildered and helpless, and hope to find guidance in the American and English patterns.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

There is an eagerness and restlessness particularly among women who want to be useful and don't know how. These ask for books on women's organizations, the care of child health, hospitalization, diet and care for expectent mothers, and the widest range of questions that could occur only in the minds of women living in a world apart from the men's world. Young girls ask about courtship and marriage, the method of choosing a husband, the extent of parents' authority, the extent of women's freedom and independence, if there is a double standared in practice or theory. These questions are not put to satisfy idle curiosity. They spring from an earnest desire to know in what way life here can be made better and more useful, and from the conviction that it is within the power of the Allies to help, even with books.

27 Allied Propaganda in Italy

An Italian collaborator with PWB in Bari writes: Leaflets dropped from Anglo-American aircraft before the Allies landed on Italian territory were circulated secretly and helped to strengthen resistance against the Germans. The events in Sicily, the armistice of 8 September, created the necessity for new means of information. Contact with soldiers of democratic nations increased the understandable desire of the people to deepen their knowledge of the minds and world of these men.

The first publications distributed by the Allies were soon exhausted. A new kind of propaganda, based on truth, gave readers an idea of the democratic conduct of the war. The dignified straightforward manner with which information was presented and the fact that the vilification practised by the fascist press was never indulged in, the intelligent, constructive arguments, the sober elegance of the publications, ensured their success.

The first period of making contact was followed by a second period characterized by the request for fiction. Collections of short stories, novels, pamphlets, were very popular. The names of Silone, Steinbeck are now known to all classes. The opinions of English and [illegible] are still published by "UESE" and "U.S.A."

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

riage, the method of choosing a [illegible], the extent of women's freedom and independence, if there is ority, the extent of women's freedom and independence, if there is a double standared in practice or theory. These questions are not put to satisfy idle curiosity. They spring from an earnest desire to know in what way life here can be made better and more useful, and from the conviction that it is within the power of the Allies to help, even with books.

27 Allied Propaganda in Italy

An Italian collaborator with PWB in Bari writes: Leaflets dropped from Anglo-American aircraft before the Allies landed on Italian territory were circulated secretly and helped to strengthen resistance against the Germans. The events in Sicily, the armistice of 8 September, created the necessity for new means of information. Contact with soldiers of democratic nations increased the understandable desire of the people to deepen their knowledge of the minds and world of these men.

The first publications distributed by the Allies were soon exhausted. A new kind of propaganda, based on truth, gave readers an idea of the democratic conduct of the war. The dignified straightforward manner with which information was presented and the fact that the vilification practised by the fascist press was never indulged in, the intelligent, constructive arguments, the sober elegance of the publications, ensured their success.

The first period of making contact was followed by a second period characterized by the request for fiction. Collections of short stories, novels, pamphlets, were very popular. The names of Silone, Steinbeck are now known to all classes. The opinions of English and American writers were and are still published by "MESE" and "U.S.A."

"IL MONDO LIBERO" gave Italian news. The first numbers were larger than the present ones, and photographs predominated over the printed matter. The magazine has continued since then to evolve, finally acquiring a prominent place among other Italian periodicals. Its scope is to give the Italians broader, clearer views of the efforts made by the Allies to establish the bases of liberty necessary for civil living conditions. Better conditions are hoped for and already important progress has been made.

The advantage of a propaganda which backs the aspirations of the masses without deviating from its program, or changing physiognomy is a very interesting phenomenon. Anyone who has observed the two methods, the Anglo-American and the Nazi-Fascist, sees at once the enormous difference of ideals and outlook of the two.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

P R E S S

28 New Publications

Political Programs of the Day. Published by Facta & Cie. Rome 1944. 32 pp. L. 25.

This pamphlet reviews the political movements of the day and their specific programs. It registers the programs of the various political parties as reflected in their official documents.

The result is a useful compilation, particularly since the pamphlet does not limit itself to the more important parties, but includes the minor ones not represented in the C.N.L. and whose survival is not at all certain. This might serve as a good reference book later on.

Mussolini Told Me, by Admiral Francesco Maugeri, "Foreign Policy Series", Rome, 1944. 48 pages. L. 15.

FOREIGN POLICY (POLITICA ESTERA) a first class magazine, after having been published for several months in Salerno, was transferred to Rome, publishes one of the best articles of the year in this issue.

Admiral Francesco Maugeri, who was head of the Information Service of the Royal Navy during the last phase of the war against the United Nations, was ordered to accompany Mussolini to Ponza and Maddalena immediately on the arrest of the Dictator. When Mussolini, on the day after the coup d'etat, found himself bewildered and lost and very uncertain of the fate which awaited him, there was only one person at his side: Admiral Francesco Maugeri. This officer has been in a position to report the confidential matters which the former head of the Government told him which are of extreme interest.

Whatever happened after the summer of 1943 (the Armistice, the liberation of Mussolini from Campo Imperatore, the constitution of the Fascist Republic which is still entrenched in Northern Italy) all this does not detract from the interest afforded by Maugeri's revelations.

Mussolini, as Badoglio's prisoner, showed a human longing, which might even have been sincere, not to take any more part in public life. From what he told the author of this booklet, it is easy to discern the elements which enable us to understand how he later did

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

political parties as reflected in their official documents.

The result is a useful compilation, particularly since the pamphlet does not limit itself to the more important parties, but includes the minor ones not represented in the C.N.L. and whose survival is not at all certain. This might serve as a good reference book later on.

Mussolini Told Me, by Admiral Francesco Maugeri, "Foreign Policy Series", Rome, 1944. 48 pages. L. 15.

FOREIGN POLICY (POLITICA ESTERA) a first class magazine, after having been published for several months in Salerno, was transferred to Rome, publishes one of the best articles of the year in this issue.

Admiral Francesco Maugeri, who was head of the Information Service of the Royal Navy during the last phase of the war against the United Nations, was ordered to accompany Mussolini to Ponza and Maddalena immediately on the arrest of the Dictator. When Mussolini, on the day after the coup d'etat, found himself bewildered and lost and very uncertain of the fate which awaited him, there was only one person at his side: Admiral Francesco Maugeri. This officer has been in a position to report the confidential matters which the former head of the Government told him which are of extreme interest.

Whatever happened after the summer of 1943 (the Armistice, the liberation of Mussolini from Campo Imperatore, the constitution of the Fascist Republic which is still entrenched in Northern Italy) all this does not detract from the interest afforded by Maugeri's revelations.

Mussolini, as Badoglio's prisoner, showed a human longing, which might even have been sincere, not to take any more part in public life. From what he told the author of this booklet, it is easy to discern the elements which enable us to understand how he later did return to politics and did even more harm to his country.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

S I C I L Y

1. Government Measures - Aldisio's Broadcast.

2. Sicilians in the New Government

1. The High Commissioner for Sicily, His Excellency Aldisio, in a rather despairing broadcast from Radio Palermo on 12.12.44, deploring the recent events in Sicily and appealing to the people for a "unity of spirit and a profound sense of understanding of the extremely difficult situation", went on to outline the new Government decree relating to Sicily.

He said that today new possibilities are opened up to Sicilians. A new decree has been published which gives to the High Commissioner for Sicily and to the new Consulta the most ample powers. This is a precise and unmistakable Government declaration, putting into fact the great experiment of autonomy.

The decree, beside the financial and administrative measures already known, provides among other things, that from the Fiscal year 1945-46 the expense estimates of the ministries concerned will take into account the expenses of the High Commission for Sicily, for Public Works, land improvement and for the economic development of the Island. For the control of the aforesaid expenses, an accountant's office will be instituted at the High Commission for Sicily with the functions of both the central accounting office and a delegation of the Corte dei Conte.

This same decree gives to the High Commission the power to make regulations and gives the Island authorities charge of all local office and ENTI formerly administered by the Central Government, except those which appertain to the Ministries of War, Navy, Air, Justice, and the application of taxes and State Auditing.

With regard to industrial reconstruction, it provides for the exemption from Custom duty of machinery and materials needed for industrial reconstruction, the provision of warehouses, railroad transportations, declared that the new industrial zones are of public utility and exempt from tax [illegible] industries set up after this decree, etc.

The Government has taken the right road to meet the just aspirations of the Island. It is up to Sicilians to utilize the measures, to work, to show that they are ready for action, ready to begin again, capable of improving their conditions with intelligence and with faith.

Public Opinion on the New Government Measures

The general impression about the new measures to help Sicily and particularly about the decision on administrative autonomy has been highly favourable among all classes of people. There is a certain amount of scepticism, however, since so many promises have been made in the past but nothing concrete has been seen as a result of them.

Several types of persons were interrogated by a P.W.B. official and the

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

The decree, beside the financial and administrative measures already known, provides among other things, that from the Fiscal year 1945-46 the expense estimates of the ministries concerned will take into account the expenses of the High Commission for Sicily, for Public Works, land improvement and for the economic development of the Island. For the control of the aforesaid expenses, an accountant's office will be instituted at the High Commission for Sicily with the functions of both the control accounting office and a delegation of the Corte dei Conte.

This same decree gives to the High Commission the power to make regulations and gives the Island authorities charge of all local office and ENTI formerly administered by the Central Government, except those which appertain to the Ministries of War, Navy, Air, Justice, and the application of taxes and State Auditing.

With regard to industrial reconstruction, it provides for the exemption from Custom duty of machinery and materials needed for industrial reconstruction, the provision of warehouses, railroad transportation, declared that the new industrial zones are of public utility and exempt from tax [illegible] industries set up after this decree, etc.

The Government has taken the right road to meet the just aspirations of the Island. It is up to Sicilians to utilize the measures, to work, to show that they are ready for action, ready to begin again, capable of improving their conditions with intelligence and with faith.

Public Opinion on the New Government Measures

The general impression about the new measures to help Sicily and particularly about the decision on administrative autonomy has been highly favourable among all classes of people. There is a certain amount of scepticism, however, since so many promises have been made in the past but nothing concrete has been seen as a result of them.

Several types of persons were interrogated by a P.W.B. official and the following opinions were given:

A Magistrate: Administrative Autonomy is an excellent idea because it makes the development of our own resources possible without our being subjected to the interference of industrial groups in the North. This decision can only please, and the accomplishment ofit will be complete and integral and will give satisfactory results. It will mean a check on the spread of separatism which does not have its roots in the wisest part of the Sicilian people.

As for the provisions for the economic reconstruction of the island, the figures stated do not seem adequate for the purposes to which they have been assigned. Higher figures should be allowed if a definite goal is reached, because of the high cost of living in general.

3259

The government declaration against separatism is clear and definite.

COMFIDENTIAL [illegible]ion of the councils the [illegible]inion ofthe public should be heard. The members who will be elected and who will be delegates from the various parties will not represent the wishes of the people because the representatives of the parties still represent the least [illegible]inent part of the Sicilian people. The majority of Sicilians are distrustful [illegible] political parties, and also the

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

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

In the creation of the councils the opinion of the public should be heard. The members who will be elected and who will be delegates from the various parties will not represent the wishes of the people because the representatives of the parties still represent the least eminent part of the Sicilian people. The majority of Sicilians are distrustful of political parties, and also the sanest part still stays outside the parties themselves.

A School Teacher

The new provisions of the government in favour of Sicily are theoretically good; now it is necessary to see what will be put into practice, in what manner, and in how much time. I am very sceptical and in my opinion it will be necessary above all to choose men who are capable, honest serious and expert if such provisions are to attain the goals for which they have been assigned.

The financial aid to be given for Sicily are good; but the most important thing is to see to it that these sums are actually spent for the purposes planned and that part of the money does not end up in the hands of a few leaders as happened during the fascist regime. Especially in the past money designated for public works in Sicily has remained unspent, and through complicated bureaucratic ways has remained in the pockets of a few important officials, "commendatori" etc. I hope that the money now allotted will be actually used to revive a certain prosperity in Sicily, especially in the industrial and agricultural fields.

Regional autonomy is desired by far the greater part of the Sicilian people. To head the councils wise and unprejudiced persons must be chosen. With this provision a part of the separatist ideal will be realized, and this movement will no longer have as many reasons to object to the government so that this party will no longer increase in members.

A Doorkeeper

Let us hope that this is not all idle talk and that finally something good is to be accomplished.

I am satisfied with the new measures taken by the Italian government in favour of Sicily and let us hope that this time they will succeed in giving the people enough bread and pasta. When we have these two facts we are satisfied and this is what regional autonomy must accomplish first of all. Then everybody will be contented and satisfied.

I am not a separatist and I want Sicily to remain attached to Italy because the Sicilians are Italians like those in the North and the government declaration against the separatist party is just. However, no time should be lost. It is necessary to have the people see that the government is working for them and that they are actually thinking of Sicily at last. In this way work will be given to many unemployed and indigent

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

good; now it is necessary to see what will be put into practice, in what manner, and in how much time. I am very sceptical and in my opinion it will be necessary above all to choose men who are capable, honest, serious and expert if such provisions are to attain the goals for which they have been assigned.

The financial aid to be given for Sicily are good; but the most important thing is to see to it that these sums are actually spent for the purposes planned and that part of the money does not end up in the hands of a few leaders as happened during the fascist regime. Especially in the past money designated for public works in Sicily has remained unspent, and through complicated bureaucratic ways has remained in the pockets of a few important officials, "commendatori" etc. I hope that the money now allotted will be actually used to revive a certain prosperity in Sicily, especially in the industrial and agricultural fields.

Regional autonomy is desired by far the greater part of the Sicilian people. To head the councils wise and unprejudiced persons must be chosen. With this provision a part of the separatist ideal will be realized, and this movement will no longer have as many reasons to object to the government so that this party will no longer increase in members.

A Doorkeeper

Let us hope that this is not all idle talk and that finally something good is to be accomplished.

I am satisfied with the new measures taken by the Italian government in favour of Sicily and let us hope that this time they will succeed in giving the people enough bread and pasta. When we have these two foods we are satisfied and this is what regional autonomy must accomplish first of all. Then everybody will be contented and satisfied.

I am not a separatist and I want Sicily to remain attached to Italy because the Sicilians are Italians like those in the North and the government declaration against the separatist party is just. However, no time should be lost. It is necessary to have the people see that the government is working for them and that they are actually thinking of Sicily at last. In this way work will be given to many unemployed and indirectly a check is given to the black market. The regional councils must consider above everything else the increase in prices. This is the main cause of all the troubles in Sicily.

A Foreman

The government measures for Sicily are palliatives. I have no belief that anything can actually be accomplished because of the struggle between the parties. Everything will stay on paper and I do not see real benefits, because Sicily is too poor and overpopulated; a few are too rich while the great mass of the people remains in misery.

The provisions for Sicily should be much stronger. I cannot forget how many promises have been made for 20 years; millions have been spent on Northern Italy, for the colonies, for Abyssinia, but nothing for Sicily, where in hundreds of towns

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

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

there are still no electric light, no drains, no water, no railway stations, and no good streets and where the people still live in the greatest possible ignorance because of lack of proper teaching. To accomplish all this it will take millions and millions of lire and much work. Can the Italian government face such a hard problem in such a difficult period? I doubt it very much.

For many years there has been talk about the problems of the latifondi and everything is still on paper. The new councils must above all consider and define this question with no more idle talk but instead concrete action.

A certain freedom for the High Commission for Sicily is a good thing because in this way the Sicilian Commission will be able to issue directly decrees in favour of Sicily rather than be obliged to take the long route through Rome. Autonomy is a wonderful thing, because if taken seriously it can decidely help all Sicilians in the future.

Administrative elections are good because only in this way can the Sicilian people finally choose their own men and the councils also should be made up of men chosen by the people.

It is necessary to do all this in order to try to arrive at a certain industrial autonomy so as not to be forced to depend on other regions.

2. Sicilians in the New Government.

In the new government there are five under-secretaries of state from Sicily. These include Bernardo Mattarella, Christian-Democrat, Under-Secretary of Public Instruction who was confirmed in office, and as new members of the government Umberto Fiore and Giuseppe Montalbano of the Communist Party, Enrico Paresce of the Democracy of Labour group, and Giambattista Rizzo of the Liberal Party.

Paresce is Under-Secretary of Labour, Fiore is Under-Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Montalbano is Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine, and Rizzo Under Secretary of Transport.

The Sicilians still complain because there is no Minister from the island and the Committee of National Liberation passed the following Order of the Day on the subject:

"The Committee of National Liberation of Palermo: Observing that yet again Sicily has been overlooked;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

everything is still on paper. The [illegible] this question with no more idle talk but instead concrete action.

A certain freedom for the High Commission for Sicily is a good thing because in this way the Sicilian Commission will be able to issue directly decrees in favour of Sicily rather than be obliged to take the long route through Rome. Autonomy is a wonderful thing, because if taken seriously it can decidely help all Sicilians in the future.

Administrative elections are good because only in this way can the Sicilian people finally choose their own men and the councils also should be made up of men chosen by the people.

It is necessary to do all this in order to try to arrive at a certain industrial autonomy so as not to be forced to depend on other regions.

2. Sicilians in the New Government:

In the new government there are five under-secretaries of state from Sicily. These include Bernardo Mattarella, Christian-Democrat, Under-Secretary of Public Instruction who was confirmed in office, and as new members of the government Umberto Fiore and Giuseppe Montalbano of the Communist Party, Enrico Paresce of the Democracy of Labour group, and Giambattista Rizzo of the Liberal Party.

Paresce is Under-Secretary of Labour, Fiore is Under-Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Montalbano is Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine, and Rizzo Under Secretary of Transport.

The Sicilians still complain because there is no Minister from the island and the Committee of National Liberation passed the following Order of the Day on the subject:

"The Committee of National Liberation of Palermo: Observing that yet again in forming a Ministry a direct representation from Sicily has been overlooked; against the interests of the island, democratic traditions, and the unitarian feeling of the nation; makes this statement so that when future ministerial cabinets are formed this legitimate aspiration may be remembered".

ooOoo

3233

CONFIDENTIAL

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

To: Local Govt. A/c

CONFIDENTIAL

N° 1.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512

"D" Section

12th January, 1945.

N°1 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING REGIONS OF LIBERATED ITALY.

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY OF THE WEEK	
	POLITICS	
1	Further reflections to the formation of the second Bonomi Government	1
2	Relations between the Prefect of Florence and C.T.L.N.	2
3	President Roosevelt's Message to Congress	3
3a	Churchill's statement on Poland	4
3b	Mussolini's speech in Milan	4
4	Political broadcasts from Radio Firenze	5
4a	Views of a Socialist leader	5
4b	Views of a Christian Democrat member of the C.T.L.N.	5
4c	Summary of a Communist broadcast	6
4d	Broadcast of the Action Party	7
	ECONOMIC	
5	Wage increase for Italian workers	9
6	Social Insurance for Italians employed by the Allies	9
7	Natural Gas	9
8	Black Market Prices at the Year-end	10
9	Local food taxes raised	10
10	Cooperative movement in Florence and Province	11
11	Fuel Situation	12
12	Ban on Olive Oil Substitutes	12

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

INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	SUMMARY OF THE WEEK	
	POLITICS	
1	Further reflections to the formation of the second Bonomi Government	1
2	Relations between the Prefect of Florence and C.T.L.N.	2
3	President Roosevelt's message to Congress	3
3a	Churchill's statement on Poland	4
3b	Mussolini's speech in Milan	4
4	Political broadcasts from Radio Firenze	5
4a	Views of a Socialist leader	5
4b	Views of a Christian Democrat member of the C.T.L.N.	5
4c	Summary of a Communist broadcast	6
4d	Broadcast of the Action Party	7
	ECONOMIC	
5	Wage increase for Italian workers	9
6	Social Insurance for Italians employed by the Allies	9
7	Natural Gas	9
8	Black Market Prices at the Year-end	10
9	Local food taxes raised	10
10	Cooperative Movement in Florence and Province	11
11	Fuel Situation	12
12	Ban on Olive Oil Substitutes	12
13	Mural Poster	12
14	Quotations on the Florence Stock Exchange	12
15	Rebirth of Florentine Industry	13
16	De-stocking of Commodities	13
17	Railway Reconstruction	13
18	Extension of Fertilizer Tenancies	13
	PROPAGANDA	
19	Allied Publications	14
20	Radio Florence	14
21	Films	15

3287

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTI-L

INDEX N° 1.

P°r°gr°ph		P°ge
	PROP-G-ND- (c-ntd).	
22	Disc1°i-er by the Co-munist P°rty in the Florence Press.	15
23	University ex°-in°tions	15
24	-llies' Christ-°s P°rties for Florentine children	16
	PUBLIC OPINION	
25	Re°ction to Roosevelt's St°te-ent	17
26	Ger-°n -trocities	18
27	Ru-ours	18
	-PPENDICES	
	N° 1. L-TEST NEWS FROM LUCC-	19-20
	N° 2. THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE -ND LILIT-RY REQUISITIONING	21-23
	N° 3. SURVEY OF PERUGI-	24-30

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

CONFIDENTI-L

N° 1.

IT-LI-N THE-TRE HE-DQU-RTERS
Psychologic°l W°rf°re Br°nch
Unit No. 14, -PO 512

"I" Section. 12th J°nu°ry, 1945

N° 1 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSC-NY -ND -DJOINING REGIONS OF LIBER-TED IT-LY

SU-M-RY OF THE WEEK

-fter ° period of co-p°r°tive quiet rel°tions between the Tusc°n Co-mittee for N°tion°l Liber°tion °nd the Prefect of Florence °re once -ore str°ined °s ° result of ° new °p-point-ent to the directorship of Sepr°l, the org°niz°tion for food distribution. M°nifestoes °g°inst the Prefect °re once -ore °pe°ring on the w°lls.

Public opinion in Florence is sceptic°l °s to the v°lue of the recent °nounce-ent °bout further help to It°ly which w°s -°de by President Roosevelt. The President's -ess°ge to Congress is viewed °s confir-ing the supposition held for so-e ti-e by -°ny It°li°ns th°t the -llies °re in It°ly pri-°rily to fight the w°r °nd not to liber°te the country.

- series of bro-dc°sts -y -e-bers of the different p°rties were -°de fro- Florence r°dio during the week. The Christi°n De-ocr°t stressed the the-e of reconstruction °nd of It°ly's rebirth through h°rd work °nd hon-sty. The Co--unist e-ph°sized w°r needs, the i-port°nce of the p°rtis°n struggle, of enlist-ent for the °r-y °nd the necessity of the w°r being ° revolu-tion°ry w°r. The Soci°list tr°ced the history of his p°rty °nd its influence upon the n°tion°l life °nd °nnounced its progr°-me of soci°lis°tion. The P°rty of -ction representative foretold the rebirth of It°ly through the fighting of her p°rtis°ns °nd through insistence on the politic°l fight for ° de-ocr°tic republic, soci°liz°tion °nd the tr°nsfor-°tion of the old f°shioned It°li°n econo-y into so-ething technic°lly better.

W°ge incre°ses for It°li°n workers e-ployed by the -llies °nd the extension to the- of v°rious soci°l insur°nce benefits

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

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

After a period of comparative quiet relations between the Tuscan Committee for National Liberation and the Prefect of Florence were once more strained as a result of a new appointment to the directorship of Sopral, the organization for food distribution. Manifestoes against the Prefect were once more appearing on the walls.

Public opinion in Florence is sceptical as to the value of the recent announcement about further help to Italy which was made by President Roosevelt. The President's message to Congress is viewed as confirming the supposition held for some time by many Italians that the Allies are in Italy primarily to fight the war and not to liberate the country.

A series of broadcasts by members of the different parties were made from Florence radio during the week. The Christian Democrat stressed the theme of reconstruction and of Italy's rebirth through hard work and honesty. The Communist emphasized war needs, the importance of the partisan struggle, of enlistment for the army and the necessity of the war being a revolutionary war. The Socialist traced the history of his party and its influence upon the national life and announced its programme of socialisation. The Party of Action representative foretold the rebirth of Italy through the fighting of her partisans and through insistence on the political fight for a democratic republic, socialization and the transformation of the old fashioned Italian economy into something technically better.

Wage increases for Italian workers employed by the Allies and the extension to them of various social insurance benefits has produced a good impression.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

CONFIDENTIAL N° 1.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 512.

"D" Section 12th January, 1945.

N° 1 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING REGIONS OF LIBERATED ITALY.

POLITICS

(General)

1. Further Reactions to the formation of the second Bonomi Government.

Interviewed by an Italian collaborator of P.W.B. Sig. Tommasi of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, stated that on the whole the public reaction to the new government was excellent on all sides. With the C.L.N. also a good relationship has been established and a greater degree of regional autonomy has been obtained through the suppression of some communal Committees of Liberation and the strengthening of the Provincial ones. At Lucca, besides the already existing Committee, there has been formed a new one for the Province whose special care is assistance to the Patriots and which has a representative on the C.T.L.N. The Socialist Party and the Party of Action have not clearly defined their attitude to the Tuscan Committee. The Socialists are angry with the Communists and accuse the latter of betraying them. The Party of Action is very reserved.

The same Italian collaborator also sought the views of Avv. Adone Zoli, a Christian Democrat Leader and member of the C.T.L.N. He declared that the new Government had better and more permanent prospects than its predecessor and its work is likely to be good for the following reasons:-

-a) That the Government is tackling the problem of epuration, which provoked the crisis, with vigour and seriousness.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

POLITICS

(General)

1. Further Reactions to the formation of the second Bonomi Government.

Interviewed by an Italian collaborator of P.W.B. Sig. Tommasi of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro, stated that on the whole the public reaction to the new government was excellent on all sides. With the C.L.N. also a good relationship has been established and a greater degree of regional autonomy has been obtained through the suppression of some communal Committees of Liberation and the strengthening of the Provincial ones. At Lucca, besides the already existing Committee, there has been formed a new one for the Province whose special care is assistance to the Patriots and which has a representative on the C.T.L.N. The Socialist Party and the Party of Action have not clearly defined their attitude to the Tuscan Committee. The Socialists are angry with the Communists and accuse the latter of betraying them. The Party of Action is very reserved.

The same Italian collaborator also sought the views of Avv. Adone Zoli, a Christian Democrat Leader and member of the C.T.L.N. He declared that the new Government had better and more permanent prospects than its predecessor and its work is likely to be good for the following reasons:-

a) That the Government is tackling the problem of epuration, which provoked the crisis, with vigour and seriousness.

b) That the Government is looked upon favourably by the Allies and this gives rise to hopes for further help.

Avv. Zoli thought, however, that with the liberation of Northern Italy the second Bonomi Government would have to retire as a result of new political currents and personalities. The attitude of the C.L.N. to Bonomi's present Government is far more cordial and the Committee has entirely abandoned the attitude which it took up prior to the crisis. The new relationship is based on a policy of greater regional autonomy and reciprocal collaboration.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

CONFIDENTIAL N 1.

The attitude of the Socialist and Action Parties to the Committee is fairly friendly. It was agreed that these Parties should not constitute an opposition but should limit themselves to more or less benevolent criticism. Relations between the Communists and Christian Democrats are not so cordial, since the Communists declared that they entered the Government to prevent it being a Government of three Parties which they accuse the Christian Democrats of trying to bring about.

2. Relations between the Prefect of Florence and C.T.L.N.

Differences between the Prefect of Florence, Paterno, and the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation which were acute in November gave place to an air of apparent peacefulness in the month of December. It may be recalled that after conducting an active campaign against the Prefect, members of the Tuscan Committee went to Rome on November 9th and presented proposals to the first Bonomi ministry, which aimed at a limitation of the powers of prefects. They proposed in the first place that the president of the local Committee of Liberation should be appointed prefect (as was done subsequently in Lucca) and secondly that in certain specified matters the prefect should be empowered to act only with the consent of the Committee. According to a member of the Tuscan Committee who also went to Rome on this occasion, most of the ministers were favourably impressed by these proposals. Ruini was the only one definitely opposed to the suggestions. The delegation returned to Florence full of hope but soon afterwards, on 25th November, there began the government crisis which lasted 12 days during which, of course, no decision was taken. Bonomi emerged from the crisis considerably reinforced as did those parties who wished to see a strengthening of the central government as against the local Committees of Liberation. Scoccimarro who had been the minister to receive with most warmth the plan presented by the Tuscan Committee in Rome was not a member of the new government. Soon after the formation of the second Bonomi ministry Paterno was confirmed in office and no more was heard of the proposals put up by the Tuscan Committee. In fact the latter appeared to have resigned itself to the new situation and the attacks against the Prefect ceased for the time being.

With the entrance of the New Year, however, this peace has

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

prevent it being a Government of three parties which they accuse the Christian Democrats of trying to bring about.

2. Relations between the Prefect of Florence and C.T.L.N.

Differences between the Prefect of Florence, Paterno, and the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation which were acute in November gave place to an era of apparent peacefulness in the month of December. It may be recalled that after conducting an active campaign against the Prefect, members of the Tuscan Committee went to Rome on November 9th and presented proposals to the first Bonomi ministry which aimed at a limitation of the powers of prefects. They proposed in the first place that the president of the local Committee of Liberation should be appointed prefect (as was done subsequently in Lucca) and secondly that in certain specified matters the prefect should be empowered to act only with the consent of the Committee. According to a member of the Tuscan Committee who also went to Rome on this occasion, most of the ministers were favourably impressed by these proposals. Ruini was the only one definitely opposed to the suggestions. The delegation returned to Florence full of hope but soon afterwards, on 25th November, there began the government crisis which lasted 12 days during which, of course, no decision was taken. Bonomi emerged from the crisis considerably reinforced as did those parties who wished to see a strengthening of the central government as against the local Committees of Liberation. Sargent who had been the minister to receive with most warmth the plan presented by the Tuscan Committee in Rome was not a member of the new government. Soon after the formation of the second Bonomi ministry Paterno was confirmed in office and no more was heard of the proposals put up by the Tuscan Committee. In fact the latter appeared to have resigned itself to the new situation and the attacks against the Prefect ceased for the time being.

With the entrance of the New Year, however, this peace has been shattered. The immediate cause of renewed hostility is due to the removal of the two communist commissaries of Separl, the food distributing agency, and their replacement by men of strong fascist antecedents. The communists Pratesi and Dall'Oppio were nominated directors of Separl by the C.T.L.N. during the clandestine period. They acted in this capacity until about the middle of December. They were nominated as director and vice-director of Separl by a letter from the Minister of Agriculture dated December 1st. This nomination was not approved by A.M.G. and therefore had no effect. According to an Allied source these commissaries had been guilty

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

of inefficiency and certain undesirable practices, such as for instance, using an undue proportion of transport allocated to SEPRAL for the use of the Communist cooperatives. By a decree of December 15th the Prefect appointed Prof. Dr. Fortunato Palazzo, as director of SEPRAL. According to reliable Italian sources, Palazzo, who like the Prefect, is a Sicilian, and was in addition a squadrist, had been Podesta of Bagno a Ripoli and Antella, near Florence, and had retained this position under the Republican Fascist Régime after 8th September 1943. The population of these places had asked for his removal by hostile demonstrations. His appointment to Sepral has aroused much criticism in party circles.

The CORRIERE DEL MATTINO of Dec. 28th publishes a letter from the Prefect to Dr. Palazzo, which contains a number of directives as how to run the SEPRAL. This letter amongst other things warns against direct interference and purchases by SEPRAL, forbids agreements as to exchange of goods with other provincial organizations, suggests the supervision of cooperatives and factory stores, proposes the abolition of the system of road blocks between province and province which prevent the free flow of goods, deplores unnecessary duplication of papers in office work and the use of cars for all unessential journeys and insists that no handling of Monies by SEPRAL is justified other than that of contributions and administrative expenses and these only through banks and the office employees designated for the job. These various points and some others are taken up in a letter from Barbieri and Dall'Oppio in the parties' newspaper LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of 30/31 Dec. The two ex-commissaries of SEPRAL justify their stewardship po point by point in order to certify the obscure form and indriect insinuations of the letter from the Prefect and ask the Tuscan Committee to obtain a detailed enquiry on the whole of their action while in action and to publish the results

Reactions to speeches.

3. President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

An Italian collaborator supplies the following note:

What the President says about the Italian theatre of war confirms that which public opinion had been thinking for some time. From the moment when the Allied armies halted on the Volturno, we were convinced that the ultimate end of the Allied armies was not so much to liberate Italy as to hold engaged large forces and prevent their being used on more decisive fronts. The rapid advance of the Allies through the Gothic Line, induced some to believe that the liberation of northern Italy was imminent. Successive events have confirmed the old suspicion that the acquisition of the Po valley was of no great importance to the Allied Command. As far as the war is concerned it is the same whether the front is at the Brenner or on the Appenines. If this point of view is logically comprehensible it is very painful to have it so explicitly con-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Republican Fascist Régime after 8th September 1943. The population of these places had asked for his removal by hostile demonstrations. His appointment to Sepral has aroused much criticism in party circles.

The CORRIERE DEL MATTINO of Dec. 30th publishes a letter from the Prefect to Dr. Palazzo, which contains a number of directives as how to run the SEPRAL. This letter amongst other things warns against direct interference and purchases by SEPRAL, forbids agreements as to exchange of goods with other provincial organizations, suggests the supervision of cooperatives and factory stores, proposes the abolition of the system of road blocks between province and province which prevent the free flow of goods, deplores unnecessary duplication of papers in office work and the use of cars for all unessential journeys and insists that no handling of Monies by SEPRAL is justified other than that of contributions and administrative expenses and these only through banks and the office employees designated for the job. These various points and some others are taken up in a letter from Barbieri and Dall'Oppio in the parties' newspaper LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of 30/31 Dec. The two ex-commissaries of SEPRAL justify their stewardship po point by point in order to certify the obscure form and indriect insinuations of the letter from the Prefect and ask the Tuscan Committee to obtain a detailed enquiry on the whole of their action while in action and to publish the results

Reactions to speeches.

3. President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

An Italian collaborator supplies the following note:

What the President says about the Italian theatre of war confirms that which public opinion has been thinking for some time. From the moment when the Allied armies halted on the Volturno, we were convinced that the ultimate end of the Allied armies was not so much to liberate Italy as to hold engaged large forces and prevent their being used on more decisive fronts. The rapid advance of the Allies through the Gothic Line, induced some to believe that the liberation of northern Italy was imminent. Successive events have confirmed the old suspicion that the acquisition of the Po valley was of no great importance to the Allied Command. As far as the war is concerned it is the same whether the front is at the Brenner or on the Appenines. If this point of view is logically comprehensible it is very painful to have it so explicitly confirmed.

Italian public opinion follows with great attention the english and American attitude to France. Without doubt the resurrection of this latin country is viewed by Italy with pleasure. One of the main reasons why Fascism lost all the sympathy of Italians was because of its predatory attack on prostrate France. As a contrast to this friendly feeling for the Latin nation as the general ideology to France's attitude after the German conquest. It is the common opinion that France collaborated with the Germans more than she should have done. Further more then two years the attitude of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

French circles enabled the Germans to speak of Eurpoean collaboration. Pétain was not alone in his views; in truth a good part of the French people followed him even in those intellectual circles, which in Italy have always been looked upon with respect and admiration. The Allies should not forget this is the construction of the new Europe of after the war.

The part of Roosevelt's message which was most discussed was that which reaffirmed his will to adhere always more closely to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. A considerable part of Italian public opinion is convinced that this is mere rhetoric The painful feelings aroused by Chruchill's attitude on the Polish question are still too much alive - his pliability to Russian pretences. Either Churchill thinks differently from Roosevelt or Roosevelt is in bad faith, but it is certain that the English attitude in this recent period is in contrast with the principles of the Atlantic Charter as regards the freedom of peoples to choose their own Covernment.

3a. Churchill's statement on Poland.

The statement made on 15th December 1944 in the House of Commons by the British Prime Minister with regard to the Polish question, made a very bad impression on public opinion in Florence, according to a usually reliable Italian source. It is observed that by giving way to the Russian view, great Britain is going back on her war-aims and is subverting all programmes for the furute peace. If we are fighting to support the right for imperialisms, why bow to the imperialist visions of Russia?This is the question which the public asks itself without finding an answer. People think that this is the way to lay the foundations of future irredentist conflicts. That these can be healed by the expedient of a transfer of populations does not appear convincing to public opinion here, which views the development of the Polish situation as a symptom of weakness on the part of British diplomacy.

3b. Mussolini's Speech in Milan.

The speech which Mussolini made in the Teatro Lirico in Milan was not heard on the wireless in Florence on account of a failure of electricity here during the transmission, but reports of it appear to have startled Florentines, according to a reliable Italian who did not expect the ex-Duce to give such signs of life. Florentine public opinion criticises the lack of attention paid to these manifestations of Mussolini's vitality in the press and radio of Liberated Italy. Since Mussolini specifically mentioned that it was a motive for pride amongst all Italians that the Allies had been so coldly received by the Florentine population the same source suggests that some radio propaganda be made to counterset this affirmation.

0.2.3.2
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

was that which reaffirmed his will to adhere always more closely to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. A considerable part of Italian public opinion is convinced that this is mere rhetoric The painful feelings aroused by Churchill's attitude on the Polish question are still too much alive - his pliability to Russian pretences. Either Churchill thinks differently from Roosevelt or Roosevelt is in bad faith, but it is certain that the English attitude in this recent period is in contrast with the principles of the Atlantic Charter as regards the freedom of peoples to choose their own Covernment.

3a. Churchill's statement on Poland.

The statement made on 15th December 1944 in the House of Commons by the British Prime Minister with regard to the Polish question, made a very bad impression on public opinion in Florence, according to a usually reliable Italian source. It is observed that by giving way to the Russian view, great Britain is going back on her war-aims and is subverting all programmes for the furure peace. If we are fighting to support the right for imperialisms, why bow to the imperialist visions of Russia? This is the question which the public asks itself without finding an answer. People think that this is the way to lay the foundations of future irredentist conflicts. That these can be healed by the expedient of a transfer of populations does not appear convincing to public opinion here, which views the development of the Polish situation as a symptom of weakness on the part of British diplomacy.

3b. Mussolini's Speech in Milan.

The speech which Mussolini made in the Teatro Lirico in Milan was not heard on the wireless in Florence on account of a failure of electricity here during the transmission, but reports of it appear to have startled Florentines, according to a reliable Italian who did not expect the ex-Duce to give such signs of life. Florentine public opinion criticises the lack of attention paid to these manifestations of Mussolini's vitality in the press and radio of Liberated Italy. Since Mussolini specifically mentioned that it was a motive for pride amongst all Italians that the Allies had been so coldly received by the Florentine population the same source suggests that some radio propaganda be made to counterset this affirmation.

3232

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

(Parties)

4. Political broadcasts from Radio Firenze.

During the first week of the year representatives of the various parties broadcast a cycle of talks dealing with their party activities. A summary of each is given below.

4a. Views of a Socialist leader.

On 5th January Alberto Albertoni spoke for the Socialist party. He said that after 20 years of clandestine life the party had now re-emerged under the name of the Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, thus affirming its resolutely socialist programme. He traced the history of the party which originating in the need for social justice saw its period of maximum expansion and progress at the same time that the whole country was developing. The ceasing of socialist activity also coincided with the regression of all political, economic and moral conditions of the Italian people. The speaker went on to describe the reforms obtained by the Socialist party in the field of improved education, increased salaries for workmen, the reaction of the bourgeoisie in 1898 and 1904 when many socialists were imprisoned. There follows a rather violent attack on the Italian middle class and Albertoni then proceeds to point out that when the Socialist party gained strength and threatened, not a mere reform, but a revolution, then there occurred the reaction familiar to everybody, namely, fascism.

Looking to the future, the speaker observes that socialism to-day has a whole host of admirers, including Hitler and Mussolini. The Socialist party does not need to compromise to gain adherents. It has ties of loyalty with other parties of the Committee of Liberation. It will not deviate from its programme although this may not be realized for decades and although at present the more urgent problem of the war exacts the complete attention of the party.

4b. Views of a Christian Democrat member of the C.T.L.N.

Avv. Attilio Piccioni, one of the leaders of the Christian Democrat Party in Florence, delivered the first of a series of talks from "Radio Firenze" on behalf of the party on January

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

4a. Views of a Socialist leader.

On 5th January Alberto Albertoni spoke for the Socialist party. He said that after 20 years of clandestine life the party had now re-emerged under the name of the Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, thus affirming its resolutely socialist programme. He traced the history of the party which originating in the need for social justice saw its period of maximum expansion and progress at the same time that the whole country was developing. The ceasing of socialist activity also coincided with the regression of all political, economic and moral conditions of the Italian people. The speaker went on to describe the reforms obtained by the Socialist party in the field of improved education, increased salaries for workmen, the reaction of the bourgeoisie in 1898 and 1904 when many socialists were imprisoned. There follows a rather violent attack on the Italian middle class and Albertoni then proceeds to point out that when the Socialist party gained strength and threatened, not a mere reform, but a revolution, then there occurred the reaction familiar to everybody, namely, fascism.

Looking to the future, the speaker observes that socialism to-day has a whole host of admirers, including Hitler and Mussolini. The Socialist party does not need to compromise to gain adherents. It has ties of loyalty with other parties of the Committee of Liberation. It will not deviate from its programme although this may not be realized for decades and although at present the more urgent problem of the war exacts the complete attention of the party.

4b. Views of a Christian Democrat member of the C.T.L.N.

Avv. Attilio Piccioni, one of the leaders of the Christian Democrat Party in Florence, delivered the first of a series of talks from "Radio-Firenze", on behalf of the party on January 6th. His broadcast is typical of the restrained yet encouraging and fundamentally reasonable attitude of the Christian Democrat party. He begins by adjuring his listeners to cast aside all possibilities which only results in moral weakness and to remember the condition of the country a year or even six months ago. In this way they can discern the signs of rebirth and progress. Material reconstruction, he points out, is inevitably slow, because of the total destruction wrought by the Nazis and Fascists. If epuration does not proceed as quickly as was hoped, he reminds his listeners that this is due not to timidity, but to the realization on the part of those who are responsible for

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

epur^tion, th^t while it _ust be prophyl^ctic ^nd punitive, it _ust ^lso be i_pregn^ted with fir_ ^nd _^nifest justice ^nd whole-he^rted hu_^nity.

Fro_ ^ consider^tion of _^teri^l reconstruction, he p^sses to th^t of soci^l ^nd _or^l reconstruction - the rebuilding of ^ sound de_ocr^cy in It^ly. The first stones of the edifice h^ve been l^id with the fre^ly or^nized sindic^tes ^nd with the for_^tion of the six p^rties. The unity of the tr^de unions is ^ gre^t conquest for the workers ^nd ^ pro_ise of future g^ins in the econo_ic ch^ng^s which inevit^bly t^ke pl^ce. The politic^l p^rties, in spite of _uch f^cile criticis_, do represent the _^in support of the new de_ocr^tic structure. The spe^ker e_ph^sizes th^t the p^rties ^re still in ^ st^te of progressive for_^tion ^nd org^niz^tion, but wh^t is i_port^nt is th^t they live in ^n et_osphere of friendliness ^nd coll^bor^tion with one ^nother. ^s for his own p^rty Avv. Piccioni outlined the _^in points of its policy ^s follows:-

^) The co_plete extension of liberty in ^ll spheres, fro_ th^t of physic^l liberty to politic^l, _or^l ^nd spiritu^l liberty, which c^n only be re^lized in ^ de_ocr^tic régi_e.

b) Soci^l justice, which will _^ke work the re^l b^sis of econo_ic^l life.

c) Christi^n brotherhood in ^ll hu_^n rel^tionships.

All this, concludes the spe^ker, will be less difficult now th^t It^ly is undergoing the et^rn^l, _ysterious test of suffering, through which she is slowly rising fro_ the ^byss ^nd re^^ining her position in the world through dignity, honesty ^nd h^rd work.

4c: Su_^ry of ^ Co_^unist Bro^dc^st.

The Co_^unist represent^tive spoke on J^nu^ry 8th. He s^id th^t the It^li^ns ^re to-d^y f^ced with two essenti^l proble_s; the w^r ^nd reconstruction; both ^re equ^lly i_port^nt. They ^re so closely bound together th^t they _^y be s^id to for_ one ^nd the s^_e proble_; It^ly _ust be fur-

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

sound democracy in Italy. The first stones of the edifice have been laid with the freely organized syndicates and with the formation of the six parties. The unity of the trade unions is a great conquest for the workers and a promise of future gains in the economic changes which inevitably take place. The political parties, in spite of much facile criticism, do represent the main support of the new democratic structure. The speaker emphasizes that the parties are still in a state of progressive formation and organization, but what is important is that they live in an atmosphere of friendliness and collaboration with one another. As for his own party Avv. Piccioni outlined the main points of its policy as follows:-

a) The complete extension of liberty in all spheres, from that of physical liberty to political, moral and spiritual liberty, which can only be realized in a democratic régime.

b) Social justice, which will make work the real basis of economical life.

c) Christian brotherhood in all human relationships.

All this, concludes the speaker, will be less difficult now that Italy is undergoing the eternal, mysterious test of suffering, through which she is slowly rising from the abyss and regaining her position in the world through dignity, honesty and hard work.

4c: Summary of a Communist Broadcast.

The Communist representative spoke on January 8th. He said that the Italians are to-day faced with two essential problems; the war and reconstruction; both are equally important. They are so closely bound together that they may be said to form one and the same problem; Italy must be furnished with economic power and international dignity.

The more industrialised part of Italy being still used for German warfare, reconstruction can be taken up only when this part of the country has been freed. Strikes, the clandestine struggle and the partisan campaign are part of reconstruction, but as long as the battle-field divides the country in two, no lasting solution can be brought about in the political and economical field.

Much has been said about the "north wind". The contribution of energy and strength from the Northern Provinces will certainly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

be an important step towards the construction of a solid democracy.

Another aspect, of the utmost importance in international politics, is to be considered. Italy was ambitiously dragged into an imperialistic war against England, then against Russia and finally against the United States. The consequences of such a war are only too discernible. But when this country seemed to be at the bottom of an abyss, the partisan army came into existence, and the same men who had fought unwillingly for Mussolini, suddenly became lions. This army after a year of heroic struggle has given the best proof of Italy's reconstructive capacities.

But more remains to be done. The war effort must be greatly intensified. An Italian army is necessary and Italians should make every effort to free their own land from Nazi tyranny, and so prove to the world that it is worthy of liberty.

The Italian Communist Party, sure of its position in the common struggle, is doing all in its power to form an army which is to take its place on the battle-field as soon as possible. The Government and the C.L.N. Parties have approved this movement. Now it is up to Italian youth to see that this war, despite destruction and death, is fruitful for Italy and the world at large and that it is a revolutionary war.

4d. Broadcast of the Action Party.

The Party of Action was on the air on the 7th, the spokesman being Enzo Angioletti. If Italy, he said, can prove to the world her willingness to fight for her liberty by resistance, sabotage and partisan action in the occupied part and by operational activity of regular troops in the liberated part, the preliminary conditions for her re-birth will have been fulfilled. But since all men look to the future for strength to bear the present and since every Italian is asking in what kind of Italy he will be living tomorrow, everything possible must be done to enable people to see, judge and choose.

Italians realize that they must fight and fight now, but they want to fight for a society different from that which has brought Italy and Europe to ruin. Italians understand that the

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

[illegible] the United States. The consequences of such a war are only too discernible. But when this country seemed to be at the bottom of an abyss, the partisan army came into existence, and the same men who had fought unwillingly for Mussolini, suddenly became lions. This army after a year of heroic struggle has given the best proof of Italy's reconstructive capacities.

But more remains to be done. The war effort must be greatly intensified. An Italian army is necessary and Italians should make every effort to free their own land from Nazi tyranny, and so prove to the world that it is worthy of liberty.

The Italian Communist Party, sure of its position in the common struggle, is doing all in its power to form an army which is to take its place on the battle-field as soon as possible. The Government and the C.L.N. Parties have approved this movement. Now it is up to Italian youth to see that this war, despite destruction and death, is fruitful for Italy and the world at large and that it is a revolutionary war.

4d. Broadcast of the Action Party.

The Party of Action was on the air on the 7th, the spokesman being Enzo Agnoletti. If Italy, he said, can prove to the world her willingness to fight for her liberty by resistance, sabotage and partisan action in the occupied part and by operational activity of regular troops in the liberated part, the preliminary conditions for her re-birth will have been fulfilled. But since all men look to the future for strength to bear the present and since every Italian is asking in what kind of Italy he will be living tomorrow, everything possible must be done to enable people to see, judge and choose.

Italians realize that they must fight and fight now, but they want to fight for a society different from that which has brought Italy and Europe to ruin. Italians understand that the problem of war and national unity is not always the problem of democracy. The totalitarians know how to make war but they have proved themselves incapable of civilisation and democracy. This problem of the future of Italy divides and must divide Italians, but the struggle for the creation of a modern liberal democratic state must be waged with the same energy, sacrifice and organizing spirit that characterised the struggle in the clandestine period of fascism.

It may be asked why then is the Action Party out of the Government? The answer is that the Government as at present constituted and faced with the opposition of the Action and

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

Socialist Parties incapable of implementing a democratic programme in part. But the Government would be incapable of so doing had all the parties entered it sheep-like without any guarantees from below, that is from the people and the Committee of National Liberation.

It is exasperating to have still to be republican in 1945. It is exasperating to think that such energy and patience must be employed to overthrow an institution condemned by democracy, recent history and common decency. On the other hand there is the satisfaction of knowing that when finally this institution does fall it will bring down with it all the reactionary forces which through the centuries have transmitted the bourbonic infection to the Italian people.

Note to Para. 2.

According to the latest information available the accusations against Dr. Palazzo would appear to be unfounded. The members of the Giunta Commerciale of Bagno a Ripoli denied that he was ever a squadrista, or that he served Fascist republican interests while he held office in that town. In an open letter in the Florentine paper Corriere del Mattino, Palazzo invites his accusers to emerge from their anonymity and to substantiate their charges in court.

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

Committee of Nation Liberation.

It is exasperating to have still to be republican in 1945. It is exasperating to think that such energy and patience must be employed to overthrow an institution condemned by democracy, recent history and common decency. On the other hand there is the satisfaction of knowing that when finally this institution does fall it will bring down with it all the reactionary forces which through the centuries have transmitted the bourbonic infection to the Italian people.

Note to Par. 2.

According to the latest information available the accusations against Dr. Palazzo would appear to be unfounded. The members of the Giunta Commerciale of Bagno a Ripoli denied that he was ever a squadrista, or that he served Fascist republican interests while he held office in that town. In an open letter in the Florentine paper Corriere del Mattino, Palazzo invites his accusers to emerge from their anonymity and to substantiate their charges in court.

3228

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

ECONOMIC.

(Labour).

5. Wage Increase for Italian Workers.

General Alexander's orders which provides for increase in pay for Italians working with Allied military organizations, has naturally been well received. The wage rates originally fixed by the Allies, although fair enough to begin with, soon got out of line with the rising cost of living, while the average pay of Italians, employed other than by the Allies, rose as a result of provision made by the Italian Government to adjust wages to the prevailing level of prices. The action of the Allied authorities is not only felt to be an act of justice and humanity, but also a recognition by the Allies of the contribution of Italian civilians to the common cause.

6. Social Insurance for Italians employed by the Allies.

Another Allied gesture which has been duly appreciated, is that which provides for the coverage with social insurance of Italians employed by Allied organizations. Workers will be in benefit as from 1st. December for the following types of insurance consumption; marriage; and birth bonuses. The insurance will be effected through the Istituto Nazional della Provvidenza Sociale.

(Food Situation).

7. Natural Gas.

With the help of the Allies, Italian engineers have succeeded in tapping a near-by source of natural gas (methane), which will be soon made available to the city of Florence. The hospitals will be priority recipients of the supply, after which the needs of transport will be considered, seeing that many vehicles are already converted for driving on gas; what is left will go to the civil population for domestic uses. In the meantime, Allied engineers are busy putting the ordinary gas-works in order, and it is planned to mix natural gas with coal-gas when once the retorts get going and so increase the pressure, thereby solving one of the knottiest problems of the Florentine housewife.

(N.B.) The above is the gist of a news item which appeared recently in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of Florence. Its accuracy has since been queried and it looks as though the prospect of an early supply of natural gas, at least to the general public, is as distant as that of the promised increase of the bread ration.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

by the Allies, although fair enough to begin with, soon got out of line with the rising cost of living, while the average pay of Italians, employed other than by the Allies, rose as a result of provision made by the Italian Government to adjust wages to the prevailing level of prices. The action of the Allied authorities is not only felt to be an act of justice and humanity, but also a recognition by the Allies of the contribution of Italian civi . lians to the common cause.

6. Social Insurance for Italians employed by the Allies.

Another Allied gesture which has been duly appreciated, is that which provides for the coverage with social insurance of Italians employed by Allied organizations. Workers will be in benefit as from 1st. December for the following types of insurance consumption; marriage; and birth bonuses. The insurance will be effected through the Istituto Nazional della Provvidenza Sociale.

(Food Situation).

7. Natural Gas.

With the help of the Allies, Italian engineers have succeeded in tapping a near-by source of natural gas (methane), which will be soon made available to the city of Florence. The hospitals will be priority recipients of the supply, after which the needs of transport will be considered, seeing that many vehicles are already converted for driving on gas; what is left will go to the civil population for domestic uses. In the meantime, Allied engineers are busy putting the ordinary gas-works in order, and it is planned to mix natural gas with coal-gas when once the retorts get going and so increase the pressure, thereby solving one of the knottiest problems of the Florentine housewife.

(N.B.) The above is the gist of a news item which appeared recently in the NAZIONE DEL POPOLO of Florence. Its accuracy has since been queried and it looks as though the prospect of an early supply of natural gas, at least to the general public, is as distant as that of the promised increase of the bread ration.

In connection with the foregoing, it is interesting to note that on Sunday morning, 17th December, a plant for the substition of methane for coal gas, was put into operation for the first time at Careggi Hospital, in the presence of A.M.G. Officials.

The gas, closed up in high-pressure cylinders, is reduced to normal pressure by means of a special plant. It is then introduced into the ordinary gas pipes. When it comes into contact with the air, it assumes almost the same characteristics as coal gas as regards its lighting and heating capabilities.

3227

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

At present the application of methane is restricted to the kitchen and surgical wards of Careggi Hospital. Later it will be distributed to all the hospitals of the city, so solving, at least in part, their fuel problem.

8. Black Market Prices at the year-end.

Food:

Flour.	a kilo	100	lire.
Charcoal.	" "	30	"
Oil.	" "	800	"
Beans	" "	90	"
Butter.	" "	600	"
Beef	" "	500	"
Jam	" "	480	"
Honey	" "	700	"
Sugar	" "	650	"
Maize Flour	" "	80	"
Potatoes	" "	50	".

Clothing:

Man's shirt in rayon	1950	"
Man's shoes (leather)	4500	"
Man's pullover (wool)	3000	"
Man's gloves (leather)	1000	"
Ladies pure silk stockings	1000	"

9. Local food taxes raised.

In view of the fact that the Budget of the Florence Municipality shows a deficit of 130 million lire, the Municipal junta have ordered an increase in the tax on consumption goods. Increases in characteristic items are as under:-

DRINKS:-	
Wine	From L. 100-L.200 per 100 litres.
Sparkling wine	L.5-L.10 on each bottle.
MEAT:-	
(a) Veal	From L.128 to L.256 a quintal.
(b) Beef.	" L. 84 to L.168 a "
(c) Pork.	" L.120 to L.240 a "
(d) Mutton	" L. 96 to L.192 a "
(e) Horse meat	" L.30 to L. 60 a "
OTHER FOODSTUFFS:-	
All kinds of fish	" L.200 to L.400 a "
Biscuits and similar products:	
a). ordinary	" L.200 to L.400 a "
b). better quality	" L.500 to L1000 a "
Jam and tinned fruit	" L.150 to L.300 a "
FUEL:-	
Gas for lighting and	

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

Flour.	a kilo	100	lire.
Charcoal.	" "	30	"
Oil.	" "	800	"
Beans	" "	90	"
Butter.	" "	600	"
Beef	" "	500	"
Jam	" "	480	"
Honey	" "	700	"
Sugar	" "	650	"
Maize Flour	" "	80	"
Potatoes	" "	50	".

Clothing:

Man's shirt in rayon	1950	"
Man's shoes (leather)	4500	"
Man's pullover (wool)	3000	"
Man's gloves (leather)	1000	"
Ladies pure silk stockings	1000	"

9. Local food taxes raised.

In view of the fact that the Budget of the Florence Municipality shows a deficit of 130 million lire, the Municipal junta have ordered an increase in the tax on consumption goods. Increases in characteristic items are as under:-

DRINKS:-	
Wine	From L. 100-L.200 per 100 litres.
Sparkling wine	L.5-L.10 on each bottle.
MEAT:-	
(a) Veal	From L.128 to L.256 a quintal.
(b) Beef.	" L. 84 to L.168 a "
(c) Pork.	" L.120 to L.240 a "
(d) Mutton	" L. 96 to L.192 a "
(e) Horse meat	" L.30 to L. 60 a "
OTHER FOODSTUFFS:-	
All kinds of fish	" L.200 to L.400 a "
Biscuits and similar products:	
a). ordinary	" L.200 to L.400 a "
b). better quality	" L.500 to L1000 a "
Jam and tinned fruit	" L.150 to L.300 a "
FUEL:-	
Gas for lighting and heating	" L.0.06 to L.0.20 "
Electric power for lighting	" L.0.06 to L.0.12 per KWH.

New items have been added to the list of taxable commodities as follows:-

Mineral Waters	L. 50 per 100 litres
Soft drinks and extracts (non alcoholic)	L. 300 per quintal
Venison	L. 500 " "
Rabbits:	
Alive	L. 150 " "
Dead but not skinned	L. 175 " "
Dead but skinned	L. 200 " "

3226

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

F wl
Alive L. 300 per quintal
Dead L. 360 " "

IC. Cooperative Movement in Florence and Province.(From CORRIERE DEL MATTINO)I/9/45)

The Cooperative Movement, which was operating on a sound basis before the advent of Fascism, has after the liberation of the city come to life again.

In a very short period about 100 cooperative stores have been organized in Florence alone. Nearly 80 are annexed to industrial concerns.

On enquiry it has been ascertained that about 80,000 heads of families with 300,000 dependants are registered in these co-operatives from which they derive much advantage. The cooperative stores are aiming at two results, namely: to kill the Black Market and to make urgently needed goods available.

Immediately after liberation, the food problem was very serious in Florence, which, happily, was only for a short time under fire. Transport was very scarce, as the Germans had stolen almost all the vehicles and consequently victuals were very scarce also. Citizens, firms. tradesmen and all the authorities collaborated with praiseworthy briskness in solving this difficult problem. The result was that cooperative stores were formed, at first spontaneously and without any legal constitution.

Organized by political parties, private individuals and public bodies, they managed to control prices. A few drawbacks were caused by the fact that being organized under stress of circumstances, liaison was wanting among the various organizers.

In order to put an end to this inconvenience , two Committees have been established, which cover a considerable cooperative field. Both Committees, although of different political tendencies(Socialist-Communist and Christian Democrat)collaborate, so proving that political parties, with opposing ideologies, can solve in perfect harmony important and urgent social problems. So close is this collaboration, in fact, that the two Committees are expected to merge shortly. They do not function solely as a disciplinary body for the entire Florentine cooperative movement, but they are trying with all the means at their disposal to obtain a solid financial basis, which will allow them when free competition again starts on the market, to sell goods to the poor at lower prices than other tradesmen.

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

The Cooperative Movement, which was operating on a sound basis before the advent of Fascism, has after the liberation of the city come to life again.

In a very short period about 100 cooperative stores have been organized in Florence alone. Nearly 80 are annexed to industrial concerns.

On enquiry it has been ascertained that about 80,000 heads of families with 300,000 dependants are registered in these co-operatives from which they derive much advantage. The cooperative stores are aiming at two results, namely: to kill the Black Market and to make urgently needed goods available.

Immediately after liberation, the food problem was very serious in Florence, which, happily, was only for a short time under fire. Transport was very scarce, as the Germans had stolen almost all the vehicles and consequently victuals were very scarce also. Citizens, firms. tradesman and all the authorities collaborated with praiseworthy briskness in solving this difficult problem. The result was that cooperative stores were formed, at first spontaneously and without any legal constitution.

Organized by political parties, private individuals and public bodies, they managed to control prices. A few drawbacks were caused by the fact that being organized under stress of circumstances, liaison was wanting among the various organizers.

In order to put an end to this inconvenience , two Committees have been established, which cover a considerable cooperative field. Both Committees, although of different political tendencies(Socialist-Communist and Christian Democrat)collaborate, so proving that political parties, with opposing ideologies, can solve in perfect harmony important and urgent social problems. So close is this collaboration, in fact, that the two Committees are expected to merge shortly. They do not function solely as a disciplinary body for the entire Florentine cooperative movement, but they are trying with all the means at their disposal to obtain a solid financial basis, which will allow them when free competition again starts on the market, to sell goods to the poor at lower prices than other tradesmen.

Some of these cooperatives have members who draw rationed food-stuffs from them. Vegetables, especially potatoes and chestnuts, are sold in the greatest quantities. One of the Committees recently bought dried fruit and salted fish in Southern Italy and these goods are already being sold in local shops. Efforts are being made to organize food transport and thus reduce prices, which given the vicinity of the city to the front line, are naturally high.

The cooperative movement is just beginning. Good results have already been acheived, but better ones will be forthcoming when certain drawbacks have been eliminated and collaboration has reached the point of making it possible for all workers to buy from what might well be termed: "The People's Cooperative Stores".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

II. Fuel Situation.

In the period from I2th November tp 3Ist December according to a report in the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO, of IO/I/45, over I700 Allied military vehicles, placed at the disposal of AMG, tra - sported to Florence 4700 tons of lignite and 200 tons of charcoal for the civilian population. This means, adds the newspaper, that 30 trucks were daily withdrawn from military work to serve the needs of civilians.

I2. Ban on Olive Oil Substitutes.

The SEPRAL (Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione) for the Province of Florence has issued a notice to tradesmen, placing a ban on the sale of substitutes for olive oil.

I3. Mural Poster.

The following couplet appeared on walls in industrial quarters of Florence late December:-

"Senz'acqua, senza pane, senza luce
Si stava meglio quando c'era il Duce."

(Finance)

I4 Quotations on the Florence Stock Exchange, reported IO/I/45.

The figures in brackets are those quoted a week previously.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

Buoni del Tesoro.		
I948:	97.75	(98.)
I949:	96.75	(96.80)
I° I950:	96.30	(96.80)
2° I950	96.I0	(96.70)
5% I95I:	96.	(96.65)
1% I95I	88.40	(89.30)
Rendita 3 I/2%	II9.25	(I20)
Rendita 5%	95.	(95.50)
Redimibile 3 I/2%	87.	(3 I/2%)
Redimibile5%.	97. 75	(97.)

SHARES

Ferrovie Meridionali:	2850	(2850)
La Centrale	2850	(2850)
Fondiaria Incendia	2I40	(2I50)
Fondiaria a Vita	2250	(2300)
Teti.	2800	(3000)
Snia Viscosa	I600	(I600)
Sicle	I800	(I800)

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

I2. Ban on Olive Oil Substitutes.

The SEPRAL (Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione) for the Province of Florence has issued a notice to tradesmen, placing a ban on the sale of substitutes for olive oil.

I3. Mural Poster.

The following couplet appeared on walls in industrial quarters of Florence late December:-

"Senz'acqua, senza pane, senza luce
Si stava meglio quando c'era il Duce."

(Finance)

I4 Quotations on the Florence Stock Exchange, reported IO/I/45.

The figures in brackets are those quoted a week previously.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

Buoni del Tesoro.		
I948:	97.75	(98.)
I949:	96.75	(96.80)
I° I950:	96.30	(96.80)
2° I950	96.I0	(96.70)
5% I95I:	96.	(96.65)
1% I95I	88.40	(89.30)
Rendita 3 I/2%	II9.25	(I20)
Rendita 5%	95.	(95.50)
Redimibile 3 I/2%	87.	(3 I/2%)
Redimibile5%.	97. 75	(97.)

SHARES

Ferrovie Meridionali:	2850	(2850)
La Centrale	2850	(2850)
Fondiaria Incendia	2I40	(2I50)
Fondiaria a Vita	2250	(2300)
Teti.	2800	(3000)
Snia Viscosa	I600	(I600)
Siele	I800	(I800)
Amiata	2200	(2200)
Magone d'Italia	I450	(I450)
Montecatini	468	(450)
Ilva	295	(292)
Terni	600	(600)
Veraci	I450	(I450)
Meccaniche	I00	(I00)
Pignone	I85	(I85)
Fiat	I800	(I800)
Elettrica del Valdarno	2825	(2760)

3224

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

II. Fuel Situation.

In the period from I2th November tp 3Ist December according to a report in the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO, of IO/I/45, over I700 Allied military vehicles, placed at the disposal of AMG, trs - sported to Florence 4700 tons of lignite and 200 tons of charcoal for the civilian population. This means, adds the newspaper, that 30 trucks were daily withdrawn from military work to serve the needs of civilians.

I2. Ban on Olive Oil Substitutes.

The SEPRAL (Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione) for the Province of Florence has issued a notice to tradesmen, placing a ban on the sale of substitutes for olive oil.

I3. Mural Poster.

The following couplet appeared on walls in industrial quarters of Florence late December:-

"Senz'acqua, senza pane, senza luce
Si stava meglio quando c'era il Duce."

(Finance)

I4 Quotations on the Florence Stock Exchange, reported IO/I/45.

The figures in brackets are those quoted a week previously.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

Buoni del Tesoro,		
I948:	97.75	(98.)
I949:	96.75	(96.80)
I° I950:	96.30	(96.80)
2° I950	96.I0	(96.70)
5% I95I:	96.	(96.65)
4% I95I	88.40	(89.30)
Rendita 3 I/2%	II9.25	(I20)
Rendita 5%	95.	(95.50)
Redimibile 3 I/2%	87,	(3 I/2%)
Redimibile5%.	97. 75	(97.)

SHARES

Ferrovie Meridionali:	2850	(2850)
La Centrale	2850	(2850)
Fondiaria Incendia	2I40	(2I50)
Fondiaria a Vita	2250	(2300)
Teti.	2800	(3000)
Snia Viscosa	I600	(I600)

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

needs of civilians.

I2. Ban on Olive Oil Substitutes.
The SEPRAL (Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione) for the Province of Florence has issued a notice to tradesmen, placing a ban on the sale of substitutes for olive oil.

I3. Mural Poster.

The following couplet appeared on walls in industrial quarters of Florence late December:-

"Senz'acqua, senza pane, senza luce
Si stava meglio quando c'era il Duce."

(Finance)

I4 Quotations on the Florence Stock Exchange, reported IO/I/45.

The figures in brackets are those quoted a week previously.

GOVERNMENT STOCK

Buoni del Tesoro.		
1948:	97.75	(98.)
1949:	96.75	(96.80)
1° 1950:	96.30	(96.80)
2° 1950	96.10	(96.70)
5% 1951:	96.	(96.65)
4% 1961	88.40	(89.30)
Rendita 3 1/2%	119.25	(120)
Rendita 5%	95.	(95.50)
Redimibile 3 1/2%	87.	(3 1/2%)
Redimibile 5%.	97. 75	(97.)

SHARES

Ferrovie Meridionali:	2850	(2850)
La Centrale	2850	(2850)
Fondiaria Incendio	2140	(2150)
Fondiaria a Vita	2250	(2300)
Teti.	2800	(3000)
Snia Viscosa	1600	(1600)
Siele	1800	(1800)
Amiata	2200	(2200)
Magone d'Italia	1450	(1450)
Montecatini	46[illegible]	(450)
Ilva	295	(292)
Terni	600	(600)
Veraci	1450	(1450)
Meccaniche	100	(100)
Pignone	185	(185)
Fiat	1800	(1800)
Elettrica del Valdarno	2825	(2760)

3223

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

Adriatica de Elettricità	480	(480)
Biondi	840	(835)
Zuccheri	500	(500)
Barra	I37	(I37)
Pegna	I45	(I45)
Edificatrice	I000	(I000)
Industria Carta	595	(600)

(Industry)

I5. Rebirth of Florentine Industry.

Since September last, Florentine Industry had benefited to the tune of 200 million lire in the shape of Allied payments for goods requisitioned, according to A.M.G. As it is felt that contemporaneously with the development of industrial activity steps should be taken with a view of stabilizing prices, AMG officials and local industrialists are often in conference together in order to discuss the most effective means for achieving this end.

I6. De-Blocking of Commodities.

The recent de-blocking of certain commodities by AMG for sale on the open market, has not produced any strong reaction, in view of the fact that the blocking was never water-tight and the goods were to be easily found on the market, even though at an enhanced price. The commodities affected are piece goods of various kinds: ready-made suits: furs: lingerie: woollen articles and hosiery: shoes and solid fuel. The only comment which has been made is that now the items, hitherto controlled, will drop in price and be found in greater abundance, at least in theory.

(Transport)

I7. Railway Reconstruction.

A Committee has recently been at work examining, as part of the programme of national reconstruction, the problem of putting the railway system of Tuscany into working order. The committee's report, just issued, is now being used by engineers of the region as the basis of a comprehensive plan to get the lines working as soon as possible. (From an Italian source.)

(Agriculture)

I8. Extension of Farm Tenancies.

Farm tenancies and share-cropping contracts which would normally have expired this year-ending, are being extended

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

I5. Rebirth of Florentine Industry.

Since September last, Florentine Industry had benefited to the tune of 200 million lire in the shape of Allied payments for goods requisitioned, according to A.M.G. As it is felt that contemporaneously with the development of industrial activity steps should be taken with a view of stabilizing prices, AMG officials and local industrialists are often in conference together in order to discuss the most effective means for achieving this end.

I6. De-Blocking of Commodities.

The recent de-blocking of certain commodities by AMG for sale on the open market, has not produced any strong reaction, in view of the fact that the blocking was never water-tight and the goods were to be easily found on the market, even though at an enhanced price. The commodities affected are piece goods of various kinds: ready-made suits: furs: lingerie: woollen articles and hosiery: shoes and solid fuel. The only comment which has been made is that now the items, hitherto controlled, will drop in price and be found in greater abundance, at least in theory.

(Transport)

I7. Railway Reconstruction.

A Committee has recently been at work examining, as part of the programme of national reconstruction, the problem of putting the railway system of Tuscany into working order. The committee's report, just issued, is now being used by engineers of the region as the basis of a comprehensive plan to get the lines working as soon as possible. (From an Italian source.)

(Agriculture)

I8. Extension of Farm Tenancies.

Farm tenancies and share-cropping contracts which would normally have expired this year-ending, are being extended for a year by order of the Prefect, in agreement with AMG.

3223

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

PROPAGANDA

(Reaction to Allied Propaganda).

19. Allied Publications.

The two favourite magazines of Allied propaganda are undoubtedly "IL MONDO LIBERO" and "VICTORY".

Everyone considers them excellent, being both interesting and technically well produced.

Any little defects noted are in the "MONDO LIBERO", some complaints being made about the extreme brevity of the news items and the fact that some of the photos are not very clear.

The preference in favour of "VICTORY" also has its effects on the sales which are summed up as follows:-

"IL MONDO LIBERO" (weekly) average monthly sales from 10,000 to 12,000 copies; that is from 3,000 to 4,000 of each new issue.

"VICTORY" (monthly) average sales from 5,000 to 6,000 each issue.

The only complaints made about "VICTORY" is that this review does not arrive very punctually, and sometimes even two months pass before it reaches the Propaganda Shop.

The "MESE" is also much appreciated, although, given the international character it assumes, it would be liked better if some articles by Italian writers were also included.

20. Radio Florence

Complaints are often made that the Radio, following the Fascist tradition, allows its artistes to indulge in ribald cracks and in broadcasts of vulgar songs. This offends serious-minded Italians who remember that Fascism made use of vulgarity for its own particular ends. On the other hand, the results of a questionnaire, given hereunder, put out by the Corriere del

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

undoubtedly "IL MONDO LIBERO" and "VICTORY".

Everyone considers them excellent, being both interesting and technically well produced.

Any little defects noted are in the "MONDO LIBERO", some complaints being made about the extreme brevity of the news items and the fact that some of the photos are not very clear.

The preference in favour of "VICTORY" also has its effects on the sales which are summed up as follows:-

"IL MONDO LIBERO" (weekly) average monthly sales from 10,000 to 12,000 copies; that is from 3,000 to 4,000 of each new issue.

"VICTORY" (monthly) average sales from 5,000 to 6,000 each issue.

The only complaints made about "VICTORY" is that this review does not arrive very punctually, and sometimes even two months pass before it reaches the Propaganda Shop.

The "MESE" is also much appreciated, although, given the international character it assumes, it would be liked better if some articles by Italian writers were also included.

20. Radio Florence

Complaints are often made that the Radio, following the Fascist tradition, allows its artistes to indulge in ribald cracks and in broadcasts of vulgar songs. This offends serious-minded Italians who remember that Fascism made use of vulgarity for its own particular ends. On the other hand, the results of a questionnaire, given hereunder, put out by the Corriere del Mattino, are not so condemnatory.

What do you think about our programmes? Good 53%: medium 42%: bad 5%.

Is the news bulletin interesting and well compiled? Yes 81%: No 19%.

Are comments interesting? Yes 78%. No 22%.

Are there too many miscellaneous conferences? Yes 34%. No 66%.

Are musical programmes well divided up into classical, operatic and chamber music? Yes 35%. No 64%.

3221

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

Do you like jazz music? Yes 48%. No 52%.

Do you like the broadcasts of plays and other dramatic items? Yes 99%. No 1%.

Are they well distributed in the programme? Yes 65%. Too many 26%. Not enough 9%.

From the answers it appears that Radio Firenze satisfies public demands. The public as a whole appreciates the programmes and is content with the news bulletin. It has managed to please the people in the difficult political field with its comments and lectures as it tells the truth however unpalatable at times.

21. Films.

Films put into circulation by P.W.B. generally run from a fortnight to a month at the leading cinemas in Florence. Outstanding films like "The Great Dictator", "Sun Valley Serenade" and "Hold Back the Dawn" are appreciated at their true worth, but on the whole the concensus of opinion is that the range is poor. While there is nothing to object to from a photographical and technical standpoint, the plots are considered insipid and vacuous and the absence of Italian doubling deprives Italians of the pleasure of hearing dialogue which to an English audience may sometimes excuse a weak plot. It is also regretted that documentaries which have been a hit in Rome and Naples have not yet reached Florence. United Nations news reels are well liked although shots of the Italian front would be a welcome addition.

(Neo-Fascist and other subversive Propaganda).

22. Disclaimer by the Communist Party in the Florence Press.

"We are informed that mimeographed notices are being circulated in which members of the Italian Communist Party are invited to join the 'Red Legions'.

The Secretariat of the Communist Party hereby declares that the Communist Party has nothing whatever to do with such notices,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

...ny 26%. Not enough 9%.

From the answers it appears that Radio Firenze satisfies public demands. The public as a whole appreciate the programmes and is content with the news bulletin. It has managed to please the people in the difficult political field with its comments and lectures as it tells the truth however unpalatable at times.

21. Films.

Films put into circulation by P.W.B. generally run from a fortnight to a month at the leading cinemas in Florence. Outstanding films like "The Great Dictator", "Sun Valley Serenade" and "Hold Back the Dawn" are appreciated at their true worth, but on the whole the concensus of opinion is that the range is poor. While there is nothing to object to from a photographical and technical standpoint, the plots are considered insipid and vacuous and the absence of Italian doubling deprives Italians of the pleasure of hearing dialogue which to an English audience may sometimes excuse a weak plot. It is also regretted that documentaries which have been a hit in Rome and Naples have not yet reached Florence. United Nations news reels are well liked although shots of the Italian front would be a welcome addition.

(Neo-Fascist and other subversive Propaganda).

22. Disclaimer by the Communist Party in the Florence Press.

"We are informed that mimeographed notices are being circulated in which members of the Italian Communist Party are invited to join the 'Red Legions'.

The Secretariat of the Communist Party hereby declares that the Communist Party has nothing whatever to do with such notices, and warns all members against such propaganda, which is the work of irresponsible people and agents provocateurs."

(N.B. About Mid-December Florence was placarded with a notice inciting the population to armed rebellion against the bourgeois government by joining certain self-styled 'Red Legions' which it was claimed had already been formed throughout the country).

23. University examinations.

Students studying law at the University of Florence complain that during the examinations in constitutional law the questions put by Professor Lessona, using his own book, dealt with the 820
orgns and institutions created by Fascism.

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

24. Allies' Christmas Parties for Florentine children.

Over Christmas the Allies gave parties for 5,000 Florentine children. General Hume and other Allied authorities visited the parties which took place in ten schools. These parties were organized by the Allies, who from the 17th December made a collection for the necessary funds - collecting 700,000 Lire, 550,000 of which was contributed by the Florentines. Besides giving money, many soldiers gave their Christmas parcels of sweets sent to them by their families. Every child received a gift parcel containing sweets, candies, soap and a toy. At every party there was a Christmas tree and an improvised stage and the children were able to enjoy musical plays and songs performed by the pupils of the various schools.

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

organized by the Allies, who from the 17th December made a collection for the necessary funds - collecting 700,000 Lire, 550,000 of which was contributed by the Florentines. Besides giving money, many soldiers gave their Christmas parcels of sweets sent to them by their families. Every child received a gift parcel containing sweets, candies, soap and a toy. At every party there was a Christmas tree and an improvised stage and the children were able to enjoy musical plays and songs performed by the pupils of the various schools.

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

PUBLIC OPINION

25. Reaction to Roosevelt's Statement.

In view of the disillusion which still prevails on account of Roosevelt's unredeemed promise of an increase in the bread ration, local opinion is inclined to regard with scepticism the statement recently made by the President of the United States for further despatches of foodstuffs according to a new programme for increase of aid to Italy. A few reactions are given hereunder:-

(Young intellectual, about 25 years old, middle class).

"Roosevelt's aim is certainly not disinterested. The new promises are either instigated by a desire to counteract English or Russian influence in Italy, or are a sop intended to remove the bad impression caused by his previous unfulfilled promises. This time there is reason to believe that he will keep them."

(A young Communist).

"It is possible that Roosevelt is aiming at obtaining a larger participation by Italy on all fronts on the basis that this cannot be expected from a starving nation. I do not think however, that the general situation will be greatly improved."

(Middle-class man of about 50 years).

"It is still a policy of the carrot and the stick. After the English stick (Sforza case) comes the American carrot. Anyhow let it come, so at least we may eat."

(Young Liberal of 30 years).

"The Americans could help us if they wanted to, and they should do so before Italian public opinion turns against them. They (The Americans) should realize that acting as they have

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

of Roosevelt's unredeemed promise of an increase in the bread ration, local opinion is inclined to regard with scepticism the statement recently made by the President of the United States for further despatches of foodstuffs according to a new programme for increase of aid to Italy. A few reactions are given hereunder:-

(Young intellectual, about 25 years old, middle class).

"Roosevelt's aim is certainly not disinterested. The new promises are either instigated by a desire to counteract English or Russian influence in Italy, or are a sop intended to remove the bad impression caused by his previous unfulfilled promises. This time there is reason to believe that he will keep them."

(A young Communist).

"It is possible that Roosevelt is aiming at obtaining a larger participation by Italy on all fronts on the basis that this cannot be expected from a starving nation. I do not think however, that the general situation will be greatly improved."

(Middle-class man of about 50 years).

"It is still a policy of the carrot and the stick. After the English stick (Sforza case) comes the American carrot. Anyhow let it come, so at least we may eat."

(Young Liberal of 30 years).

"The Americans could help us if they wanted to, and they should do so before Italian public opinion turns against them. They (The Americans) should realize that acting as they have done so far they are merely playing the Russian game."

(Woman of the people).

"The winter is hard and if the Americans don't help us there is going to be trouble. At bottom we have always listened to their propaganda and will willingly send our sons to be partisans. We are not to blame for Fascist misdeeds."

(Reactions in University circles)

3218

Roosevelt's statements have given rise to reflections on the difference in policy adopted by England and America. It is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

considered symptomatic that America should be attesting to be captivating the sympathies of the European nations, where England by her too rigidly conservative attitude is raising up barriers of strong hostility against herself.

26. German atrocities.

The quotations given hereunder are from letters taken from mail captured in Forli. The first is dated 13.9.44 and was written by a woman living in Saltecchio (Lucca) and the second dated 7.10.44 is from a woman of Civitella di Romagna (Forli).

1. "Here they have destroyed all the factories existing, and they were not few, and caves, mills, bridges, roads. It's a calamity. Fancy that all the country around Lucca produces only corn, and we have already been left without any flour for some days. Flour was to be imported from Bologna; paid in advance, but for lack of transport the people were left without it and we have had no bread for several days. We have had no rations of sugar or "pasta" for a month, because nothing can get here and the worst has still to come....

"Poor me, what a torture, what a misery, this blasted war. The worst is that the Germans, while they go back, take away all men from sixteen years on, what a torture it is when we see them pass by in rows, such a lot of them, without any difference of rank..."

2. "The day before yesterday at Seggio, in the ditch going down towards Monte Vecchio, the Germans found two dead officers without their hands and their heads; you may imagine how furious the Germans got about it. They came down to Seggio and took Boson, Marini Mario of the furnace, one of the Lucinis, Gigetto's father, Guefa's son and a son of his 17 years old with two peasant brothers, they brought them to the place where their dead men were and killed them all; imagine the terrible grief of those poor families and how these things are getting everybody into trouble. All this was due to the Partisans who have no conscience. These crimes will weigh on their consciences be-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The quotations given hereunder are from letters taken from mail captured in Forli. The first is dated 13.9.44 and was written by a woman living in Altecchio (Lucca) and the second dated 7.10.44 is from a woman of Civitella di Romagna (Forli).

1. "Here they have destroyed all the factories existing, and they were not few, and caves, mills, bridges, roads. It's a calamity. Fancy that all the country around Lucca produces only corn, and we have already been left without any flour for some days. Flour was to be imported from Bologna; paid in advance, but for lack of transport the people were left without it and we have had no bread for several days. We have had no rations of sugar or "pasta" for a month, because nothing can get here and the worst has still to come....

"Poor me, what a torture, what a misery, this blasted war. The worst is that the Germans, while they go back, take away all men from sixteen years on, what a torture it is when we see them pass by in rows, such a lot of them, without any difference of rank..."

2. "The day before yesterday at Seggio, in the ditch going down towards Monte Vecchio, the Germans found two dead officers without their hands and their heads; you may imagine how furious the Germans got about it. They came down to Seggio and took Boson, Marini Mario of the furnace, one of the Lucinis, Gigetto's father, Guefa's son and a son of his 17 years old with two peasant brothers, they brought them to the place where their dead men were and killed them all; imagine the terrible grief of those poor families and how these things are getting everybody into trouble. All this was due to the Partisans who have no conscience. These crimes will weigh on their consciences because they know quite well that innocent people get into trouble for them and so many innocent families have sunk into despair through their fault."

27. Rumours.

An Allied officer reports a rumour in Florence that two Italian divisions are in training in the Campobasso area for eventual use against the Japanese.

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

APPENDICES.

CONFIDENTIAL. IS APPENDIX I. No.I.

LATEST NEWS FROM LUCCA.

Public Sentiment

On Decmeber 28th and 29th news went round in Florence that the German troops had succeeded in breaking through the Allied front in the Garafagnana and that in consequence the city of Lucca was in danger. Some signs of panic were manifest, and more than one Florentine began to make preparations for evacuation.

In Lucca itself, on the contrary, the population remained, and still continues to be very calm. Some convoys of refugees from Barga and other places occupied by the enemy arrived in the town. They were taken in at the San Frediano Centre, kept by a religious order, which, ever since the liberation of the town, has been carrying on a much appreciated work, to alleviate the tragic sufferings of the refugees. Life in the town continues in its normal rhythm; shops are open and full of the usual goods; the cinemas function regularly; there have also been some performances of prose drama at the Giglio Theatre. The people are, in short, living according to their customary habits.

During the morning of December 30th, from a special truck of the PWB, the latest news announcing the halting of the enemy advance was read out in the public squares of the town. This served to quiet all fears.

A few evenings ago a German aeroplane dropped some bombs in the environments of Lucca and at Capannori. There were some casualties, but on the whole there was little panic among the masses.

Generally speaking the evats at the front caused more excitement in the Florence population, than in that of Lucca. Not a few Florentines who had unsettled business affairs at Lucca rushed to settle them up, convinced that the occupation of the town by the Germans was now a matter of but a few hours.

Food Situation.

The Province is still in the usual food difficulties, deriving from two principal sources:-

a). The fact that the Province is cut in half. The part occupied by the Germans is productive of food stuffs of primary importance (oil and chestnuts).

b). The question of Transport. Months ago the Compagnia Autotrasporti Lucchese (C.L.A.) was formed but is making heavy going because of the absolute lack of means.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

front in the Garfagnana and that in consequence the city of Lucca was in danger. Some signs of panic were manifest, and more than one Florentine began to make preparations for evacuation.

In Lucca itself, on the contrary, the population remained, and still continues to be very calm. Some convoys of refugees from Barga and other places occupied by the enemy arrived in the town. They were taken in at the San Frediano Centre, kept by a religious order, which, ever since the liberation of the town, has been carrying on a much appreciated work, to alleviate the tragic sufferings of the refugees. Life in the town continues in its normal rhythm; shops are open and full of the usual goods; the cinemas function regularly; there have also been some performances of prose drama at the Giglio Theatre. The people are, in short, living according to their customary habits.

During the morning of December 30th, from a special truck of the PWB, the latest news announcing the halting of the enemy advance was read out in the public squares of the town. This served to quiet all fears.

A few evenings ago a German aeroplane dropped some bombs in the environments of Lucca and at Capannori. There were some casualties, but on the whole there was little panic among the masses.

Generally speaking the evats at the front caused more excitement in the Florence population, than in that of Lucca. Not a few Florentines who had unsettled business affairs at Lucca rushed to settle them up, convinced that the occupation of the town by the Germans was now a matter of but a few hours.

Food Situation.

The Province is still in the usual food difficulties, deriving from two principal sources:-

a). The fact that the Province is cut in half. The part occupied by the Germans is productive of food stuffs of primary importance.(oil and chestnuts).

b). The question of Transport. Months ago the Compagnia Autotrasporti Lucchese (C.L.A.) was formed but is making heavy going because of the absolute lack of means.

Relations with the Allies.

Relations with the Allies are not so cordial as they once were. This is due above all to disappointments in national problems. (for instance, the attitude to the Sforza affair and that towards the partisans); and also in a secondary degree to certain incidents, which have occurred in various localities of the Province between American negro troops and civilians. The Prefecture has been notified of many acts of violence, and has had to appeal to the Provincial Commissionar asking him to obviate such incidents. One of the regions most affected is that of Marsaglia. As a consequence of this and the recat evats of the war the curfew has been set at 19.00 hrs for all troops.

3216

During the last week there has been a notable diminution of such incidents.

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

Political Situation

The interplay of the political parties is little heeded by the people as a whole, who, as in other regions, are very apathetic and think only of food problems. The Communist party is seeking, by means of an energetic propaganda, to counteract the prevalent influence of the Christian Democrats, a party which is in a very flourishing state in the town owing to the character of the region, which is much under the influence of the clergy.

Partisans.

Lucca is a centre for the assemblage of the partisans, who continually come in from the zones along the front, especially from Modena. The C.L.N. is appealing to the population for clothing and money in order to assist the patriots.

The situation of the partisans is, on the whole, better than in Florence. This is also because here, they are fewer in number.

Propaganda

Owing to lack of power, it is only with the greatest difficulty that the broadcasts of the Florence Radio can be heard at all. On the other hand, the Republican Radio from northern Italy can be heard extremely well.

A few days ago a Propaganda Shop, established and controlled by the PWB of Florence, was opened in Via Fillungo, the traditional meeting place and promenade of the people of Lucca. There is a fine exhibition of photographs and propaganda booklets and magazines. The publications "Il Mese","Victory" etc, which have been much asked for and desired in Lucca, are on sale.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

in a very flourishing state in the town owing to the character of the region, which is much under the influence of the clergy.

Partisans.

Lucca is a centre for the assemblage of the partisans, who continually come in from the zones along the front, especially from Modena. The C.L.N. is appealing to the population for clothing and money in order to assist the patriots.

The situation of the partisans is, on the whole, better than in Florence. This is also because here, they are fewer in number.

Propaganda

Owing to lack of power, it is only with the greatest difficulty that the broadcasts of the Florence Radio can be heard at all. On the other hand, the Republican Radio from northern Italy can be heard extremely well.

A few days ago a Propaganda Shop, established and controlled by the PWB of Florence, was opened in Via Fillungo, the traditional meeting place and promenade of the people of Lucca. There is a fine exhibition of photographs and propaganda booklets and magazines. The publications "Il Mese", "Victory" etc, which have been much asked for and desired in Lucca, are on sale.

9215

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

CONFIDENTIAL. APPENDIX II. N°. I.

THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE AND MILITARY REQUISITIONING.

Following a conversation with PWB officers, the Rector of the Florence University, Prof. Piero Calamandrei, has sent in an aide-memoire, given in extenso hereunder, dealing mainly with the requisition of the University buildings by the Allied Military Command. The Rector is sufficiently broad-minded to appreciate that military needs take absolute precedence, and in making this written statement his chief concern is, obviously, to ensure that there shall be no break in the activities of the University.

"The University of Florence, composed of ten Faculties, Letters and Philosophy, Teaching, Law, Political Sciences, Economics and Commerce, Medicine and Surgery, Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, Architecture, Chemistry, Agriculture) and of numerous specialized Institutes (Institute of Colonial Studies, of Papyrology)resumed its activities a few days after the liberation of the city, with the solemn inaugural ceremony of September I5th. On this occasion, General Hume being present, the pro-Rector made a speech which was widely diffused by the PWB, which body thus proved itself aware of the great political importance of the fact that the Allies, even though the war was still so near to Florence, should have facilitated with so much solicitude the resumption of studies in our University.

"The University of Florence has done all it could in thses three months to reciprocate the trust manifested by the Allies. At the beginning of October the quarterly complementary courses were opened to enable the students, who had been kept from the University by the German occupation, to resume their studies and prepare seriously for the autumn examinations. The complementary courses were frequented by very large numbers. The examinations which are now going on reveal encouraging signs of seriousness and assiduity in the Florentine student body. In the meantime the restoration of the University institutions, some of which have been seriously damaged by the war and by German looting, has been taken in hand and is in great part completed. Libraries and scientific apparatus have been taken from their hiding places and replaced; the return to the university cabinets and museums of scientific collections which had been removed during the German occupation, has begun. In short, the moral and material reconstruction of the University is going on with great alacrity and more than satisfying results.

"But this work of reconstruction, in which the Allied Military Government of Florence has not only encouraged, but actively aided the academic authorities, is now in danger of being seriously compromised or altogether nullified by the military requisitions of some of the most important of the University institutions,

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

there shall be no break in the activities of the University.

"The University of Florence, composed of ten Faculties, Letters and Philosophy, Teaching, Law, Political Sciences, Economics and Commerce, Medicine and Surgery, Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, Architecture, Chemistry, Agriculture) and of numerous specialized Institutes (Institute of Colonial Studies, of Papyrology)resumed its activities a few days after the liberation of the city, with the solemn inaugural ceremony of September I5th On this occasion, General Hume being present, the Rector made a speech which was widely diffused by the PWB, which body thus proved itself aware of the great political importance of the fact that the Allies, even though the war was still so near to Florence, should have facilitated with so much solicitude the resumption of studies in our University.

"The University of Florence has done all it could in thses three months to reciprocate the trust manifested by the Allies. At the beginning of October the quarterly complementary courses were opened to enable the students, who had been kept from the University by the German occupation, to resume their studies and prepare seriously for the autumn examinations. The complementary courses were frequented by very large numbers. The examinations which are now going on reveal encouraging signs of seriousness and assiduity in the Florentine student body. In the meantime the restoration of the University institutions, some of which have been seriously damaged by the war and by German looting, has been taken in hand and is in great part completed. Libraries and scientific apparatus have been taken from their hiding places and replaced; the return to the university cabinets and museums of scientific collections which had been removed during the German occupation, has begun. In short, the moral and material reconstruction of the University is going on with great alacrity and more than satisfying results.

"But this work of reconstruction, in which the Allied Military Government of Florence has not only encouraged, but actively aided the academic authorities, is now in danger of being seriously compromised or altogether nullified by the military requisitions of some of the most important of the University institutions, which have been ordered during the last few weeks and by the threat of a general requisition which is hanging over the whole University.

"AMG has declared all the University premises to be in use for purposes of public utility and hence not requisitionable, but the military authorities of the Armed Forces are not bound by these declarations of immunity from requisition. It has thus come about that during these last few weeks, Allied officers, sent direct from the Command of the 5th Army, have visited the University buildings, and without taking into account their scientific scope, have requisitioned them for military use(as centres for offices of the various commands and quarters for the troops). Towards the middle of December the threat of requisition was directed even against the central building of the University, in the Piazza San Marco, where the Rectorate, the faculties of letters and philosophy,

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

the library etc, are situated; in view of which the Pro-Rector thought it his duty to go in person and inform General Hume that were this to happen to the Florence University, there would be nothing for it but to consider its immediate closing down, with serious repercussions in Florentine public opinion and the student body; especially in consideration of the fact that even during the period of the German occupation the University premises requisitioned in the first days by military units were then left free to serve their purpose as centres of study. General Hume, who has always been a friend and steadfast defender of our University, at once took steps to ward off this last and worst step, with the result, that at least, the premises in Piazza San Marco were left free. But military requisitions have been successfully been decreed and immediately put into force in respect of the following Institutes; Chemistry Physiology .. General Pathology, Health , Anatomy, Agrarian Mineralogy. The premises of the first five Institutes are at Careggi, the last at the Cascine.

"Each of these Institutes has its own building, comprising numerous rooms used as cabinets, laboratories, libraries, lecture halls etc. Many of them are equipped with delicate and modern scientific apparatus, collections etc. All these premisies have been indiscriminately occupied, without any account being taken of the necessities of instruction and scientific research. The most delicate and valuable scientific instruments and materials have had to be removed in a few hours, piled up all together in a single room, subject to all the dangers which derive from a hurried removal. It is easy to foresee that the troops lodged in these buildings, even if highly disciplined, will be unable to take that special care which is needed for such valuable material.

"Even if the requisitions ordered by the Military Authorities, should stop short at this point, they have already produced this very serious result, viz: that, when the lectures are shortly resumed the Institutes occupied will not be able to function and it will be impossible to teach the corresponding subjects, or, at the most, they will be taught only in theory without that auxiliary aid of experimental and laboratory means which in the positive sciences is indispensable for any serious instruction.

"It is to be noted that already, two months ago, with the fullest agreement and collaboration between the Academic and the Allied Authorities, University cultural courses were started, given by Italian professors in English, for English and Canadian students; and courses in the Italian language for American soldiers who made request for them. Moreover, the Allied Military Authorities have many times expressed the intention, to us most welcome, of making Florence, as soon as the hostilities end, a great University centre for students of the Allied Forces. But

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

free to serve their purpose as centres of study. General Hume, who has always been a friend and steadfast defender of our University, at once took steps to ward off this last and worst step, with the result, that at least, the premises in Piazza San Marco were left free. But military requisitions have been successfully been decreed and immediately put into force in respect of the following Institutes; Chemistry Physiology .. General Pathology, Health., Anatomy, Agrarian Mineralogy. The premises of the first five Institutes are at Careggi, the last at the Cascine.

"Each of these Institutes has its own building, comprising numerous rooms used as cabinets, laboratories, libraries, lecture halls etc. Many of them are equipped with delicate and modern scientific apparatus, collections etc. All these premisies have been indiscriminately occupied, without any account being taken of the necessities of instruction and scientific research. The most delicate and valuable scientific instruments and materials have had to be removed in a few hours, piled up all together in a single room, subject to all the dangers which derive from a hurried removal. It is easy to foresee that the troops lodged in these buildings, even if highly disciplined, will be unable to take that special care which is needed for such valuable material.

"Even if the requisitions ordered by the Military Authorities, should stop short at this point, they have already produced this very serious result, viz: that, when the lectures are shortly resumed the Institutes occupied will not be able to function and it will be impossible to teach the corresponding subjects, or, at the most, they will be taught only in theory without that auxiliary aid of experimental and laboratory means which in the positive sciences is indispensable for any serious instruction.

"It is to be noted that already, two months ago, with the fullest agreement and collaboration between the Academic and the Allied Authorities, University cultural courses were started, given by Italian professors in English, for English and Canadian students; and courses in the Italian language for American soldiers who made request for them.. Moreover, the Allied Military Authorities have many times expressed the intention, to us most welcome, of making Florence, as soon as the hostilities end, a great University centre for students of the Allied Forces. But how can this splendid plan, to which the Florence University is eager to contribute in every way in its power, be realized, if during these months it is prevented from setting its institutions to work and if the damage, already caused to its scientific material , is increased? "

Professor Piero Calamandrei.
Rector of the University of Florence. 2/I/45.

3213

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

N.B. The number of students so far enrolled for the year I945-46 is 6,566, distributed as follows among the various faculties:-

Letters and Philosophy	727
Teaching	1051
Economics and Commerce	1529
School for Statistics	27
Law	448
Agriculture	277
Natural Sciences	1021
Architecture	399
Medicine and Surgery	795
School of Obstretrics	85
Chemistry	207

To the above figure should be added the students enrolled in the Faculty of Political Sciences now being dissolved and students of the University of Pisa at present continuing their studies in Florence.

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

Law	715
Agriculture	277
Natural Sciences	1021
Architecture	399
Medicine and Surgery	795
School of Obstretrics	85
Chemistry	207

To the above figure should be added the students enrolled in the Faculty of Political Sciences now being dissolved and students of the University of Pisa at present continuing their studies in Florence.

3213

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

SURVEY OF PERUGIA.

N.B. The following notes have been compiled by a PWB collaborator sent to Perugia for the express purpose of collecting information on the general political and economical situation of that town. An assessment of the value and accuracy of this survey for any particular purpose must accordingly take into consideration the fact that the report is not the considered opinion of a resident official, but is a summary recording of information and impressions gained from contacts made during a short visit.

GENERAL

On the whole conditions in Perugia are good. The food situation is excellent compared with other cities, thanks to the surrounding agricultural district. Rationed food-stuffs are distributed regularly and in abundance. The Black Market is easy, and almost everybody can buy on it. Inflation is hardly noticeable and paper money has a fairly small circulation. Restaurants are very expensive.

Therefore, life is not very hard and the streets are full of people much less worried than those of other towns. Cinemas are crowded, shops pretty well stocked and propaganda shops quite busy.

On the whole the population takes very little interest in politics. The ministerial crisis was only very slightly felt and the Sforza affair hardly noticed. Parties live an insignificant life and the C.L.N. is of no importance at all. The Prefect is considered an honest though not very brillant man. Fascist feelings are still rife. There has been no epuration to speak of, nor is the people expect it. The rise of Democracy is judged by fascist standards.

Relations with the Allies might be better. People complain of the severity of the Military Court of Justice, of unreasonable requisitions, of transport difficulties and because girls are too friendly with the Allied soldiers. Many clashes are due to the fascist way of thinking.

Feelings against Rome and Florence are running high. The population is convinced that if most of the agricultural products were not exported to these cities, life in Perugia would be ideal. The natural reaction to this conviction is an almost complete indifference towards the Government residing in Rome and a mistrust of outsiders.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

take into consideration the fact that the report is not the considered opinion of a resident official, but is a summary recording of information and impressions gained from contacts made during a short visit.

GENERAL

On the whole conditions in Perugia are good. The food situation is excellent compared with other cities, thanks to the surrounding agricultural district. Rationed food-stuffs are distributed regularly and in abundance. The Black Market is easy, and almost everybody can buy on it. Inflation is hardly noticeable and paper money has a fairly small circulation. Restaurants are very expensive.

Therefore, life is not very hard and the streets are full of people much less worried than those of other towns. Cinemas are crowded, shops pretty well stocked and propaganda shops quite busy.

On the whole the population takes very little interest in politics. The ministerial crisis was only very slightly felt and the Sforza affair hardly noticed. Parties live an insignificant life and the C.L.N. is of no importance at all. The Prefect is considered an honest though not very brillant man. Fascist feelings are still rife. There has been no epuration to speak of, nor is the people expect it. The rise of Democracy is judged by fascist standards.

Relations with the Allies might be better. People complain of the severity of the Military Court of Justice, of unreasonable requisitions, of transport difficulties and because girls are too friendly with the Allied soldiers. Many clashes are due to the fascist way of thinking.

Feelings against Rome and Florence are running high. The population is convinced that if most of the agricultural products were not exported to these cities, life in Perugia would be ideal. The natural reaction to this conviction is an almost complete indifference towards the Government residing in Rome and a mistrust of outsiders.

POLITICAL

Public Sentiment

The population of Perugia took little interest in the ministerial crisis. It showed itself indifferent towards the birth of an Italian Democracy. The representatives of the [illegible] Parties realized the difficulties confronting the Government in Rome in achieving its political ideals. The fact that the representatives of the Communist Party formed part of the Government, does not signify, even according to the Communists, that they have made an ideological compromise, but that they have adapted themselves to present needs. The Communists confirm

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

that the National Pact with the Socialists is not broken owing to the latter's absence from the Government and they are convinced that it is a question of a temporary situation to which they must adhere for tactical reasons.

The trend of the masses is towards a Republic, but in a very platonic manner. Monarchist forces are not lacking, especially among Christian Democrats, who definitely tend towards the right, and of the Liberals who hold the chief public offices. Among the Liberals, the young men who actually control the movement are, on the contrary, republicans.

The Prefect.

The Prefect of Perugia is Avv. Luigi Peano, member of the Liberal Party. He is considered an insignificant and tiresome person. He is not really disliked bynthe population, but he is accused of exporting food-stuffs in which the district is rich to Rome and Florence, so depriving the people of Perugia of their privileged position.

The Mayor

The Mayor is Avv. Andreani, member of the Liberal Party. He is very popular, especially among the syndical corporations, despite his political leanings. He understands the needs of the working-classes and does all in his power to better their condition. On his own initiative he has fixed an increase of 40% on pensions paid by the Commune, holding himself responsible before the local administration. He has, by this action, won the sympathy of the Camera del Lavoro, where the Communists are in the majority.

The C.L.N.

The President is Avv. Apponi, member of the Action Party. He is young, active and ambitious. With him at the head, it is hoped that the Committee will be more active. During the clandestine period it was not the centre of the struggle, and there was no real partisan movement in the district, although many insist on the contrary. It is almost unknown by the majority of the population.

The Parties.

Besides the usual parties, the Republicans are strongly represented. On the whole the people of Perugia, and in fact, all the inhabitants of the Province of Umbria are indifferent to politics. Two reasons contribute to this state of affairs:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Liberals, the young men who actually control the movement are, on the contrary, republicans.

The Prefect.

The Prefect of Perugia is Avv. Luigi Peano, member of the Liberal Party. He is considered an insignificant and tiresome person. He is not really disliked bynthe population, but he is accused of exporting food-stuffs in which the district is rich to Rome and Florence, so depriving the people of Perugia of their privileged position.

The Mayor

The Mayor is Avv. Andreani, member of the Liberal Party. He is very popular, especially among the syndical corporations, despite his political leanings. He understands the needs of the working-classes and does all in his power to better their condition. On his own initiative he has fixed an increase of 40% on pensions paid by the Commune, holding himself responsible before the local administration. He has, by this action, won the sympathy of the Camera del Lavoro, where the Communists are in the majority.

The C.L.N.

The President is Avv. Apponi, member of the Action Party. He is young, active and ambitious. With him at the head, it is hoped that the Committee will be more active. During the clandestine period it was not the centre of the struggle, and there was no real partisan movement in the district, although many insist on the contrary. It is almost unknown by the majority of the population.

The Parties.

Besides the usual parties, the Republicans are strongly represented. On the whole the people of Perugia, and in fact, all the inhabitants of the Province of Umbria are indifferent to politics. Two reasons contribute to this state of affairs: a) historical conditions and in particular Papal rule: b) present conditions, which are favourable to this part of the country.

The following parties are represented in Perugia:-

1. The Liberal Party. It is influential in the city and surrounding district. It includes members with innate conservative tendencies. Their propaganda is directed at all classes, especially small landowners and tradesmen. They play a leading part in public affairs and may have a certain political importance in Umbria in the future.

2. The Christian Democrats. Owing to former Papal influence this party has a large following, more of a sentimental than pratical nature. In fact, in syndical affairs, members of this party turn to other sources. It is of right-wing leanings and inclined to support monarchy.

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

that the National Pact with the Socialists is not broken owing to the latter's absence from the Government and they are convinced that it is a question of a temporary situation to which they must adhere for tactical reasons.

The trend of the masses is towards a Republic, but in a very platonic manner. Monarchist forces are not lacking, especially among Christian Democrats, who definitely tend towards the right, and of the Liberals who hold the chief public offices. Among the Liberals, the young men who actually control the movement are, on the contrary, republicans.

The Prefect.

The Prefect of Perugia is Avv. Luigi Peano, member of the Liberal Party. He is considered an insignificant and tiresome person. He is not really disliked bynthe population, but he is accused of exporting food-stuffs in which the district is rich to Rome and Florence, so depriving the people of Perugia of their privileged position.

The Mayor

The Mayor is Avv. Andreani, member of the Liberal Party. He is very popular, especially among the syndical corporations, despite his political leanings. He understands the needs of the working-classes and does all in his power to better their condition. On his own initiative he has fixed an increase of 40% on pensions paid by the Commune, holding himself responsible before the local administration. He has, by this action, won the sympathy of the Camera del Lavoro, where the Communists are in the majority.

The C.L.N.

The President is Avv. Apponi, member of the Action Party. He is young, active and ambitious. With him at the head, it is hoped that the Committee will be more active. During the clandestine period it was not the centre of the struggle, and there was no real partisan movement in the district, although many insist on the contrary. It is almost unknown by the majority of the population.

The Parties.

Besides the usual parties, the Republicans are strongly represented. On the whole the people of Perugia, and in fact, all the inhabitants of the Province of Umbria are indifferent to politics. Two reasons contribute to this state of affairs:

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

and of the Liberals who hold the chief public offices. Among the Liberals, the young men who actually control the movement are, on the contrary, republicans.

The Prefect.

The Prefect of Perugia is Avv. Luigi Peano, member of the Liberal Party. He is considered an insignificant and tiresome person. He is not really disliked bynthe population, but he is accused of exporting food-stuffs in which the district is rich to Rome and Florence, so depriving the people of Perugia of their privileged position.

The Mayor

The Mayor is Avv. Andreani, member of the Liberal Party. He is very popular, especially among the syndical corporations, despite his political leanings. He understands the needs of the working-classes and does all in his power to better their condition. On his own initiative he has fixed an increase of 40% on pensions paid by the Commune, holding himself responsible before the local administration. He has, by this action, won the sympathy of the Camera del Lavoro, where the Communists are in the majority.

The C.L.N.

The President is Avv. Apponi, member of the Action Party. He is young, active and ambitious. With him at the head, it is hoped that the Committee will be more active. During the clandestine period it was not the centre of the struggle, and there was no real partisan movement in the district, although many insist on the contrary. It is almost unknown by the majority of the population.

The Parties.

Besides the usual parties, the Republicans are strongly represented. On the whole the people of Perugia, and in fact, all the inhabitants of the Province of Umbria are indifferent to politics. Two reasons contribute to this state of affairs: a) historical conditions and in particular Papal rule: b) present conditions, which are favourable to this part of the country.

The following parties are represented in Perugia:-

1. The Liberal Party. It is influential in the city and surrounding district. It includes members with innate conservative tendencies. Their propaganda is directed at all classes, especially small landowners and tradesmen. They play a leading part in public affairs and may have a certain political importance in Umbria in the future.

2. The Christian Democrats. Owing to former Papal influence this party has a large following, more of a sentimental than pratical nature. In fact, in syndical affairs, members of this party turn to other sources. It is of right-wing leanings and inclined to support monarchy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

3. The Communist Party. It is not so influential as elsewhere. It finds it very difficult to inflame the quiet, resigned franciscan mentality of the population. Communist propaganda is greatly hindered by the fact that there are no large industries in the Province and that all important positions in public affairs are filled up by members of the right-wing parties. There are very few Communist mayors in the whole of Umbria. This party is very influential in the Camera del Lavoro and through this has obtained success in syndical affairs. Communists are moderate and know very little about real Communism.

4. The Socialist Party. Former Socialists belong to this Party for sentimental reasons. In syndical affairs they follow in the footsteps of the Communists.

5. The Action Party. Is of small importance and its members belong to the intellectual and middle-classes. It was quite active during the clandestine period, but at present it is disappearing, as elsewhere.

6. The Democratic Labour Party This party tried to obtain syndical success by organizing communal employees, but it failed in this as in previous enterprises.

7. The Republican Party. has only a small following, although the population is as a whole republican It is accused of shouting"Away with the King", without defining the reason for this slogan.

ECONOMIC.

The Food Situation

Perugia being a rich agricultural Province, transport and not produce, is the main problem of the food situation. On the whole the population does not complain, since it realizes that it is better off than other towns. The daily ration of bread, which used to be 300 grammes, is to-day 200, and the population is still expecting the increased ration promised by the American Government. Actually the wheat production of the Province is such as to permit of a larger ration.

Distribution of food-stuffs has been as follows:-

Pasta.	Regular distribution over and above fixed ration.
Fresh meat.	Weekly or fortnightly.
Sugar.	Two distributions of 100 and 50 grammes respectively.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

obtained success in syndical affairs. Communists are moderate and know very little about real Communism.

4. The Socialist Party. Former Socialists belong to this Party for sentimental reasons. In syndical affairs they follow in the footsteps of the Communists.

5. The Action Party. Is of small importance and its members belong to the intellectual and middle-classes. It was quite active during the clandestine period, but at present it is disappearing, as elsewhere.

6. The Democratic Labour Party This party tried to obtain syndical success by organizing communal employees, but it failed in this as in previous enterprises.

7. The Republican Party. has only a small following, although the population is as a whole republican. It is accused of shouting "Away with the King", without defining the reason for this slogan.

ECONOMIC.

The Food Situation

Perugia being a rich agricultural Province, transport and not produce, is the main problem of the food situation. On the whole the population does not complain, since it realizes that it is better off than other towns. The daily ration of bread, which used to be 300 grammes, is to-day 200, and the population is still expecting the increased ration promised by the American Government. Actually the wheat production of the Province is such as to permit of a larger ration.

Distribution of food-stuffs has been as follows:-

Pasta.	Regular distribution over and above fixed ratio.
Fresh meat.	Weekly or fortnightly.
Sugar.	Two distributions of 100 and 50 grammes respectively.
Salt.	200 grammes per month.
Oil.	No distribution, substituted by lard.
Soap.	2 distributions of 100 grammes each.
Pharmaceutical and Chemical products and fertilisers.	Very scarce.

Labour.

The Camera del Lavoro and Labour Problems.

Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats are represented in the Camera del Lavoro and each party has a member on the Executive Committee. The Communist Party was the first to obtain

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

admission to the Camera and it is the most influential, particularly in syndical affairs. The Christian Democrats are of little importance.

The Action Party asked to be admitted to the Camera, but it was refused, because it had no real working-class following. The Camera has Sections in the main districts of the Province namely: Città di Castello, Umbertide, Gubbio, Gualdo, Spoleto, Foligno, Assisi, Basta and Todi. In all these sections only 3 parties are represented. At Spoleto, it appears, there is a representative of the Action Party.

The Camera has a Civil Labour Bureau. Actually it does only statistical work, as the Provincial Labour Office generally finds work for the unemployed. The Allied Organizations use the Bureau, only when they are unable to find labour with their own sources.

Owing to the lack of large industrial enterprises, Factory Commissions exist only in the Latch and Angora Wool Factories.

Syndicates are important. Formerly they were divided according to the various branches of industry and trade: at present a single syndicate of private enterprises is cooperating with the Civil Service Syndicate.

Unemployment is rare. About 400 bridges have been destroyed in the Province and a large number of workmen are employed in their reconstruction by the Civil Labour Unit.

A solution has been found concerning wages. Except in the Civil Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum, all employees have received cost-of-living bonus, plus 70% rise in wages and in some cases another bonus of 30 lire. Thus the average wage amounts to 100 -150 lire per day. This is considered sufficient for the actual working-class mode of living. For the present, workers are satisfied, and only further inflation would cause discontent.

Peasants, on the contrary, are not satisfied. They are difficult to organize and satisfactory syndical results are not easy to obtain. Only 3000 peasant families in the Province of Perugia belong to the Labour Organizations, yet the Camera declare that this class suffered most under the Fascist Régime. The Provincial Liaison Officer has, therefore, planned the following reforms:-

a) The total abolition of obligation on the peasants to hand over to the landowner a certain number of fowl or to pay an equivalent sum of money.

b) Landowners are to pay for livestock stolen by the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

namely: Città di Castello, Umbertide, Gubbio, Gualdo, Spoleto, Foligno, Assisi, Bastia and Todi. In all these sections only 3 parties are represented. At Spoleto, it appears, there is a representative of the Action Party.

The Camera has a Civil Labour Bureau. Actually it does only statistical work, as the Provincial Labour Office generally finds work for the unemployed. The Allied Organizations use the Bureau, only when they are unable to find labour via their own sources.

Owing to the lack of large industrial enterprises, Factory Commissions exist only in the Match and Angora Wool Factories.

Syndicates are important. Formerly they were divided according to the various branches of industry and trade: at present a single syndicate of private enterprises is cooperating with the Civil Service Syndicate.

Unemployment is rare. About 400 bridges have been destroyed in the Province and a large number of workmen are employed in their reconstruction by the Civil Labour Unit.

A solution has been found concerning wages. Except in the Civil Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum, all employees have received cost-of-living bonus, plus 70% rise in wages and in some cases another bonus of 30 lire. Thus the average wage amounts to 100 -150 lire per day. This is considered sufficient for the actual working-class mode of living. For the present, workers are satisfied, and only further inflation would cause discontent.

Peasants, on the contrary, are not satisfied. They are difficult to organize and satisfactory syndical results are not easy to obtain. Only 3000 peasant families in the Province of Perugia belong to the Labour Organizations, yet the Camera declare that this class suffered most under the Fascist Régime. The Provincial Liaison Officer has, therefore, planned the following reforms:-

a) The total abolition of obligation on the peasants to hand over to the landowner a certain number of fowl or to pay an equivalent sum of money.

b) Landowners are to pay for livestock stolen by the Germans or requisitioned by the Partisans.

c) Poor peasants are to be paid a small wage, particularly in such districts as Norcia, where share-croppers cannot live for 8 months on their share of the produce.

d) Peasants are to control oil-crushing, through special committees.

Members of the Perugian Syndicates consider these reforms very important for an essentially agricultural district.

Agriculture.

The agricultural situation in the Province of Perugia, despite the passage of the war and consequent destruction, is

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

excellent. The principal priducts are oil, grain and wine.

Grain

The statistics supplied by the Economic Statistical Office of Agriculture of Perugia are the following:-

Estimated production for 1943-44 1,830,000 quintals.

This production which is believed can actually be arrived at, will be thus divided:

Reserved for seed	280,000	quintals.
Reserved for producers	690,000	"
Needs of civil population	580,000	"
Grain for export	280,000	"
Total	1,830,000	"

The needs of the civil population are calculated on the basis of 300 grammes of bread a day. Exports could be directed to the Provinces of Rome and Florence so as to be able to raise the bread ration from 200 to 300 grammes. The grain will be exported in its natural state, it not being possible, in view of the state of the mills in the Province, to reduce it to flour and farinaceous produce.

The sowing for the new year has been carried on regularly, despite war conditions. A diminution of 2% in the amount of sowing can be calculated. It has not been found necessary to make a loan of oxen and other traction animals and of agricultural tractors obligatory between peasants. Livestock has, in fact, not been much injured.

Oil.

The figures supplied by the Economic Statistical Office of Agriculture are as follows:-

Anticipated production	35,000 quintals
For the pools	20,000 "
For export	2,000 "
For the civil population	18,000 "
For use of farmers	15,000 "

The province of Perugia being one of the principal oil-producing regions, the problem of the oil presses is of great importance. The actual situation is very serious, because the greater number of the presses cannot receive electric power. Every effort has been made to motorize the mills, but not all are capable of being converted. When, to this situation, is added the serious problem of transport, it is obvious that the olive crop will suffer both as to quantity and as to quality.

Livestock.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

Estimated production for 1943-44 1,830,000 quintals.
This production which is believed can actually be arrived at, will be thus divided:

Reserved for seed	280,000	quintals.
Reserved for producers	690,000	"
Needs of civil population	530,000	"
Grain for export	280,000	"
Total	1,830,000	"

The needs of the civil population are calculated on the basis of 300 grammes of bread a day. Exports could be directed to the Provinces of Rome and Florence so as to be able to raise the bread ration from 200 to 300 grammes. The grain will be exported in its natural state, it not being possible, in view of the state of the mills in the Province, to reduce it to flour and farinaceous produce.

The sowing for the new year has been carried on regularly, despite war conditions. A diminution of 2% in the amount of sowing can be calculated. It has not been found necessary to make a loan of oxen and other traction animals and of agricultural tractors obligatory between peasants. Livestock has, in fact, not been much injured.

Oil.

The figures supplied by the Economic Statistical Office of Agriculture are as follows:-

Anticipated production	35,000	quintals
For the pools	20,000	"
For export	2,000	"
For the civil population	18,000	"
For use of farmers	15,000	"

The province of Perugia being one of the principal oil-producing regions, the problem of the oil presses is of great importance. The actual situation is very serious, because the greater number of the presses cannot receive electric power. Every effort has been made to motorize the mills, but not all are capable of being converted. When, to this situation, is added the serious problem of transport, it is obvious that the olive crop will suffer both as to quantity and as to quality.

Livestock.

The reduction in livestock, resulting from war operations and the number carried off by the Germans, is not very great in proportion to the losses suffered elsewhere. A reduction of 20-25% may be calculated, which will be made good in the coming year.

The gathering of meat into the pools continues, quantities of meat being taken from those farmers who at the end of the preceeding campaign had not yet made the 35% contribution imposed by the state. This was established by a prefectorial decree, approved by the A.M.G.

3206

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Wine.
Wine production has diminished from 35 to 40% in comparaison with last year.

Industry.
In the Province of Perugia as a whole there are no large-scale industries, (but only handicrafts and small industries connected with the handling of agricultural products(especially mills, oil-presses and sugar refineries.)

The actual state of the industrial structure of the Province (with an indication of damage caused by war operations) is as follows:-

Mills

1. The Esercizio Molini of Assisi is the most modern in Umbria. It used to employ 56 workers. Production 1400 quintals of flour per day.
2. The Molino Pambuffetti, in Foligno. Production 750 quintals per day.
3. The Molino Cappelletti in Todi. Production 550-600 quintals per day.
4. The Molino Mignini in S. Giovanni, Perugia. Production 950 quintals per day.

All these mills have been destroyed. The situation has been to some extent saved by putting some small local mills into production, which can grind sufficient grain to satisfy local needs. It has not been possible to produce farinaceous pastes (maccheroni, vermicelli etc) owing to the lack of electric power. The distribution of power has now been suspended for all other industries of the Province so as to give it to the mills. Export to other provinces, which once comprised chiefly farinaceous products, is carried on to-day with unground grain.

Sugar Refineries.
The principal refinery is that of the Società Romana Zuccheri of Foligno, which had formerly 180 workers on its pay-roll. To-day it is seriously damaged; but the department for the production of alcoholics has already been put in a condition to resume normal work. The sugar refining department will also be able to resume 70% of its normal activity as soon as the next harvest of beet is gathered in.

Metallurgy and Varied Industries.
The productive capacity of the Società di Costruzioni Meccaniche of the Franchi Brothers in Gastia, with a personnel [illegible] All the machinery has

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Industry.

In the Province of Perugia as a whole there are no large-scale industries, but only handicrafts and small industries connected with the handling of agricultural products(especially mills, oil-presses and sugar refineries.)

The actual state of the industrial structure of the Province (with an indication of damage caused by war operations) is as follows:-

Mills

1. The Esercizio Molini of Assisi is the most modern in Umbria. It used to employ 56 workers. Production 1400 quintals of flour per day.
2. The Molino Pambuffetti, in Foligno. Production 750 quintals per day.
3. The Molino Cappelletti in Todi. Production 550-600 quintals per day.
4. The Molino Mignini in S. Giovanni, Perugia. Production 950 quintals per day.

All these mills have been destroyed. The situation has been to some extent saved by putting some small local mills into production, which can grind sufficient grain to satisfy local needs. It has not been possible to produce farinaceous pastes (maccheroni, vermicelli etc) owing to the lack of electric power. The distribution of power has now been suspended for all other industries of the Province so as to give it to the mills. Export to other provinces, which once comprised chiefly farinaceous products, is carried on to-day with unground grain.

Sugar Refineries.

The principal refinery is that of the Società Romana Zuccheri of Foligno, which had formerly 180 workers on its pay-roll. To-day it is seriously damaged; but the department for the production of alcoholics has already been put in a condition to resume normal work. The sugar refining department will also be able to resume 70% of its normal activity as soon as the next harvest of beet is gathered in.

Metallurgy and Varied Industries.

The productive capacity of the Società di Costruzioni Meccaniche of the Franchi Brothers in Bastia, with a personnel numbering 890, is reduced to nought. All the machinery has been carried off. The premises are still partly standing.

The Società Anonima Terno Elettrica Umbra, in Giano, with personnel numbering 1547, is now partially operating. The mine can maintain only a limited production owing to lack of transport and electric power.

Handicrafts.

The typical industry of the Umbrian region is majolica pottery. It is considered an artisan industry but in reality calls for a very complex organic and organizative system. It

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

is centred at Perugia and in the Province, especially at Deruta. Formerly electric ovens were in use, but now wood-heated ovens have to be used. Production as a whole is much reduced.

PROPAGANDA

Press.

One newspaper the CORRIERE DI PERUGIA is published in this city under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of National Liberation. It is a news bulletin which gives local news, side by side with articles on general politics. It would be difficult to find a more badly compiled paper.

If one considers that Perugia is the capital of a region, and that it possesses a University and a very large intellectual class, it is amazing that its newspaper should be of so low a standard, not only in the tone of its articles, but also in the way in which they are composed. It is easy to find orthographical errors in them.

For some time past a service has been organized to bring the CORRIERE DELLA SERA of Florence to Perugia.

As regards the political press, there was an outburst of newspapers of all political colours, immediately after the liberation. In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Allied Government they have disappeared from circulation. The political papers of Rome, however, arrive in the city.

Attitude towards the Allies.

Although in Perugia, traditional friendship for the Allies did not exist as elsewhere, e.g. in Florence, nevertheless they have been warmly welcomed by the population. Public opinion considers that the Allies have committed psychological errors in their treatment of the Italians.

Arbitary requisitions, for instance, of flats and cars is looked upon with disfavour and the Allies are compared unfavourably with the Germans who did no looting in Perugia. There have been some clashes between Allied soldiers and young men of the city. The latter put a lock of woman's hair in a shop window in the centre of the town, declaring that it had been torn from a girl who was always seen about t with the Allied soldiers. A list of girls' names was also posted up in the city. Public opinion and local newspapers, including those of the Left, blame the Italians for these conditions.

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

Press.

One newspaper the CORRIERE DI PERUGIA is published in this city under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of National Liberation. It is a news-bulletin which gives local news, side by side with articles on general politics. It would be difficult to find a more badly compiled paper.

If one considers that Perugia is the capital of a region, that it possesses a University and a very large intellectual class, it is amazing that its newspaper should be of so low a standard, not only in the tone of its articles, but also in the way in which they are composed. It is easy to find orthographical errors in them.

For some time past a service has been organized to bring the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO of Florence to Perugia.

As regards the political press, there was an outburst of newspapers of all political colours, immediately after the liberation. In consequence of the restrictions imposed by the Allied Government they have disappeared from circulation. The political papers of Rome, however, arrive in the city.

Attitude towards the Allies.

Although in Perugia, traditional friendship for the Allies did not exist as elsewhere, e.g. in Florence, nevertheless they have been warmly welcomed by the population. Public opinion considers that the Allies have committed psychological errors in their treatment of the Italians.

Arbitary requisitions, for instance, of flats and cars is looked upon with disfavour and the Allies are compared unfavourably with the Germans who did no looting in Perugia. There have been some clashes between Allied soldiers and young men of the city. The latter put a lock of woman's hair in a shop window in the centre of the town, declaring that it had been torn from a girl who was always seen about t with the Allied soldiers. A list of girls' names was also posted up in the city. Public opinion and local newspapers, including those of the Left, blame the Italians for these conditions.

Allied Courts are blamed for imposing heavier fines than the people can pay. It is probable that the Allied authorities do not realise that the price level is not so high here as elsewhere.

On the whole the population is content with the food-rationing but deeply resents the export of oil, and grain to Florence and Rome.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY NO. 49

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 4 January 1945

SUPPLEMENT TO CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 49

- -

PART I - SUMMARY

1) The Italian Cabinet met on December 30th. Bonomi informed his ministers that he had received a message from the National Committee of Liberation in Northern Italy, in which the Committee reaffirms its own unity in the struggle for liberation and in the work of reconstruction. They state that they have taken note of the declarations made by the representatives of the Socialist and Action parties in the C.L.N. of Northern Italy, that they would support the action taken by the Government to contribute to the war of liberation. They welcome the constitution of a ministry for occupied Italy as contributing to augment the help given to the patriots. After thanking all those who are fighting in occupied Italy, the message concludes by exhorting them to intensify the struggle against the Nazi-Fascists in a spirit of national unity. Bonomi then corrected his declaration of 21 December where he had stated that the Allied Command had recognized the Committee of National Liberation as the representative organ of all the anti-fascist parties in German-Occupied Italy. He pointed out that the Allied military authorities had not granted any form of political recognition to the Committee, but had simply come to an agreement on certain military measures. On the other hand, Bonomi continued, the Italian government has recognized the Committee as the organ of the anti- Fascist parties in occupied territory, and as a result of this has delegated the Committee in Northern Italy to represent it in the struggle which the patriots are carrying out against the fascists and Germans. The Minister of War announced that General Azzi, the Commander for Lazio, Umbria and the Abruzzi, had been removed from his post, on account of the article he had published in ITALIA LIBERA. In reference to this the Cabinet asserted the need for all those belonging to the Armed Forces to maintain the greatest self-control and discipline, as these are necessary for waging the war of liberation. Such discipline, although not requiring the individual member of the Armed Forces to renounce his own opinions, forbids any action or manifestation, whether in one direction or another, which might in any way impair the unity of the army or weaken its efficiency. The Cabinet also decided to grant an increase in state pensions, in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

own party in the struggle for liberation and in the work of reconstruction. They state that they have taken note of the declarations made by the representatives of the Socialist and Action parties in the C.L.N. of Northern Italy, that they would support the action taken by the Government to contribute to the war of liberation. They welcome the constitution of a ministry for occupied Italy as contributing to augment the help given to the patriots. After thanking all those who are fighting in occupied Italy, the message concludes by exhorting them to intensify the struggle against the Nazi-Fascists in a spirit of national unity. Bonomi then corrected his declaration of 21 December where he had stated that the Allied Command had recognized the Committee of National Liberation as the representative organ of all the anti-fascist parties in German-Occupied Italy. He pointed out that the Allied military authorities had not granted any form of political recognition to the Committee, but had simply come to an agreement on certain military measures. On the other hand, Bonomi continued, the Italian government has recognized the Committee as the organ of the anti- Fascist parties in occupied Territory, and as a result of this has delegated the Committee in Northern Italy to represent it in the struggle which the patriots are carrying out against the fascists and Germans. The Minister of War announced that General Azzi, the Commander for Lazio, Umbria and the Abruzzi, had been removed from his post, on account of the article he had published in ITALIA LIBERA. In reference to this the Cabinet asserted the need for all those belonging to the Armed Forces to maintain the greatest self-control and discipline, as these are necessary for waging the war of liberation. Such discipline, although not requiring the individual member of the Armed Forces to renounce his own opinions, forbids any action or manifestation, whether in one direction or another, which might in any way impair the unity of the army or weaken its efficiency. The Cabinet also decided to grant an increase in state pensions, in view of the increased cost of living.

2) General Azzi became the centre of an animated controversy in the press. Azzi was in command of the FIRENZE division in Albania at the time of the armistice, and in spite of orders received from his superior officers to surrender, he insisted on his division fighting the Germans. He continued to do this until his supply of ammunition and food was exhausted. Then he joined the Albanian partisans in the fighting against the Nazi-fascists. Later he was recalled to Italy by order of the Italian General Staff and was appointed to the command of the Lazio, Umbria and Abruzzi area. On December 24, an article of his, entitled "The War and the Army", was published in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

ITALIA LIBERA. In this article he made some proposals for the reform and democratization of the army. Among the proposals, he suggested that the name of Royal Italian Army should be changed to that of National Italian Army, or just Italian Army. He also suggested that soldiers should be freed from the obligation of taking an oath to the king and instead should take an oath to defend the country at the orders of the head of the state. In this way, he maintained, the contradiction between the oath taken by soldiers and that taken by the Government would be eliminated. He proposed that the Piave hymn should be played instead of the Royal March, and that the Prayer to the King which was recited at the end of mass should be suppressed. The ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist paper) and IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat paper) criticized General Azzi for raising the question of the oath and for openly indulging in political controversy. The Cabinet relieved the General of his post. On 28 December the UNITA, the Communist organ, wrote that it considered the measures taken against Azzi "unjust, unjustifiable and exasperating." On 2 January, however, the Communist party issued a statement in which it declared that the Communist ministers approved unreservedly the communiqué issued by the Cabinet relieving General Azzi of his post. They did this, they said, because analogous measures had been taken against officers who had demonstrated publicly against the democratic government. Pietro Nenni, on the other hand, defended General Azzi in AVANTI, and so did the ITALIA LIBERA and the VOCE REPUBBLICANA. Nenni maintained that the "Azzi case" raised the question of creating a democratic army. According to him and other writers of the left, there has not yet been sufficient epuration in the army, nor has a really democratic spirit been infused into the army. If these two things were done, Nenni argues that many more partisans and volunteers would j in the army and make of it a more efficient and popular force.

3) The directorate of the Communist party met on December 21, 22, and 23, and among other things, decided that the party should initiate a popular campaign for the formation of an Italian army which should be given a sector on the front in the war against Germany. In view of the prolongation of the war, the directorate of the party in a statement published in the UNITA, believes that the Italian contribution to the fighting should be intensified. The statement says that people cannot help noticing that while in occupied Italy there is an increasing mobilization of the national forces for the war effort against the Germans, the same cannot be said for liberated Italy. The state-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

be played instead of the Royal March, and that the Prayer to the King which was recited at the end of mass should be suppressed. The ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist paper) and IL POPOLO (Christian Democrat paper) criticized General Azzi for raising the question of the oath and for openly indulging in political controversy. The Cabinet relieved the General of his post. On 28 December the UNITA, the Communist organ, wrote that it considered the measures taken against Azzi "unjust, unjustifiable and exasperating." On 2 January, however, the Communist party issued a statement in which it declared that the Communist ministers approved unreservedly the communiqué issued by the Cabinet relieving General Azzi of his post. They did this, they said, because analogous measures had been taken against officers who had demonstrated publicly against the democratic government. Pietro Nenni, on the other hand, defended General Azzi in AVANTI, and so did the ITALIA LIBERA and the VOCE REPUBBLICANA. Nenni maintained that the "Azzi case" raised the question of creating a democratic army. According to him and other writers of the left, there has not yet been sufficient epuration in the army, nor has a really democratic spirit been infused into the army. If these two things were done, Nenni argues that many more partisans and volunteers would j in the army and make of it a more efficient and popular force.

3) The directorate of the Communist party met on December 21, 22, and 23, and among other things, decided that the party should initiate a popular campaign for the formation of an Italian army which should be given a sector on the front in the war against Germany. In view of the prolongation of the war, the directorate of the party in a statement published in the UNITA, believes that the Italian contribution to the fighting should be intensified. The statement says that people cannot help noticing that while in occupied Italy there is an increasing mobilization of the national forces for the war effort against the Germans, the same cannot be said for liberated Italy. The statement goes on to point out that the desire to make possible a greater participation in the war against Germany was one of the principal elements which led to the creation of a satisfactory political situation in Italy and to the formation of a representative government. For this purpose the solution of the institutional question was postponed. If the Italians are not allowed a greater participation in the war, the statement says, a new acute political situation will arise, and, it adds, the responsibility will fall on the shoulders of those who are unwilling to grant to the Italians what has already been conceded to the Rumanians and the Bulgars. Finally the directorate of the party pledges itself and invites all those mass organizations where the Com-

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

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

munists have influence to give the greatest support to all initiatives which tend to increase the enlistment of volunteers in the army, to assist all soldiers, whether volunteers or conscripts, and to give the Army, Navy and Air Force all the attention to which these Italians, who are sacrificing themselves for the liberty and resurrection of Italy, have a right.

This campaign, launched by the Communist party, has received the support of the government, the Committee of National Liberation and several of the parties. It marks a greater realization of the urgency of the war effort, and may lead to greater unity among Italians.

4) Pietro Nenni made a speech in the Teatro Brancaccio in Rome on 31 December. He explained the reasons which had induced the Socialist Party not to take part in the government. He declared that a conflict broke out within the Committee of Liberation between the forces of the left and those of the right. The latter, he said, claimed that everything should be subordinated to a rigid and absolute acceptance of discipline towards the state, while the former pointed out that the state is still that of the fascist prefects, generals and bureaucracy, and that until the state has been adequately purged and renewed it would be impossible for the Italian democratic forces to bow to the authority of the state without submitting to reactionary forces. The Socialists believed that all power should be given to the Committees of Liberation, as representing the forces of resistance in the country. He defined the conflict as one between those who believed that after the liquidation of Mussolini there should be a return to Giolitti, and those who believed that the destruction of fascism should lead to the rise of a new Italian democracy based on self-government of the masses. In one interesting passage, he declared that the Socialists did not consider themselves completely represented by the Bonomi government, but they did consider that they were represented by the Committee of Liberation in Milan and in the other provinces of Northern Italy. This statement is important in so far as it may, if carried a step further, lead later to a conflict in authority between the government in Liberated Italy and the Committee of Liberation in Northern Italy. In a later passage of the speech, Nenni asserted that the pact of unity with the Communists had not been impaired. This still held. The differences of attitude of the two parties was merely one of tactics. He excluded the possibility of a centre "bloc" of parties in which the Communists would not be represented. The Action party leaders have for some time been giving [illegible]

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

4) Pietro Nenni made a speech in the Teatro Brancaccio in Rome on 31 December. He explained the reasons which had induced the Socialist Party not to take part in the government. He declared that a conflict broke out within the Committee of Liberation between the forces of the left and those of the right. The latter, he said, claimed that everything should be subordinated to a rigid and absolute acceptance of discipline towards the state, while the former pointed out that the state is still that of the fascist prefects, generals and bureaucracy, and that until the state has been adequately purged and renewed it would be impossible for the Italian democratic forces to bow to the authority of the state without submitting to reactionary forces. The Socialists believed that all power should be given to the Committees of Liberation, as representing the forces of resistance in the country. He defined the conflict as one between those who believed that after the liquidation of Mussolini there should be a return to Giolitti, and those who believed that the destruction of fascism should lead to the rise of a new Italian democracy based on self-government of the masses. In one interesting passage, he declared that the Socialists did not consider themselves completely represented by the Bonomi government, but they did consider that they were represented by the Committee of Liberation in Milan and in the other provinces of Northern Italy. This statement is important in so far as it may, if carried a step further, lead later to a conflict in authority between the government in Liberated Italy and the Committee of Liberation in Northern Italy. In a later passage of the speech, Nenni asserted that the pact of unity with the Communists had not been impaired. This still held. The differences of attitude of the two parties was merely one of tactics. He excluded the possibility of a centre "bloc" of parties in which the Communists would not be represented. The Action party leaders have for some time been aiming at the formation of an alliance between the parties of the centre, that is the Socialists, the Action Party and the progressive elements of the Christian Democrats. In this group the Action Party would hope to play the part of moderator. Nenni's categorical exclusion of this possibility would seem to have killed this hope for the time being.

5) Senator Einaudi, the eminent economist, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Italy. The Cabinet is to meet to decide on a successor to Count Sforza as High Commissioner for Epuration.

6) On the 28 December, De Gasperi, the Foreign Secretary, made a speech to the employees of his ministry in which he pointed out the need for Italy to regain the confidence of other nations in her conduct

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

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

of international affairs, "to demonstrate with facts and proceedings that we condemn the policy of aggression and of violence not only because it has brought us disaster but because even before being an error, this was a crime perpetrated against the nation and against the solidarity of nations." De Gasperi went on to say that the most efficacious interpreters of the Italian people abroad were men of work and of culture and that the Foreign Office must consider itself at the service of these two groups who will enable Italy to take her rightful place amongst the nations, not in the name of a nationalism, which splits up human brotherhood, but in virtue of the contribution which the work and culture of the Italian race can give to the world.

7) Colonel Emanuele Santo who was arrested last September in connection with the trial against General Roatta, has revealed in the course of an interrogation, that in 1937 he received an order to eliminate Carlo Rosselli. He said it was his impression that the order originated from Ciano. Working through a clandestine French organization, known by the initials CD, Rosselli and his brother were assassinated on orders from the S.I.M.

8) The Italian government press office suspended "Cantachiaro", the weekly satirical paper, for publishing the complete text of Mussolini's speech at Milan. This action was taken as the result of pressure from the Communist Party who protested that the moment was not opportune for the publication of the full speech, and attributed its publication either to a lack of sense of opportunity, or to fascist influence.

9) It is reported that there was considerable nervousness among certain sections of public opinion in Rome at the initial success of the German counter-offensive in the west, and the limited German offensive on the 5th Army sector. The fifth column was busy spreading rumors of the recapture of Lucca by the Germans and other similar tales. The Italian public has been used for so long to the fascist habit of only disclosing bad news at the last moment and then trying to minimize it that some Italians still jump to the conclusion when the Allies announce a setback, that it is "really a disaster." It is reported from Naples that there is a lack of confidence on the part of Italians in their own government which they feel has not sufficient power. They also criticize the Italian authorities for having done nothing to relieve the terrible condition of the people. They further criticize the police authorities for being unable to protect Italian

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the service of these two groups who will enable Italy to take her rightful place amongst the nations, not in the name of a nationalism, which splits up human brotherhood, but in virtue of the contribution which the work and culture of the Italian race can give to the world.

7) Colonel Emanuele Santo who was arrested last September in connection with the trial against General Roatta, has revealed in the course of an interrogation, that in 1937 he received an order to eliminate Carlo Rosselli. He said it was his impression that the order originated from Ciano. Working through a clandestine French organization, known by the initials CD, Rosselli and his brother were assassinated on orders from the S.I.M.

8) The Italian government press office suspended "Cantechiaro", the weekly satirical paper, for publishing the complete text of Mussolini's speech at Milan. This action was taken as the result of pressure from the Communist Party who protested that the moment was not opportune for the publication of the full speech, and attributed its publication either to a lack of sense of opportunity, or to fascist influence.

9) It is reported that there was considerable nervousness among certain sections of public opinion in Rome at the initial success of the German counter-offensive in the west, and the limited German offensive on the 5th Army sector. The fifth column was busy spreading rumors of the recapture of Lucca by the Germans and other similar tales. The Italian public has been used for so long to the fascist habit of only disclosing bad news at the last moment and then trying to minimize it that some Italians still jump to the conclusion when the Allies announce a setback, that it is "really a disaster." It is reported from Naples that there is a lack of confidence on the part of Italians in their own government which they feel has not sufficient power. They also criticize the Italian authorities for having done nothing to relieve the terrible condition of the people. They further criticize the police authorities for being unable to protect individual citizens and their belongings.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

CONFIDENTIAL No. 49

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 4 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 49

- -

PART II - INDEX

Paragraph		Page
	POLITICAL PARTIES	
1	Action Party - Interview with Prof. Calogero	1
2	Christian Democrats - Tupini's Views	2
3	Italian Democratic Party	3
4	Unione Donne Italiane in Naples	5
	INTERVIEWS	
5	Prof. Concetto Marchesi	7
	RELIEF	
6	Distribution of American Relief Supplies	9
	ECONOMICS	
7	Foreign Currency Exchange	10
8	Budget Statement	10
9	Re-Housing	11
10	E.N.A.C.	11
11	Rome Transport	11
12	Coal Supply	11
13	Einaudi on Free Imports	12
14	Food and Economic Conditions in Sardinia	12
	LABOUR	
15	Labour Minister addresses Transport Workers	13
16	CGIL Congress	13
17	CGIL Memorandum	13
18	Meeting of CGIL Factory Committee	15
19	Dockworkers' Shifts - Naples	15
	[illegible]	
20	"Convoglio Verso L'Ignoto"	16
21	Newsreels of British Troops in Greece	16
22	Notizie Del Mondo Libero	16
23	Profiteers of Fascist Moving Picture Industry	16

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

Paragraph		Page
	POLITICAL PARTIES	
1	Action Party - Interview with Prof. Calogero	1
2	Christian Democrats - Tupini's Views	2
3	Italian Democratic Party	3
4	Unione Donne Italiane in Naples	5
	INTERVIEWS	
5	Prof. Concetto Marchesi	7
	RELIEF	
6	Distribution of American Relief Supplies	9
	ECONOMICS	
7	Foreign Currency Exchange	10
8	Budget Statement	10
9	Re-Housing	11
10	E.N.A.C.	11
11	Rome Transport	11
12	Coal Supply	11
13	Einaudi on Free Imports	12
14	Food and Economic Conditions in Sardinia	12
	LABOUR	
15	Labour Minister Addresses Transport Workers	13
16	CGIL Congress	13
17	CGIL Memorandum	13
18	Meeting of CGIL Factory Committee	15
19	Dockworkers' Shifts - Naples	15
	[illegible]	
20	"Convoglio Verso L'Ignoto"	16
21	Newsreels of British Troops in Greece	16
22	Notizie Del Mondo Libero	16
23	Profiteers of Fascist Moving Picture Industry	16
	PRESS	
24	CANTACHIARO Banned by Government	17
25	Short Life of Rome Literary Weekly CITTA	18
26	Interview with Publisher of CITTA	18
27	Taranto Reports on "The Moon is Down"	19
28	Allied Propaganda	20

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

INDEX No. 49

Paragraph

Page

APPENDIX I CHRISTMAS IN ROME
APPENDIX II PBULISHING SITUAT'ON IN ROME
APPENDIX III REPORT ON VETRALLA

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

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

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL No. 49

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 4 January 1945.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 49

- -

PART II - ANNEXES

POLITICAL PARTIES

1 Action Party's Further Aims: An Interview with Prof.G. Calogero

Prof. Guido Calogero, who is in the inner counsels of the Action Party, in a discussion with a PWB Officer on 20 December expressed the same optimism regarding the party's prospect now it is outside the Government as other leading Actionists, including La Malfa, have also expressed in recent conversations. He thought La Malfa was one of the most brilliant and balanced of the younger political personages at present active in party life. La Malfa had one failing, for which he was sometimes criticized amongst the other leaders of the Action Party: he was too perfect a politician and thought too much in terms of party strategy, at times apparently at the expense of wider and more human issues. For instance he (Calogero) did not entirely approve of La Malfa's tone with regard to the present Government. La Malfa had said some while ago that a government crisis was necessary for tactical reasons and that the new four-party Government should if possible be kept in power until the North was liberated, in the interest of the aims of the Action Party; for nothing would have been more unfavorable for the Action Party than to have been tied to the weak and not at all popular Bonomi Government when it presented itself to the liberated North for approval. In Calogero's opinion La Malfa's attitude was right from the tactical point of view.

Discussing Nenni and his recent visit to London, Calogero, like La Malfa, said that he viewed it as an event which would probably turn out to the advantage of the Action Party's aim of forming a common front with the moderate Socialists, as it would help to detach Nenni from the Communists. Calogero thought that Nenni was an old-fashioned politician who planned far too much in the terms of twenty years ago. On the other hand he should not be underestimated as he had a strong personal ascendancy over his lieutenants in the Socialist Party, and Saragat thought very highly of him. Calogero, who had joined up with the Action Party because it represented the principle of Liberal So-

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

Prof. Guido Calogero, who is in the inner councils of the Action Party, in a discussion with a P.B Officer on 20 December expressed the same optimism regarding the party's prospect now it is outside the Government as other leading Actionists, including La Malfa, have also expressed in recent conversations. He thought La Malfa was one of the most brilliant and balanced of the younger political personages at present active in party life. La Malfa had one failing, for which he was sometimes criticized amongst the other leaders of the Action Party: he was too perfect a politician and thought too much in terms of party strategy, at times apparently at the expense of wider and more human issues. For instance he (Calogero) did not entirely approve of La Malfa's tone with regard to the present Government. La Malfa had said some while ago that a government crisis was necessary for tactical reasons and that the new four-party Government should if possible be kept in power until the North was liberated, in the interest of the aims of the Action Party; for nothing would have been more unfavorable for the Action Party than to have been tied to the weak and not at all popular Bonomi Government when it presented itself to the liberated North for approval. In Calogero's opinion La Malfa's attitude was right from the tactical point of view.

Discussing Nenni and his recent visit to London, Calogero, like La Malfa, said that he viewed it as an event which would probably turn out to the advantage of the Action Party's aim of forming a common front with the moderate Socialists, as it would help to detach Nenni from the Communists. Calogero thought that Nenni was an old-fashioned politician who planned far too much in the terms of twenty years ago. On the other hand he should not be underestimated as he had a strong personal ascendancy over his lieutenants in the Socialist Party, and Saragat thought very highly of him. Calogero, who had joined up with the Action Party because it represented the principle of Liberal Socialism, differed very little in his political opinions from Saragat. Indeed the only difference between them was that Saragat had reached his present position through Marxism though he was of course also in fact liberal minded. The same similarity of opinions existed between other members of the Socialist and Action parties; so much so that at one time both Socialists and Actionists had discussed the possibility of forming one single party instead of two separate ones.

Professor Calogero stressed the importance of bringing a centre political bloc into being and saw in this the salvation of Italian political life. He felt there was good ground for hoping that the centre-left element amongst the Christian Democrats would eventually exert a

3200

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

stronger influence in the direction of that party. Such an influence would be a prelude to a closer association between the Christian Democrats, the Action Party and the Socialists. If the leaders of the Christian Democrats were to persist in their present right wing policy, Calogero thought they would sooner or later have trouble from the Christians of the Left. Calogero added that he thought the centre bloc envisaged would correspond with political developments in other countries as liberal socialism was the hope for the future and he believed that much of European democratic life should evolve in that direction by the force of its momentum under the stresses of modern conditions.

Prof. Calogero is a person of high academic distinction but he lacks La Malfa's sureness of touch when discussiong political questions. Partly perhaps for this reason he has not an ascendancy amongst his fellow Actionists comparable to that of La Malfa.

2 Christian Democrats - Tupini's Views and Activities.

According to a PWB Officer who has had occasion recently to come into close contact with some of the Christian Democrat leaders, including Dr. Gonnella, editor of IL POPOLO, and Avv. Ivo Coccia of the Rome Bar, who is active in the party -- Tupini, the Minister of Justice, is said to think that the new Bonomi Government will work far more smoothly then its predecessor. There is now, according to Tupini, much greater harmony in the views expressed by the various ministers and less suspicion of each other and less friction than used to be the case. The Communists are collaborating in a full and friendly fashion with the other Ministers. Tupini is understood to have said that differences were frankly expressed and resolved by compromise and to have expressed a high regard for Togliatti's ability and statesmanship.

In the course of a discussion as to the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Sequestration of Fascist Fortunes, Avv. Ivo Coccia maintained that the activities of this office were far too leisurely and lenient. He said that of 28 persons prescribed, 10 had been acquitted, which meant that hitherto only 18 persons were undergoing penalties for amassing fortunes illegally. There were many more fascists who were culpable in this regard and it was high time that they were got at. In some cases it was difficult to reach a decision. On of these cases was that of Avv. Ungaro, who was a National Counsellor under fascism and a lawyer who amassed a very large fortune during

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

that much of European democratic life should evolve in that direction by the force of its momentum under the stresses of modern conditions.

Prof. Calogero is a person of high academic distinction but he lacks La Malfa's sureness of touch when discussing political questions. Partly perhaps for this reason he has not an ascendancy amongst his fellow Actionists comparable to that of La Malfa.

2 Christian Democrats - Tupini's Views and Activities.

According to a PWB Officer who has had occasion recently to come into close contact with some of the Christian Democrat leaders, including Dr. Gonnella, editor of IL POPOLO, and Avv. Ivo Coccia of the Rome Bar, who is active in the party -- Tupini, the Minister of Justice, is said to think that the new Bonomi Government will work far more smoothly then its predecessor. There is now, according to Tupini, much greater harmony in the views expressed by the various ministers and less suspicion of each other and less friction than used to be the case. The Communists are collaborating in a full and friendly fashion with the other Ministers. Tupini is understood to have said that differences were frankly expressed and resolved by compromise and to have expressed a high regard for Togliatti's ability and statesmanship.

In the course of a discussion as to the activities of the office of the High Commissioner for Sequestration of Fascist Fortunes, Avv. Ivo Coccia maintained that the activities of this office were far too leisurely and lenient. He said that of 28 persons proscribed, 10 had been acquitted, which meant that hitherto only 18 persons were undergoing penalties for amassing fortunes illegally. There were many more fascists who were culpable in this regard and it was high time that they were got at. In some cases it was difficult to reach a decision. One of these cases was that of Avv. Ungaro, who was a National Counsellor under fascism and a lawyer who amassed a very large fortune during the fascist regime. As he was not a man of outstanding ability there is no question but that his position in the fascist hierarchy was of great assistance to him in collecting clients and demanding large fees. No fraud or crime recognized by law could, however, be imputed to him, nor was he the type of raving fascist who could be said to have been one of the chief pillars of the regime.

Tupini has been traveling extensively throughout liberated Italy. He informed Avv. Ivo Coccia that in Ancona there was, according to various members of the Committee of Liberation there, a violent feeling of hostility towards the British because it was said that British troops in that area had received orders to destroy the remains of the food after they had finished [illegible] rather than allow it to be

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

collected on behalf of the nearly starving population. The PWB Officer was asked to make enquiries into the truth of these allegations and to make representations to the proper authorities if there was any foundation in them.

Tupini told Doccia that as a result of his many journeys he had come to the conclusion that in the part of Italy so far liberated, the two parties which really mattered were the Communist and Christian Democrat. The Socialists he had found were nowhere in great strength.

3 The Italian Democratic Party

The President of the above Monarchist party in Naples, Professor Bartolomeo Preziosi, illustrated his political views to a PWB officer in a manner which sounded characteristic of a certain mentality. He proceeded indiscriminately to condemn all the recent political developments as a series of intrigues for power and disposed of various leading political figures as follows: Sforza had been "finished off" by Eden and Churchill who had wisely placed their interdict on this ambitious politician: Togliatti was a would-be dictator; Nenni was a friend of Mussolini, and Pacciardi was a violent Republican who had "interfered" in the Spanish Civil war and so was just as much to blame as Mussolini. The Professor, as well as two other members of the Party present, seemed to be very satisfied with these arguments. He then praised the great deeds and "gallantry"of the Monarchy, concluding that the affairs of the country could be safely entrusted only to the King or his successor. Prof. Preziosi made much capital of the oft-quoted fact that the Italian people are in the majority not interested in politics, considering this factor in the Italian situation as a potent argument in favor of Monarchist rule, which would save the people from becoming dupes of the Communists.

Another leading member of the Party, Colonel Verde, made a sincere and thus more eloquent plea for greater participation of Italy in the war, saying that a chance to fight the enemy was the chief desire of many Italians and for the present the main object of his Party's programme. It was no use for the politicians to try conscripting men because, he alleged, not 20% of those called up reported for military service. Volunteers were wanted, not political conscripts; action, not words.

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

The President of the above Monarchist party in Naples, Professor Bartolomeo Preziosi, illustrated his political views to a PWB officer in a manner which sounded characteristic of a certain mentality. He proceeded indiscriminately to condemn all the recent political developments as a series of intrigues for power and disposed of various leading political figures as follows: Sforza had been "finished off" by Eden and Churchill who had wisely placed their interdict on this ambitious politician: Togliatti was a would-be dictator; Nenni was a friend of Mussolini, and Pacciardi was a violent Republican who had "interfered" in the Spanish Civil war and so was just as much to blame as Mussolini. The Professor, as well as two other members of the Party present, seemed to be very satisfied with these arguments. He then praised the great deeds and "gallantry"of the Monarchy, concluding that the affairs of the country could be safely entrusted only to the King or his successor. Prof. Preziosi made much capital of the oft-quoted fact that the Italian people are in the majority not interested in politics, considering this factor in the Italian situation as a potent argument in favor of Monarchist rule, which would save the people from becoming dupes of the Communists.

Another leading member of the Party, Colonel Verde, made a sincere and thus more eloquent plea for greater participation of Italy in the war, saying that a chance to fight the enemy was the chief desire of many Italians and for the present the main object of his Party's programme. It was no use for the politicians to try conscripting men because, he alleged, not 20% of those called up reported for military service. Volunteers were wanted, not political conscripts; action, not words.

In a long conversation with a PWB officer, Gulielmo Frollini, now Secretary of the Party for the region of Campania, told his story of the inside workings of the party in Naples. Seven months ago, when at the head of his own little party "Rinnovazione Democratica", Frollini had confidentially expressed to the same PWB officer decidedly Liberal views and sentiments, and had criticized the Monarchy; though he was then already courting the friendship of the Monarchist groups in the so-called "Democratic" Congress of right wing parties. Frollini has now joined forces with Major Amicarelli of the "Fronte Unico" and with the Party of Union, both extreme Monarchist groups, and has set up the Italian Democratic Party in close contact with the Monarchist HQ in the Via Cavalleriggia [illegible] branch of the main party formed in Rome.

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

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

Having thrown in his lot with the adherents of the Monarchy, Frollini justifies his new allegiance by repeating the slogan of "law and order". Enzo Selvaggi, head of the Party in Rome, according to Frollini, has entrusted him with the political direction of the Party in Campania, perhaps because he saw in him a more diplomatic negotiator, well versed in democratic phraseology as against the bluff and open type of Monarchist.

Frollini appeared to be somewhat elated, and described his strategem to build up by any means necessary, a network of influential persons in key positions. He claimed for instance that General Bencivenga and Tito Zaniboni had expressed Monarchist sympathies to him. He boasted that he managed to obtain the fine HQ of his party in the centre of the Naples Galleria by the trick of hiring the apartment as a private person. Over 60,000 lire were spent by this comparatively small Party which he claimed so far consisted of 3000 members, in order to have the apartment done up for their use. But since then, he admitted, Selvaggi had told him to carry on with local funds. He said he regretted that he was now short of money, otherwise he could win over anybody he chose. He claimed for instance by by paying 3000 lire weekly to "Bandiera Rossa", while it was published, he was able to censor it weekly and see that no attacks were made on his party. He added that "La Fiaccola" had so far resisted his offer to renew the arrangement, but that the"Corriere del Lavoro," authorized organ of the "Libere Unioni" -- so-called "free unions" set up in 102 Via Depretis -- was being censored by him in the same way. The whole organization, he expected, would in time be brought under his Party's aegis. He revealed that Dr. Francia, the "venerable" in the Scottish rite of freemasonry is a leading member of the Democratic party, as are also several freemasons of the Palazzo Giustiniani rite, headed by Solimene.

Last but not least, Frollini plans gradually to bring the huge Federation of 250,000 Seafarers (Gente del Mare) under the influence of his party. By taking advantage of the fact that the great majority of the members are not interested in politics, he hopes to form a Seafarers' Party which would be in appearance apolitical but would, he said, gradually come under the Democratic Party's influence.

In the course of this conversation, Frollini also remarked that the "Arditi" Association (Commandos or Rangers), now affiliated to the Party, are generally feared (temuti) implying their great use-

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

Frollini appeared to be somewhat elated, and described his strategem to build up by any means necessary, a network of influential persons in key positions. He claimed for instance that General Bencivenga and Tito Zaniboni had expressed Monarchist sympathies to him. He boasted that he managed to obtain the fine HQ of his party in the centre of the Naples Galleria by the trick of hiring the apartment as a private person. Over 60,000 lire were spent by this comparatively small Party which he claimed so far consisted of 3000 members, in order to have the apartment done up for their use. But since then, he admitted, Selvaggi had told him to carry on with local funds. He said he regretted that he was now short of money, otherwise he could win over anybody he chose. He claimed for instance by by paying 3000 lire weekly to "Bandiera Rossa", while it was published, he was able to censor it weekly and see that no attacks were made on his party. He added that "La Fiaccola" had so far resisted his offer to renew the arrangement, but that the"Corriere del Lavoro," authorized organ of the "Libere Unioni" -- so-called "free unions" set up in 102 Via Depretis -- was being censored by him in the same way. The whole organization, he expected, would in time be brought under his Party's aegis. He revealed that Dr. Francia, the "venerable" in the Scottish rite of freemasonry is a leading member of the Democratic party, as are also several freemasons of the Palazzo Giustiniani rite, headed by Solimene.

Last but not least, Frollini plans gradually to bring the huge Federation of 250,000 Seafarers (Gente del Mare) under the influence of his party. By taking advantage of the fact that the great majority of the members are not interested in politics, he hopes to form a Seafarers' Party which would be in appearance apolitical but would, he said, gradually come under the Democratic Party's influence.

In the course of this conversation, Frollini also remarked that the "Arditi" Association (Commandos or Rangers), now affiliated to the Party, are generally feared (temuti) implying their great usefulness to the Party.

On being asked his opinion on current events, Frollini said he was overjoyed at Mr. Eden's statement and the policy he thought it implied. He added that he felt that his reminder of Italy's defeat which had offended some Italians, was not really addressed to "right thinking" Italians ("ben pensanti") but to the Party of Action, and other such. (A-2)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

4. Unione Donne Italiane in Naples

The Italian Women's League, which has its national headquarters in Rome, formed a branch in Naples on the 17th November.

The Committee of the Naples Branch is composed of representatives of the political parties and of independent opinion. The members are as follows:

Partito Liberale:	Signora Maria OLETTA Baronessa Adele LAURIA
Partito Socialista	Signorina Rosellina BALBI Signorina Lidia MARINELLI
Partito d'Azione	Signorina Marisa CAMPA
Partito Comunista	Maddalena SECCO Adele BEI
Non political	Signora Amalia ROMANO Signora Pina CELIA

The Secretarial Office comprises one representative of each party, plus one apolitical member.

Besides the above, there are three action committees:

1) A Committee for assistance to children and the poor.

2) A Committee for moral and material help for soldiers and repatriated prisoners.

3) A Committee to promote a campaign for women's votes.

The object of the League is, for the present, confined to charitabl work for the children of the poor, and for wounded soldiers and prisoners.

The Demo-Christian Party, it should be noted, has refused to associate itself with the League on the grounds that it is doing its own charitable work through religious organizations. The three secreteries who were interviewed by two members of PWB did in fact complain that, because of little publicity given in the papers, the authorities had allotted food and assistance exclusively to the "Figli del Popolo" organizations which is run by the Naples clergy, headed by Cardinal Ascalesi himself. The Communist Committee member, Maddalena Secco, told the PWB Officer that she had gone to the Cardinal's

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

	Baroness Adele LAURIA
Partito Socialista	Signorina Rosellina BALBI Signorina Lidia MARINELLI
Partito d'Azione	Signorina Marisa CAMPA
Partito Comunista	Maddalena SECCO Adele BEI
Non political	Signora Amalia ROMANO Signora Pina CELIA

The Secretarial Office comprises one representative of each party, plus one apolitical member.

Besides the above, there are three action committees:

1) A Committee for assistance to children and the poor.

2) A Committee for moral and materiel help for soldiers and repatriated prisoners.

3) A Committee to promote a campaign for women's votes.

The object of the League is, for the present, confined to charitabl work for the children of the poor, and for wounded soldiers and prisoners.

The Demo-Christian Party, it should be noted, has refused to associate itself with the League on the grounds that it is doing its own charitable work through religious organizations. The three secretaries who were interviewed by two members of PWB did in fact complain that, because of little publicity given in the papers, the authorities had allotted food and assistance exclusively to the "Figli del Popolo" organization, which is run by the Naples clergy, headed by Cardinal Ascalesi himself. The Communist Committee member, Maddalena Secco, told the PWB Officer that she had gone to the Cardinal's secretary, Monsignor Merena, for help. He had insisted that all children who benefited from his help must be given religious instruction. But all the Committee members objected to this, because the League allows complete freedom of religion. The children can do as they please in this respect. The League cares for about 300 poor children who come to them during the daytime and are taught the first essentials of cleanliness. Monsignor Merena generously consented to give somehelp on the above-mentioned occasion, but it was proposed that as the "Figli del Popolo" had first call (and rightly) on all charitable assistance for children, the League would do better to devote more of its volunteer work to helping Italian Soldiers.

3198

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

On 17 December, the League put on a show at a Naples theatre, with the artists of the San Carlo taking part, for the benefit of about 1000 Italian soldiers who were given a day's leave for the occasion. During the performance, members of the League distributed thousands of cigarettes which the women workers of the Naples tobacco factory had collected at the suggestion of the League, by contributing each two cigarettes weekly to the soldiers' pool. The Bonomi Government has already assured the League that it will be entrusted with the running of the "Casa del Soldato", (the Italian equivalent of the Y.M.C.A.), which had closed down since the armistice. The League is in fact negotiating on a higher plane with the Ministry of War and locally with the Italian Military Command of Naples. The building for the soldiers' club has already been decided on.

With regard to funds, various political Parties have given contributions to the League (e.g., the Liberal Party has given 10,000 lire). Also banks and private citizens have helped, but the League, which is still in its infancy, is handicapped by a great shortage of funds.

It is considered that the work for the care of children and assistance to lonely soldiers away from home should appeal to Italian women of all classes and creeds. Though few members of the Italian leisured class have so far offered their services, it is felt by the League that, with more publicity, more women will come forward. In fact, in the short month of the League's life, already a thousand women have joined.

The second aim of the League, to organize a campaign for votes for women and to promote activities which will give women some political education will, the ladies say, be developed later. The ladies admitted that their work of women's emancipation was particularly difficult in the South of Italy. Mrs. Romano, a teacher, said that all her girl pupils -- almost of university age -- were completely muddled at the present time and did not know what to think. Above all, according to the three women interviewed by PWB, the League dreads to be considered as having any political tendency. That is why there is no single secretary, and why there is a Directive Committee comprising all political views. The sole ultimate

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

occasion. During the performance, members of the League distributed thousands of cigarettes which the women workers of the Naples tobacco factory had collected at the suggestion of the League, by contributing each two cigarettes weekly to the soldiers' pool. The Bonomi Government has already assured the League that it will be entrusted with the running of the "Casa del Soldato", (the Italian equivalent of the Y.M.C.A.), which had closed down since the armistice. The League is in fact negotiating on a higher plane with the Ministry of War and locally with the Italian Military Command of Naples. The building for the soldiers' club has already been decided on.

With regard to funds, various political Parties have given contributions to the League (e.g., the Liberal Party has given 10,000 lire). Also banks and private citizens have helped, but the League, which is still in its infancy, is handicapped by a great shortage of funds.

It is considered that the work for the care of children and assistance to lonely soldiers away from home should appeal to Italian women of all classes and creeds. Though few members of the Italian leisured class have so far offered their services, it is felt by the League that, with more publicity, more women will come forward. In fact, in the short month of the League's life, already a thousand women have joined.

The second aim of the League, to organize a campaign for votes for women and to promote activities which will give women some political education will, the ladies say, be developed later. The ladies admitted that their work of women's emancipation was particularly difficult in the South of Italy. Mrs. Romano, a teacher, said that all her girl pupils -- almost of university age -- were completely muddled at the present time and did not know what to think. Above all, according to the three women interviewed by PWB, the League dreads to be considered as having any political tendency. That is why there is no single secretary, and why there is a Directive Committee comprising all political views. The sole ultimate aim of the League is to promote the Rights of Women. (...-2)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

I N T E R V I E W S

5___An Interview with Professor Concetto Marchesi (Dec. 23rd)

Professor Concetto Marchesi who has recently returned from Switzerland is one of the most unconventional persons now playing an active part in Roman political life. He combines academic distinction as former Rector of Padua University and author of (amongst other books) standard works on Latin literature (Storia della Letteratura Latina, Tacito, Seneca) with political opinions of a violent and almost bloodthirsty nature which place him, at least to judge by words, considerably to the Left of his other Communist colleagues.

Marchesi is a short, rotund man with a rubicund complexion and a good natured and even rather mild expression. During the course of a long discussion with a P.W.B. officer the professor supplied the following information and opinions:-

The Rise of Fascism. Marchesi was in his own account of things an active member of the Communist Party before the rise of Fascism. As the Fascist cloud became darker he was amongst those who advocated resistance to the movement by the most violent methods, and denounced it as a "cancerous outgrowth on the already rotten body of the country." He told this story of the anti-Fascist struggle in the early days which is here given approximately in his own words:

"At that time I was in ..., and I was in touch with the local labour syndicates. At one of our last meetings we discussed the possibility of resisting the Fascists. We realised that we had been abandoned by the Government and that soon the army and the Fascist Militia would be shooting us down. Most of the municipalities were in the hands of the Communists and the Socialists and we were still in control of the local administration. But practically all my companions refused to resist. I pointed out to them that we must dare, that we should not reason like Generals, that there are times when battles must be fought in utter disregard of the tactical situation and that though we would be killed we would have the satisfaction of killing some of our opponents, but in spite of my appeals they refused to follow."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

distinction as former Rector of Padua University and author of (amongst other books) standard works on Latin literature (Storia della Letteratura Latina, Tacito, Seneca) with political opinions of a violent and almost bloodthirsty nature which place him, at least to judge by words, considerably to the Left of his other Communist colleagues.

Marchesi is a short, rotund man with a rubicund complexion and a good natured and even rather mild expression. During the course of a long discussion with a F.A.B. officer the professor supplied the following information and opinions:-

The Rise of Fascism. Marchesi was in his own account of things an active member of the Communist Party before the rise of Fascism. As the Fascist cloud became darker he was amongst those who advocated resistance to the movement by the most violent methods, and denounced it as a "cancerous outgrowth on the already rotten body of the country." He told this story of the anti-Fascist struggle in the early days which is here given approximately in his own words:

"At that time I was in .... and I was in touch with the local labour syndicates. At one of our last meetings we discussed the possibility of resisting the Fascists. We realised that we had been abandoned by the Government and that soon the army and the Fascist Militia would be shooting us down. Most of the municipalities were in the hands of the Communists and the Socialists and we were still in control of the local administration. But practically all my companions refused to resist. I pointed out to them that we must dare, that we should not reason like Generals, that there are times when battles must be fought in utter disregard of the tactical situation and that though we would be killed we would have the satisfaction of killing some of our opponents, but in spite of my appeals they refused to follow."

Marchesi had little to say about the 20 years of Fascist government during which he carried on his academic work. He became politically active again as soon as Italy entered the war.

Allied Propaganda. Marchesi began to listen to Allied broadcasts from London at the outbreak of the Italian war. He found them extremely interesting. He spoke privately to his students about them. London broadcasts became the favourite programme in Padua. The Padovani recognized the voice of a former member of the University speaking from England. The effect of British broadcasting, magnificent at first, had later diminished. He thought it possible that there had been a decline in quality.

The Communist Party. In Padua the membership of the Communist Party was limited and he saw no sign of an increase in its numerical strength. This was far from a disadvantage in his opinion. In fact he thought that membership of the Communist Party ought to be more restricted than it was and should only include a selected

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

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

group of leaders - the cadre for the future Communist Government. (By membership he meant possession of the party card). The masses on the other hand should be led by the party without being members of it. The masses, especially in Italy, were too ignorant and too immature to be an active party factor. He thought that party membership should be restricted to intellectuals. This judgement applied, in his opinion, not only to the Communists but also to the other parties.

Parchesi's opinion on relations between the Communists and the other parties were equally striking. He himself - and he spoke collectively as if to include other Communists - found the Liberals most easy to collaborate with, as they were at the opposite pole to the Communists and arguments with them was without ambiguity or reserve. He had great admiration for Casati with whom he was able to collaborate closely in 1942 and onwards on the Fronte Nazionale.

Communism and Power. In most democracies, whether modern or in the ancient world, said Parchesi, the Government was supported by a minority - a privileged class - against whom the masses struggled. Usual parliamentary procedure had never been adequate to allow the masses to gain control of the Government. Ideally, as soon as the governing minority knew that the masses were dissatisfied it ought to resign and make way for them. Instead what really happened was that the minority made use of the machinery of the government to repress the majority, and to prevent the masses attaining power without violence. Hence the majority must use force against the minority and according to Parchesi, the Communists felt the majority had the inborn right to do so. Hence violent revolution, killing and lynching, were legitimate weapons.

This in no way meant, according to Parchesi, that a democratic government had no right to use violence. When the Fascist minority tried to get control of the Italian State, Facta was justified in declaring the State of Siege (i.e. the right to use violence). The Crown refused to use violence and accepted Fascism. What happened was that the minority forces behind the government also backed the Fascist outlaws. These were: the King, the Vatican, the industrialists, the large landowners and the generals. In this way the minority controlling the young Italian democracy dug its grave with its own hands.

Italian Generals. Questioned about the Italian army and its generals, Parchesi told the following story:-

"Some time before the fall of Mussolini, and without providing

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

collectively as if to include other Communists - found the Liberals most easy to collaborate with, as they were at the opposite pole to the Communists and arguments with them was without ambiguity or reserve. He had great admiration for Casati with whom he was able to collaborate closely in 1942 and onwards on the Fronte Nazionale.

Communism and Power. In most democracies, whether modern or in the ancient world, said Parchesi, the Government was supported by a minority - a privileged class - against whom the masses struggled. Usual parliamentary procedure had never been adequate to allow the masses to gain control of the Government. Ideally, as soon as the governing minority knew that the masses were dissatisfied it ought to resign and make way for them. Instead what really happened was that the minority made use of the machinery of the government to repress the majority, and to prevent the masses attaining power without violence. Hence the majority must use force against the minority and according to Parchesi, the Communists felt the majority had the inborn right to do so. Hence violent revolution, killing and lynching, were legitimate weapons.

This in no way meant, according to Parchesi, that a democratic government had no right to use violence. When the Fascist minority tried to get control of the Italian State, Facta was justified in declaring the State of Siege (i.e. the right to use violence). The crown refused to use violence and accepted Fascism. What happened was that the minority forces behind the government also backed the Fascist outlaws. These were: the King, the Vatican, the industrialists, the large landowners and the Generals. In this way the minority controlling the young Italian democracy dug its grave with its own hands.

Italian Generals. Questioned about the Italian army and its Generals, Parchesi told the following story:-

"Some time before the fall of Mussolini, and without any idea or suspicion of Badoglio's intrigues, the Fronte Nazionale decided to approach some Italian Generals and test their feeling regarding the possibility of a coup d'etat. I was ordered to make the contact. I went to Ancona and approached a man whose ability and military tradition were beyond suspicion. I asked him:

"'Do you feel yourself bound by your oath of loyalty to the King more than by your moral obligations as an Italian citizen?'

"He replied - 'My obligations as a citizen are stronger than those of my oath'. - Then I asked him:

"'If we decide to overthrow the King and his government by acts of violence, to destroy any force resisting, we will set up a new popular Government, will you follow me?'

"He replied, 'I must consider our chances of success. How many men can you dispose of? Where are they? Which are the possible

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

centres of resistance?'

"I asked, 'Could you ignore military and strategic pointes and consider solely the prestige which our nation would gain by this revolution, even though we might lose the battle and with it our lives?'

"He replied, 'No'.

"I asked him, 'Have you considered that the mere fact that if we used your name, dear to all Italians, it might help to win many of our enemies to our side?'

"The general at this point looked hesitant. Probably my question had excited his personal ambition.

However, before anything could be planned, Mussolini was deposed by the King."

R E L I E F

6 Distribution of American Relief Supplies

The first distribution of American relief supplies took place recently at Valmontone, Aquino and Pontecorvo and consisted of clothing and foodstuffs for children. It is hoped that 30,000 children in Latium will benefit from this first Christmas distribution.

The material, amounting to 500 tons, was provided by the American Relief for Italy, and distributed by ENDSI (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi Italia). The National Committee of the latter body, through its President Prince Doria, Mayor of Rome, recently enlisted the aid of PWB in launching a campaign in Rome to collect blankets for refugees in Abbruzzo and Marches. ENDSI is a body representing both the Italian Government and the Vatican, organised largely by the efforts of Mr. Myron Taylor, and backed up by both the American and Italian Red Cross. Practically all the labour received in handling and distributing the supplies is voluntary. It is unloaded, for instance, by State Railway employees, guarded by Carabinieri, checked by personnel provided by the Banca d'Italia, etc.

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

we used your name, dear to all Italians, it might help to win many of our enemies to our side?'

"The general at this point looked hesitant. Probably my question had excited his personal ambition.

However, before anything could be planned, Mussolini was deposed by the King."

R E L I E F

6 Distribution of American Relief Supplies

The first distribution of American relief supplies took place recently at Valmontone, Aquino and Pontecorvo and consisted of clothing and foodstuffs for children. It is hoped that 30,000 children in Latium will benefit from this first Christmas distribution.

The material, amounting to 500 tons, was provided by the American Relief for Italy, and distributed by ENDSI (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi Italia). The National Committee of the latter body, through its President Prince Doria, Mayor of Rome, recently enlisted the aid of PWB in launching a campaign in Rome to collect blankets for refugees in Abbruzzo and Marches. ENDSI is a body representing both the Italian Government and the Vatican, organised largely by the efforts of Mr. Myron Taylor, and backed up by both the American and Italian Red Cross. Practically all the labour received in handling and distributing the supplies is voluntary. It is unloaded, for instance, by State Railway employees, guarded by Carabinieri, checked by personnel provided by the Banca d'Italia, etc.

Further consignments totalling 2,300 tons have already reached Italy for distribution throughout the country.

3116

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

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

E C O N O M I C S

7 Foreign Currency Exchange

The intensified interest in foreign currency continues among the admittedly small circles concerned. Following on the recent sharp rise ITALIA NUOVA of 20 December reports an equally rapid fall: British gold sovereign from L. 7000 to L. 6400; blue seal dollar from L. 350 to L. 270; occupation dollar from L. 205 to L. 160; Swiss franc from L. 120 to L. 95.

An employee of a Roman bank who supplements his meagre salary by acting as agent for such black market transactions (his usual commission is 2%) stated on 19 December that the quantities of foreign currency, especially British gold, changing hands in the four previous days had increased tremendously. In one deal he had bought 1000 sovereigns (representing L. 7,000,000). In few cases does he know his clients; transactions are carried out by chains of agents.

8 Budget Statement

The promised budget statement was made to the Council of Ministers on 23 December by the Treasury Minister, Marcello Soleri. Estimates for the financial period 1.6.44 - 31.6.45 are:

	Million Lire
Expenditure	76,013
Revenue	14,168
Deficit	61,845

The Minister pointed out that whereas the 36 provinces now administered by the Italian Government have to bear the whole cost of the central government and of the war effort, they normally provide only one-third of the state's income.

The total public debt on 10 December 1944 amounted to 600,000 million lire.

Bank of Italy currency in circulation on 10 December 1944: 233,000 million, including that issued in Occupied Italy up to 1 August, 1944. Allied Military lire in circulation up to 31 August 1944 (...figures released by A.C.) 41,000 million lire. The

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

350 to L. 270; occupation dollar from L. 205 to L. 160; Swiss franc from L. 120 to L. 95.

An employee of a Roman bank who supplements his meagre salary by acting as agent for such black market transactions (his usual commission is 2%) stated on 19 December that the quantities of foreign currency, especially British gold, changing hands in the four previous days had increased tremendously. In one deal he had bought 1000 sovereigns (representing L. 7,000,000). In few cases does he know his clients; transactions are carried out by chains of agents.

8 Budget Statement

The promised budget statement was made to the Council of Ministers on 23 December by the Treasury Minister, Marcello Soleri. Estimates for the financial period 1.6.44 -- 31.6.45 are:

	Million Lire
Expenditure	76,013
Revenue	14,168
Deficit	61.845

The Minister pointed out that whereas the 36 provinces now administered by the Italian Government have to bear the whole cost of the central government and of the war effort, they normally provide only one-third of the state's income.

The total public debt on 10 December 1944 amounted to 600,000 million lire.

Bank of Italy currency in circulation on 10 December 1944: 233,000 million, including that issued in Occupied Italy up to 1.August, 1944. Allied Military lire in circulation up to 31 August 1944 (according to figures released by A.C.) 44,000 million lire. The latter figure includes both these sums expended by the Allied Armies and amounts advanced to Italian authorities in newly-liberated areas.

Signs of public confidence in the lira are the increase in bank deposits from 194,000 million on 31 July 1944, to 221,802 million lire. Moreover the recent opening of the Stock Exchanges was followed by a considerable rise in state securities, whereas all other securities were down.

In short, the Minister declared, signs of financial recovery are already to be seen. If people did not give way to panic the currency situation, strengthened by Allied aid, will be stabilized as soon as the liberation of Italy is completed.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

9 Re-Housing

According to a statement issued on 22 December 1944 by the Ministry of Public Works, the sum of 2000 million lire is to be spent on urgent repair work on houses damaged by the war throughout Italy. 1000 million lire will be spent directly by the Ministry. The other half will be available as loans to private owners to assist such owners in meeting mortgage payments, according as the cost of repairs is less or more than L. 150,000. A decree is being prepared concerning the setting up of Communal Committees to allocate surplus housing made available in this way to homeless persons.

10 E.N.A.C.

The creation of a new road-haulage organization, E.N.A.C. (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose), by agreement between A.C. and the Italian Government was announced on 22 December 1944. E.N.A.C. will not operate trucks unless required to. It will be a government-controlled co-operative enterprise, a sort of despatching office, a temporary emergency organization, to be dissolved as soon as post-war stabilization begins.

A.C.'s contributions will be: military vehicles handling civilian supplies in Italian Government territory; tires and spare parts. It will also promote the reopening of tire re-treading factories in Italy, and sell to the Italian Government for E.N.A.C. any trucks and equipment A.C. may wish to dispose of.

These contributions however are conditional on the fullest possible use being made of all Italian transport. All load-carrying vehicles will be required to be registered by E.N.A.C. and all trips will be made on assignment by E.N.A.C. pool officials. Food and reconstruction materials will be given first and second priorities in these operations. Payment for haulage will be made only through E.N.A.C., which will fix uniform tariff rates and ensure that trucks do not run, as at present, empty or half-empty.

11 Rome Transport

The Prefect of Rome has set up a Transport Committee to co-ordinate bus and other services and fix routes and fares and time-tables within the city.

12 Coal Supply

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

made available in this way [illegible]

10 F.N.A.C.

The creation of a new road-haulage organization, F.N.A.C. (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti di Cose), by agreement between A.C. and the Italian Government was announced on 22 December 1944. F.N.A.C. will not operate trucks unless required to. It will be a government-controlled co-operative enterprise, a sort of despatching office, a temporary emergency organization, to be dissolved as soon as post-war stabilization begins.

A.C.'s contributions will be: military vehicles handling civilian supplies in Italian Government territory; tires and spare parts. It will also promote the reopening of tire re-treading factories in Italy, and sell to the Italian Government for F.N.A.C. any trucks and equipment A.C. may wish to dispose of.

These contributions however are conditional on the fullest possible use being made of all Italian transport. All load-carrying vehicles will be required to be registered by F.N.A.C. and all trips will be made on assignment by F.N.A.C. pool officials. Food and reconstruction materials will be given first and second priorities in these operations. Payment for haulage will be made only through F.N.A.C., which will fix uniform tariff rates and ensure that trucks do not run, as at present, empty or half-empty.

11 Rome Transport

The Prefect of Rome has set up a Transport Committee to co-ordinate bus and other services and fix routes and fares and time-tables within the city.

12 Coal Supply

In a statement issued by the Coal Division of A.C.'s Industry Sub-Commission it is revealed that coal needs of essential military and civilian consumers in Rome have risen from 1400 tons a day in September to 2300 tons. 300 tons a day comes in Allied shipping from America and Britain; about 1000 tons from Sardinia, 450 tons from the lignite mines at Ribolla, 350 from Pietrafitta and 200 from Morgnana. 1600 tons are burned daily, the remaining 700 being stockpiled for emergency. Allied military installations burn 200 tons a day, the military railways (which haul in 120 car loads a day) 300 and essential civilian users the remaining 1800.

CONFIDENTIAL

3152

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

13 Finaudi on Free Imports

Senator Luigi Einaudi, the eminent economist returning from Switzerland to Rome, published in RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE of 24 December a plea for the abolition of almost all import duties. In a very few years the Treasury would benefit and agriculture would flourish in a way never seen. Now or never is the moment for Italy to throw open the gates to foreign imports to be "flooded, submerged in foreign goods."

The new weekly "ECONOMISTA" of 15 December in an article dealing with Italy's currency problems, likewise emphasizes the necessity for Italy to import extensively on credit. By the sale of such goods to the public, combined with short-term internal loans, the Government will be able to withdraw from circulation a considerable proportion of the present inflated currency. For a long term financial policy the weekly proposes:

a) Strict Government economy
b) Reorganization of taxation, including increased returns from indirect taxes and taxes on transfer of property.
c) Strict application of surtax.

14 Food and Economic Conditions in Sardinia

At Macomer, under the presidence of the High Commissioner for Sardinia, General Pinna, the Regional Giunta Consultiva met; the meeting was almost entirely concerned with the examination of prices. It was agreed to continue the policy of price control, and to this end provincial committees for prices will be formed. The problems of the production of wool and cheese, of animals needed for work, as well as all the regulations advisable for the exporting of lambs to the continent were examined. As transport is lacking it was decided to export only 40,000 lambs. A small tax would be imposed on the exportation, which the High Commissioner would use for welfare work.

The Regional Giunta unanimously approved an order of the day, in which considering the anti-economic consequences for Sardinia of the application of the new tax on slaughter, the High Commissioner is re-

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

eign goods."

The new weekly "ECONOMISTA" of 15 December in an article dealing with Italy's currency problems, likewise emphasizes the necessity for Italy to import extensively on credit. By the sale of such goods to the public, combined with short-term internal loans, the Government will be able to withdraw from circulation a considerable proportion of the present inflated currency. For a long term financial policy the weekly proposes:

a) Strict Government economy
b) Reorganization of taxation, including increased returns from indirect taxes and taxes on transfer of property.
c) Strict application of surtax.

14 Food and Economic Conditions in Sardinia

At Macomer, under the presidence of the High Commissioner for Sardinia, General Pinna, the Regional Giunta Consultiva met; the meeting was almost entirely concerned with the examination of prices. It was agreed to continue the policy of price control, and to this end provincial committees for prices will be formed. The problems of the production of wool and cheese, of animals needed for work, as well as all the regulations advisable for the exporting of lambs to the continent were examined. As transport is lacking it was decided to export only 40,000 lambs. A small tax would be imposed on the exportation, which the High Commissioner would use for welfare work.

The Regional Giunta unanimously approved an order of the day, in which considering the anti-economic consequences for Sardinia of the application of the new tax on slaughter, the High Commissioner is requested to ask the Central Government to re-examine the decree.

The decree of the Minister of Finance regarding the tax has had a very unfavorable impression. This measure will cut into the island's cattle production and will cause an increase in prices. Pork which cost about L.180, has increased in price to L.300.

Protest by the Nuoro Section of the Sardinian Action Party - The measure extending the application of the slaughtering tax has raised a chorus of protests in the province of Nuoro. In this city it is pointed out that the grant of one and one-half milliards promised to Sardinia will be covered over and over again, in the corresponding six year period, by the Sards themselves by the return from the new tax. This tax will fall on the poorest classes. It may even provoke serious reactions. The Nuoro section of the Sard Action Party has sent a telegram to the High Commissioner for Sardinia and

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

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

to the Minister of Finance, in which they protest against the tax which will be so great a burden on the poor classes whom it practically condemns to die of hunger, and ask that the measure be revoked before disorders break out.

It is officially stated that the High Commissioner for Sardinia at the meeting at Macomer has decided to suspend at least for the moment the application of the slaughtering tax.

L A B O U R

15 Minister of Labour Addresses Transport Workers

Signor Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour gave an address to the employees of ATAG (Azienda Tramvie ed Autobus del Governatorato) at their Officine Centrale, via Prenestina on Wednesday afternoon, 27 December. The meeting organized by the Tramwaymen's union was held in one end of the large modern workshop used for the repair and reconstruction of rolling stock where a temporary platform had been erected and where a "loud speaker" had been placed on the top of an autobus.

The audience, of more than five hundredmen, was composed of mechanics, workers, plant foremen, department heads and bus drivers and conductors who appeared to be of a high level of intelligence. An atmosphere of good humor, banter and repartee characterized the period of waiting for the arrival of the speaker.

Signor Gronchi entered immediately into the subject of his address and spoke clearly, informally and earnestly but without emotional appeal to his audience. He spoke of the problems and troubles of the Italian people which were the result of a war that they had never desired and of how only by the continued industry of the workers democracy could be achieved. He stated that democracy was similar to health which, to be maintained, must be protected and defended and that labor must become a great unified force so as to defend its own rights and to respect the rights of others. The future of Italy depended upon the industry of the workers and there must be a fairer distribution of the products of labour. The audience was extremely orderly and attentive. They quietly applauded several times during the address with definite warm applause at its conclusion.

16 CGIL Congress and

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

15 Minister of Labour Addresses Transport Workers

Signor Giovanni Gronchi, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour gave an address to the employees of ATAG (Azienda Tramvie ed Autobus del Governatorato) at their Officine Centrale, via Prenestina on Wednesday afternoon, 27 December. The meeting organized by the Tramwaymen's union was held in one end of the large modern workshop used for the repair and reconstruction of rolling stock where a temporary platform had been erected and where a "loud speaker" had been placed on the top of an autobus.

The audience, of more than five hundredmen, was composed of mechanics, workers, plant foremen, department heads and bus drivers and conductors who appeared to be of a high level of intelligence. An atmosphere of good humor, banter and repartee characterized the period of waiting for the arrival of the speaker.

Signor Gronchi entered immediately into the subject of his address and spoke clearly, informally and earnestly but without emotional appeal to his audience. He spoke of the problems and troubles of the Italian people which were the result of a war that they had never desired and of how only by the continued industry of the workers democracy could be achieved. He stated that democracy was similar to health which, to be maintained, must be protected and defended and that labor must become a great unified force so as to defend its own rights and to respect the rights of others. The future of Italy depended upon the industry of the workers and there must be a fairer distribution of the products of labour. The audience was extremely orderly and attentive. They quietly applauded several times during the address with definite warm applause at its conclusion. end

16 CGIL Congress

The first CGIL Congress which was to be held in Naples in December, has been postponed until 28 January 1945. The present monopoly of Executive Committee posts by the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats, to which the Action Party and Liberals in particular had taken ffequent exception, will then be abandoned, election being by secret ballot among the delegates of the affiliated unions.

17 CGIL Memorandum

On 22 December the meeting between representatives of employers in Industry, commerce, banking and insurance, and representatives of the CGIL was resumed at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary for Labour, Paresce.

CONFIDENTIAL

3194

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

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

The subject of discussion was again the wage clauses of the CGIL memorandum and the meeting lasted without break for ten hours, the final agreement being signed at 1900 hours. It represents a real victory for CGIL, the demands of clauses 3, 6, and 8 of the memorandum having been granted practically in toto. All white-collar workers of the classes concerned are granted, in addition to the normal Christmas bonus of an extra month's salary, an extraordinary bonus equal to one month's carovita and presence indemnities. For manual workers, the previous normal Christmas bonus, equivalent to 192 hours' pay in areas north of Naples, is increased to 200; again an extraordinary bonus equal to one month's indemnities is added. In Areas from Naples south the normal bonus is 96 hours' pay instead of last year's 48. Agricultural workers who have never before received a Christmas bonus, will get approximately two weeks' pay, according to category. Sailors are also included, though the precise payments to be made were left to be decided within the industry. All workers are to be paid the two extra days' pay formerly due them with respect to fascist holidays. Preliminary agreements were also reached on increases for pensions.

On the 23rd the Council of Ministers approved the text of a decree giving legal sanction to the agreement, and announced the following additional concessions: A Christmas bonus of L. 2000 to all State employees (impiegati); a 70% increase in old age pensions and pensions to invalid workers where disability exceeds 49%; a minimum of L. 15 per day for all categories of pensioners. The last concession is equivalent to a 400% increase for at least 1,000,000 pensioners. Pending legislation as regards the pension increases, advances of from 800-1200 lire will be paid on 1 January 1945. Increases for State pensioners will be decided at the next meeting of the Council on 30 December.

In an edictorial by Di Vittoria, Communist Secretary of CGIL, UNITA of 23 December comments with satisfaction on the outcome of the "first phase" of the negotiations on the Memorandum. For the first time all Italian workers will enjoy as a right a Christmas bonus. For this they have to thank Trade Union unity represented by the untiring efforts of the CGIL. If any encouragement was needed to workers of all categories to rally round their unions, they have it now.

Even the Action Party organ ITALIA LIBERA, generally critical and suspicious of the Communist-Socialist-Christian Democrat direction of CGIL, has to applaud. In its issue of 24 December it concludes that from this success the workers must acquire a new confidence in their

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

qual to one month's indemnities is added. In Areas from Naples south the normal bonus is 96 hours' pay instead of last year's 48. Agricultural workers who have never before received a Christmas bonus, will get approximately two weeks' pay, according to category. Sailors are also included, though the precise payments to be made were left to be decided within the industry. All workers are to be paid the two extra days' pay formerly due them with respect to fascist holidays. Preliminary agreements were also reached on increases for pensions.

On the 23rd the Council of Ministers approved the text of a decree giving legal sanction to the agreement, and announced the following additional concessions: A Christmas bonus of L. 2000 to all State employees (impiegati); a 70% increase in old age pensions and pensions to invalid workers where disability exceeds 49%; a minimum of L. 15 per day for all categories of pensioners. The last concession is equivalent to a 40% increase for at least 1,000,000 pensioners. Pending legislation as regards the pension increases, advances of from 800-1200 lire will be paid on 1 January 1945. Increases for State pensioners will be decided at the next meeting of the Council on 30 December.

In an edictorial by Di Vittoria, Communist Secretary of CGIL, UNITA of 23 December comments with satisfaction on the outcome of the "first phase" of the negotiations on the Memorandum. For the first time all Italian workers will enjoy as a right a Christmas bonus. For this they have to thank Trade Union unity represented by the untiring efforts of the CGIL. If any encouragement was needed to workers of all categories to rally round their unions, they have it now.

Even the Action Party organ ITALIA LIBERA, generally critical and suspicious of the Communist-Socialist-Christian Democrat direction of CGIL, has to applaud. In its issue of 24 December it concludes that from this success the workers must acquire a new confidence in their ability to defend their own interests and back up their own organizations.

There is no doubt that the CGIL and particularly its present leaders have scored a notable success, particularly in view of the forthcoming congresses at the end of January. It will be interesting to see how they tackle the thornier problems of rations, food supplies and prices and unemployment also specified in the Memorandum.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

18. Meeting of CGIL Factory Committee Representatives

Representatives of Workers' Factory Committees were called to a meeting in the Planetario Cinema on 21 December by the Rome Camera del Lavoro to discuss and approve the CGIL Memorandum to the Government. About 600 representatives were present.

Sig. Buschi, of the Executive Committee of the Camera del Lavoro, spoke of the urgent necessity of improving conditions for workers. The war effort is all-important, but in order to contribute fully to it the workers must have "the minimum essentials and indispensable means of living." Sig. Cuzzaniti, another member of the Executive Committee, then read and explained the memorandum. He said that he and the CGIL realized that the ten-point program presented to the government did not contain all the grievances and needs of the workers, but that only the most urgent were being presented at present. The demands are of three classes:

1. Those on behalf of all workers;
2. Those on behalf of state employees;
3. Those on behalf of private workers.

In speaking of Item No. 1 of the memorandum the orator mentioned President Roosevelt's "electoral promise" that the bread ration would be increased. This brought jeers from the audience. In explaining point No. 4, the speaker said that whereas salaries have increased three times, the cost of living has increased 9 to 10 times, according to the index of the Chamber of Labour.

Discussion followed, about a dozen persons spoke, each making suggestions. Three classes of persons, apparently forgotten, were mentioned, and it was suggested that they be included in a supplementary memorandum. These are: persons who during the past regime refused to be fascists, and consequently were excluded from all civil service examinations; workers employed by the Allies; persons who came out of the army after the armistice, and who lost their rights and prerogatives as workers. The discussion was quite noisy, but there were no incidents. On. Di Vittorio then spoke. He said all classes of workers will be taken care of but not everything can be settled at one time. He praised the democratic way the memorandum had been prepared, inasmuch as workers had been consulted. "We cannot have a race between salaries and prices. Our immediate aim is to al-

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

means of living." Sig. Cuzzaniti, another member of the Executive Committee, then read and explained the memorandum. He said that he and the CGIL realized that the ten-point program presented to the government did not contain all the grievances and needs of the workers, but that only the most urgent were being presented at present. The demands are of three classes:

1. Those on behalf of all workers;
2. Those on behalf of state employees;
3. Those on behalf of private workers.

In speaking of Item No. 1 of the memorandum the orator mentioned President Roosevelt's "electoral promise" that the bread ration would be increased. This brought jeers from the audience. In explaining point No. 4, the speaker said that whereas salaries have increased three times, the cost of living has increased 9 to 10 times, according to the index of the Chamber of Labour.

Discussion followed, about a dozen persons spoke, each making suggestions. Three classes of persons, apparently forgotten, were mentioned, and it was suggested that they be included in a supplementary memorandum. These are: persons who during the past regime refused to be fascists, and consequently were excluded from all civil service examinations; workers employed by the Allies; persons who came out of the army after the armistice, and who lost their rights and prerogatives as workers. The discussion was quite noisy, but there were no incidents. On. Di Vittorio then spoke. He said all classes of workers will be taken care of but not everything can be settled at one time. He praised the democratic way the memorandum had been prepared, inasmuch as workers had been consulted. "We cannot have a race between salaries and prices. Our immediate aim is to alleviate the pitiful conditions now existing." The memorandum was then put to a vote and was unanimously approved.

19. Portworkers' Shifts- - Naples

Two or three sources concurrently report that many dockers in Naples port do three twelve-hour shifts consecutively, so that they can then have a couple of days completely free. Some devote this time to Black Market activities, others to resting and cleaning up at home, for which they have no facilities in the port areas. This means that the efficiency of the dockers is reduced to a minimum, as they naturally have to spend a good proportion of the second or third shift in clandestinely resting. It should be added that the contractors to whom the Allies entrust the engagement of laborers, are not concerned -- like the Allies -- in getting the ships unloaded as speedily as possible. (B-2)

3403

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

PRESS & PROPAGANDA

CINEMA

20. "Convoglio Verso L'Ignoto" (Action in the North Atlantic)

This film, illustrating the war exploits of the American merchant navy, was followed with great interest throughout. Almost all the scenes made a great impression and won the applause of the audience, which was chiefly composed of middle class, some upper class, and many Allied soldiers. There were also some Italian soldiers and sailors. The scenes of the cat mewing while the two ships, the prey and the hunter, are motionless, their motors silent, was very effective. The scenes of the battle of the submarines and that of the attack of German airplanes were greeted with general applause. Four persons approached liked the terrifying battle scenes. Three objected to the too apparent propaganda. They thought the bearing of the actors during the battle was unlikely, as they thought and acted in contrast to the natural instincts of a man in similar moments. A woman said she did not like such films because they frightened her. An officer of the Italian Navy wanted to see more films like it, showing the principal battles of the war.

21. Newsreels of British Troops Landing in Greece

(Comment from F.S.S. Report 28.12.44) A most unfortunate impression has been noted recently in cinemas where the newsreels of the British troops landing in Greece were being shown, with scenes of welcome by the population and the usual commentary about the liberating troops. It is suggested that in view of recent developments in Greece and indeed elsewhere, it might be more tactful to withdraw such documentaries from circulation in order not to excite more than necessary public feeling in this very complicated matter.

Notizie Nazioni Unite No. 62 - The reaction to the Allied newsreel was noteworthy. When the commentator spoke of the "Liberation of Greece" in describing the warm reception of English troops by the Greeks, there was much ironic laughter on the part of the public.

22 Notizie Del Mondo Libero No. 35 - The scene showing Danish resistance was judged very interesting. But the scene that most interested the public, to judge by the laughter and comments, was that showing the meeting at the Palatine of Rome for the celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution of October. People exclaimed, "It seems like Piazza Venezia!" "It sounds as if people were

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

sailors. The scenes of the cat mewing while the two ships, both prey and the hunter, are motionless, their motors silent, was very effective. The scenes of the battle of the submarines and that of the attack of German airplanes were greeted with general applause. Four persons approached liked the terrifying battle scenes. Three objected to the too apparent propaganda. They thought the bearing of the actors during the battle was unlikely, as they thought and acted in contrast to the natural instincts of a man in similar moments. A woman said she did not like such films because they frightened her. An officer of the Italian Navy wanted to see more films like it, showing the principal battles of the war.

21. Newsreels of British Troops Landing in Greece

(Comment from F.S.S. Report 28.12.44) A most unfortunate impression has been noted recently in cinemas where the newsreels of the British troops landing in Greece were being shown, with scenes of welcome by the population and the usual commentary about the liberating troops. It is suggested that in view of recent developments in Greece and indeed elsewhere, it might be more tactful to withdraw such documentaries from circulation in order not to excite more than necessary public feeling in this very complicated matter.

Notizie Nazioni Unite No. 62 - The reaction to the Allied newsreel was noteworthy. When the commentator spoke of the "Liberation of Greece" in describing the warm reception of English troops by the Greeks, there was much ironic laughter on the part of the public.

22 Notizie Del Mondo Libero No. 35 - The scene showing Danish resistance was judged very interesting. But the scene that most interested the public, to judge by the laughter and comments, was that showing the meeting at the Palatine of Rome for the celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution of October. People exclaimed, "It seems like Piazza Venezia!" "It sounds as if people were yelling 'Nen-ni, Nen-ni' as they used to yell 'Du-ce, Du-ce'!" Three people liked it because it showed something Italian? Two people wished that the war with Japan was more amply covered.

23. Profiteers of the Fascist Moving Picture Industry

LA GAZZETTA, film weekly, publishes an article on the profiteers of the Fascist Moving Picture industry. The fascist cinema, comments the author, was certainly an excellent racket which fed many sharks disguised as honest people and technicians beyond reproach. The biggest of these thieves, writes LA GAZZETTA, is Luigi Freddi. The auth-

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

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

er does not stop there. Besides Freddi and just as responsible for the decadence of Italian cinema, there is Professor Pratelli, Luigi Chiarini and the actors Osvaldo Valenti (an OVRA agent) and his companion Luisa Ferida. They are not in liberated Italy at present, but the author draws attention of the Undersecretary of State in charge of entertainment, Avv. Libonati, to Lombardozzi, Renato della Valle and Giacomo Rancati, the last three having also been "Musketeers of the Duce". The author concludes that they would be able to throw a great deal of light on the unhappy period of Italian films under Mussolini.

This same paper also carries an article by Giuliano Conte on the epuration of artists, stressing that "nothing has been done so far which has any semblance of justice" in the field of epuration of the entertainment world.

Art in Italy during the last twenty years, continues the article, has too often made use of politics in order to impose itself. Today, however, before eliminating an artist, the political credo of the moment should not be taken into account exclusively; his behavior and artistic abilities should be considered as well. It is necessary, according to the author, to measure the political crime in its entirety and mete out punishment accordingly. Epuration should not serve merely the cause of personal vendettas or follow the tradition of "you get out, so that I may take your place."

PRESS

24. This Week's CANTACHIARO Banned by the Government

"The Press Office of the Presidency of the Council announced that by Government order yesterday's number of the weekly CANTACHIARO has not come out". CORRIERE DI ROMA 30.12.44.

This Government action was the sequal to the publication by this paper of the full text of Mussolini's speech. The following is a pertinent comment from F.S.S. Report of 28.12.44: Several sources have commented on the extraordinary move made by the satirical weekly CANTACHIARO in publishing on page 4 of the issue for 23.12.44 the complete text of Mussolini's speech at Milan on 16 December. The general trend of these comments by educated observers is that if one supposes, as one must, that CANTACHIARO was in good faith in doing

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Mussolini.

This same paper also carries an article by Giuliano Conte on the epuration of artists, stressing that "nothing has been done so far which has any semblance of justice" in the field of epuration of the entertainment world.

Art in Italy during the last twenty years, continues the article, has too often made use of politics in order to impose itself. Today, however, before eliminating an artist, the political credo of the moment should not be taken into account exclusively; his behavior and artistic abilities should be considered as well. It is necessary, according to the author, to measure the political crime in its entirety and mete out punishment accordingly. Epuration should not serve merely the cause of personal vendettas or follow the tradition of "you get out, so that I may take your place."

PRESS

24. This Week's CANTACHIARO Banned by the Government

"The Press Office of the Presidency of the Council announced that by Government order yesterday's number of the weekly CANTACHIARO has not come out". CORRIERE DI ROMA 30.12.44.

This Government action was the sequal to the publication by this paper of the full text of Mussolini's speech. The following is a pertinent comment from F.S.S. Report of 28.12.44: Several sources have commented on the extraordinary move made by the satirical weekly CANTACHIARO in publishing on page 4 of the issue for 23.12.44 the complete text of Mussolini's speech at Milan on 16 December. The general trend of these comments by educated observers is that if one supposes, as one must, that CANTACHIARO was in good faith in doing this and intended the Duce's own words to be the best comment on the past and present of fascism, then it can only be said that these tactics are at present far too subtle for a population as unused to this kind of realist propaganda as the Italians. As is said in the next paragraph, the situation in this part of Italy is not at present one in which such large doses of fascist eloquence can be served up neat. Selection and comment are necessary.

This number of CANTACHIARO was sold out or vanished within a very short time of its appearance on the stalls. Enquiries reveal that these numbers which did not sell to the public like hot cakes were snapped up from certain kiosks by members of the Communist Party who took them away in a semi-official manner.

CONFIDENTIAL

3192

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

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

25 Short Life of Rome Literary Weekly CITTA

The Rome literary weekly CITTA, whose birth was announced in this report at the beginning of December, has already come to an end. According to Alberto Savinio and Alberto Moravia, two of the most prominent members of the review's editorial council, the failure of CITTA has involved the publisher Valli in considerable financial losses as he had to pay his authors retroactively as well as paying production costs. The principal reason for the failure appears to have been the ambitious nature of the programme at a time when a very limited number of readers was available.

Neither Savinio nor Moravia seemed at all grieved by the premature end of CITTA when they spoke of it on 25 December. They pointed out cheerfully that there are plenty of other periodicals for which they can write. Moravia said that Italian writers were incapable of collaborating together and were an unusually rapacious body of men, a reflection which suggested that editorial collaboration in this case had not been an entirely easy task.

The last issue of CITTA sold only some 4000 copies. Moravia thought that the permit to publish granted to CITTA and the other rights would probably be taken over by a group of persons who want to found an economic periodical.

26. Interview with Publisher of the weekly CITTA

A PWB officer has interviewed Signor Valli, who is about 40 years old and known to Rome for his publishing activity. He is the owner of the publishing house, "DOCUMENTO" which produces, almost exclusively, carefully chosen and prepared editions.

Valli, who is suspected of being one of the publishers compromised by their connections with fascism, and consequently not being able to obtain directly a permit to publish a newspaper, has formed an agreement with seven writers (Savinio, Moravia, Bontempelli, Bellonci, Piovene, Masino, Maselli) who have turned over to him the rights of a newspaper, CITTA, held by them. CITTA is a weekly which has, after its first six numbers, suspended publication because of a deficit of 400 thousand lire. The seven writers have now negotiated a contract with people who would give the paper an economic character.

Valli says that at first, the writers thought that they would pub-

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

Neither Savinio nor Moravia seemed at all grieved by the premature end of CITTA when they spoke of it on 25 December. They pointed out cheerfully that there are plenty of other periodicals for which they can write. Moravia said that Italian writers were incapable of collaborating together and were an unusually rapacious body of men, a reflection which suggested that editorial collaboration in this case had not been an entirely easy task.

The last issue of CITTA sold only some 4000 copies. Moravia thought that the permit to publish granted to CITTA and the other rights would probably be taken over by a group of persons who want to found an economic periodical.

26. Interview with Publisher of the weekly CITTA

A PWB officer has interviewed Signor Valli, who is about 40 years old and known to Rome for his publishing activity. He is the owner of the publishing house, "DOCUMENTO" which produces, almost exclusively, carefully chosen and prepared editions.

Valli, who is suspected of being one of the publishers compromised by their connections with fascism, and consequently not being able to obtain directly a permit to publish a newspaper, has formed an agreement with seven writers (Savinio, Moravia, Bontempelli, Bellonci, Piovene, Masino, Maselli) who have turned over to him the rights of a newspaper, CITTA, held by them. CITTA is a weekly which has, after its first six numbers, suspended publication because of a deficit of 400 thousand lire. The seven writers have now negotiated a contract with people who would give the paper an economic character.

Valli says that at first, the writers thought that they would publish their own paper and Valli was to manage the paper without compensation but would participate in future profits. When this first project failed, the writers ceded to Valli and two friends the rights of the paper and arranged to be compensated as contributors. This agreemon was concluded in August when it was hoped that the difficulties concerning paper, electricity and transport would be solved in a short time.

As the newspaper did not receive an allotment of paper from the proper Allied office, it was necessary to procure paper from the black market in the Vatican at 90 lire a kilo instead of at the 27 lire ceiling price. An increase in the salaries of the workmen necessitated an increase in the cost of printing. The cost of the newspaper was raised to 10 lire for printing, 3 lire for the contributors and general expenses, and an extra 2 lire for copies sold outside of Rome (commission to vendors not included.)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

The instability of the market had provoked a panic among the printers resulting in the demand that the newspaper should be paid for in advance. Consequently the paper became involved in a loss of about 70 thousand lire per issue and in addition they were forced to pay out in advance a sum amountint to 800 thousand lire for six numbers. The printers then threatened an increase of 2.50 lire per copy from the eighth copy on because of the extra expense of purchasing electric current on the black market, photographic replates for reproductions (almost unobtainable in Italy), for ink, etc.

The publishers as technicians and journalists wanted the paper to be self-supporting, free of the backing of politicians and financial groups enjoyed by such papers as "DOMENICA", "VIRGOLA" (financed by Scalera and DeMagno, husband of a Scalera) "LA SETTIMANA" (supported by the Communist Party) and "COSMOPOLITA", which to sell, like the two preceding, at a loss, suggests that it must have financial backing.

Valli says that the publishers of CITTA had foreseen a maximum expenditure of 700-800 thousand lire and a maximum possible loss of 400 thousand lire. Since these sums have already been exceded, publication was forced to stop. He says that since he is not the owner of the rights, he cannot obtain credit from the banks or from private sources. He criticizes the writer-owners who, using the paper as a speculation and running none of the risks, make money from it. In addition to the sums stipulated in their contracts, they have drawn more than 80,000 lire as collaborators on six numbers.

Valli says that he is not interested in ceding the rights as the owners do not recognize his right to any participation, not even enough to cover his losses. According to him, the writers have looked into the possibility of suing the publishers for damages because they were not given two months notice of suspension of publication. Valli estimates that two months notice would cost a million lire worth of inactivity. The main reasons for the suspension being the failure to get paper and the necessity for buying it on the black market. Publication could have continued only if 70 quintals of paper could have been obtained monthly. Because of the high cost an average of only 2500 copies were sold out of the 7000 printed for each issue.

27. Report from Taranto on "The Moon is Down"

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

to be self-supporting, free of the backing of politicians and financial groups enjoyed by such papers as "DOMENICA", "VIRGOLA" (financed by Scalera and DaMagno, husband of a Scalera) "LA SETTIMANA" (supported by the Communist Party) and "COSMOPOLITA", which to sell, like the two preceding, at a loss, suggests that it must have financial backing.

Valli says that the publishers of CITTA had foreseen a maximum expenditure of 700-800 thousand lire and a maximum possible loss of 400 thousand lire. Since these sums have already been exceeded, publication was forced to stop. He says that since he is not the owner of the rights, he cannot obtain credit from the banks or from private sources. He criticizes the writer-owners who, using the paper as a speculation and running none of the risks, make money from it. In addition to the sums stipulated in their contracts, they have drawn more than 80,000 lire as collaborators on six numbers.

Valli says that he is not interested in ceding the rights as the owners do not recognize his right to any participation, not even enough to cover his losses. According to him, the writers have looked into the possibility of suing the publishers for damages because they were not given two months notice of suspension of publication. Valli estimates that two months notice would cost a million lire worth of inactivity. The main reasons for the suspension being the failure to get paper and the necessity for buying it on the black market. Publication could have continued only if 70 quintals of paper could have been obtained monthly. Because of the high cost an average of only 2500 copies were sold out of the 7000 printed for each issue.

27. Report from Taranto on "The Moon is Down"

An Italian collaborator writes: "This book is one which merits the largest circulation possible. It is a pity that it is not available in Southern Italy. It is just the type of book which is needed to re-educate the Italian people politically according to democratic ideals.

"The figure of the mayor and the description of the authority which comes from the people is very good. The moral and educational background is very well set off by the political atmosphere of the dictatorship. Two ideas and two worlds. The first is dictatorial, with the principle of authority in the hierarchy; the second democratic with the liberal spirit inborn in every man. Two worlds: the first either Nazi or fascist; the second that of all free people and the one towards which the aspirations of the majority of Italians turn today.

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

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

"In this book the many Italians who are today still dissatisfied and deluded could discover the mistakes which have brought about their present state of mind and be induced to take stock of themselves and realize the consequences of the political errors to which they had thoughtlessly adhered.

"Today there is a tendency to believe that liberty is an order which should come from on high, in the same fashion that fascism forced itw own political conceptions on the people. Liberty, instead, springs from the people themselves if only they know how to discover it and express it in the social order. For all these reasons the novel should be circulated as much as possible and sold at a reasonable price. We do not think that we exaggerate in foreseeing that if it is well launched it will help notably in clearing up many confused ideas. To this end the book should be reviewed widely in the press."

28 Allied Propaganda

(From F.S.S.Report of 28.12.44) An interesting comment was made the other day by a contact in touch with the ordinary working class districts of Rome. He pointed out that some of the reporting done by the Allied newsagencies on the recent German counter-attack has, because it was prepared from the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint that the public can be presented with hard facts at the right time, had a curious effect when produced in the Italian press, since fascist propaganda, always striving for effect, has left an undoubted mark on the Italian mind. Before a fascist paper would admit a reverse, there had to be almost a catastrophe. Nowadays if news from Allied sources frankly admits a temporary enemy gain, there is a tendency for the old habit of mind among Italians to produce the impression that things are far more serious than the sources will admit.

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

present state of mind and be induced to take stock of themselves and realize the consequences of the political errors to which they had thoughtlessly adhered.

"Today there is a tendency to believe that liberty is an order which should come from on high, in the same fashion that fascism forced itw own political conceptions on the people. Liberty, instead,springs from the people themselves if only they know how to discover it and express it in the social order. For all these reasons the novel should be circulated as much as possible and sold at a reasonable price. We do not think that we exaggerate in foreseeing that if it is well launched it will help notably in clearing up many confused ideas. To this end the book should be reviewed widely in the press."

28 Allied Propaganda

(From F.S.S.Report of 28.12.44) An interesting comment was made the other day by a contact in touch with the ordinary working class districts of Rome. He pointed out that some of the reporting done by the Allied newsagencies on the recent German counter-attack has, because it was prepared from the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint that the public can be presented with hard facts at the right time, had a curious effect when produced in the Italian press, since fascist propaganda, always striving for effect, has left an undoubted mark on the Italian mind. Before a fascist paper would admit a reverse, there had to be almost a catastrophe. Nowadays if news from Allied sources frankly admits a temporary enemy gain, there is a tendency for the old habit of mind among Italians to produce the impression that things are far more serious than the sources will admit.

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

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I No. 49

CHRISTMAS IN ROME

An Impression of Midnight Mass in St. Peter's

The curfew was lifted in Rome on Christmas eve night, and although there was some disappointment at the absence of street-lighting (power was used for extended transportation facilities) the streets in the vicinity of St. Peter's and the great Piazza were brightly illuminated. Moreover the moon was up and the night was still and clear. Soon after nine p.m. the streets, usually deserted at that hour, were filled with a steady stream of people making their way to St. Peter's. Every conceivable vehicle was heading in the same direction: trucks, lorries, jeeps, buses, trams, cars. Crowds quickly filled the Piazza, streamed up the steps and formed a solid, enormous block waiting for the doors to open. There seemed to be no organization and the crowd was left to control itself. At moments it swayed dangerously, and women shrieked. Only muscle and determination kept one upright. Families became separated and shouted desperately for each other. But the crowd was good-tempered and bent on getting inside. When at last the doors swung open there was a wild rush; the solid mass heaved and fought its way through the Porch and into the Church. Babies, children and frail old women by some miracle survived. Inside, the great Basilica was brilliantly lighted and hot from thousands and thousands (some said 50,000) of people moving about, sitting on side alters, perching, balancing, clinging. Allies of many nations, white and colored, mingled with Romans of all walks of life. Cheers greeted the Pope as he was borne in high over the sea of heads, the slight eager figure leaning forward to bless the thousands, a small vivid figure against the gigantic columns. Everyone clapped, there were shouts of "Vive il Papa!" babies were held aloft, everyone was delighted.

Outside in the Porch and the Piazza 100,000 people waited about unable to get inside. But they were all cheerfully resigned, and stayed watching the splendor of the lighted Piazza with its fountains glistening in the moonlight, and capturing what they could of this first Christmas Mass to be celebrated by a Pope in St. Peter's.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day

This fifth Christmas of the war was not a very happy time in Rome, because of the many economic, political and religious problems confronting the people. One reason for the depressed state of mind was that approximately 100,000 Roman families have some relation, a son,

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

lorries, jeeps, buses, trams, cars. Crowds quickly filled the Piazza, streamed up the steps and formed a solid, enormous block waiting for the doors to open. There seemed to be no organization and the crowd was left to control itself. At moments it swayed dangerously, and women shrieked. Only muscle and determination kept one upright. Families became separated and shouted desperately for each other. But the crowd was good-tempered and bent on getting inside. When at last the doors swung open there was a wild rush; the solid mass heaved and fought its way through the Porch and into the Church. Babies, children and frail old women by some miracle survived. Inside, the great Basilica was brilliantly lighted and hot from thousands and thousands (some said 50,000) of people moving about, sitting on side altars, perching, balancing, clinging. Allies of many nations, white and colored, mingled with Romans of all walks of life. Cheers greeted the Pope as he was borne in high over the sea of heads, the slight eager figure leaning forward to bless the thousands, a small vivid figure against the gigantic columns. Everyone clapped, there were shouts of "Viva il Papa!" babies were held aloft, everyone was delighted.

Outside in the Porch and the Piazza 100,000 people waited about unable to get inside. But they were all cheerfully resigned, and stayed watching the splendor of the lighted Piazza with its fountains glistening in the moonlight, and capturing what they could of this first Christmas Mass to be celebrated by a Pope in St. Peter's.

Christmas Eve and Christmas Day

This fifth Christmas of the war was not a very happy time in Rome, because of the many economic, political and religious problems confronting the people. One reason for the depressed state of mind was that approximately 100,000 Roman families have some relation, a son, father or brother, who is with the Armed Forces, a Prisoner of War, or has been deported to Germany.

A few people recalled that last year the Germans distributed meat and other foods for Christmas and they complained that the Allies forgot the Civilian population. This year, the stores and markets appeared empty and squalid. Although fruit was generally difficult to find, shoppers bought greens in the markets and small amounts of meat in the butcher shops. Thanks to the black market there was no lamb, but there were quantities of chickens and turkeys at L. 400 a kilo. The price of sugar jumped from 700 to 800 lire a kilo, that of flour from 90 to 100 Lire, and cigarettes from 110 to 130 lire for 20.

CONFIDENTIAL

3190

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

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

Most of the Christmas dinners in Rome were very modest although a small percentage of Romans probably had a dinner of almost prewar standards. Attendance at the Christmas Eve Masses, celebrated at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was comparatively small, due probably to the fact that the women had already lost so much time standing in lines for their shopping, and that the men, many of whom are employed by the Allied forces, did not have a holiday. A fairly large shifting crowd which included many Allied soldiers, attended a finely sung Mass at S. Maria Maggiore, where many lingered afterwards to admire the illuminated mosaics.

In the evening, the streets were filled with people and the streetcars were crowded. A certain number of Allied soldiers had had too much to drink, but there were few if any disturbances.

There was a large and appreciative audience at the opera for the premiere of "Francesca da Rimini" on Christmas evening. For once there were more Italians present than Allies in uniform, and the Roman families spread themselves in their boxes, enjoying the warmth as much as the music and the setting.

The Children's Christmas

Hundreds of little children saw what was probably their first cinema show when the American Red Cross entertained all the orphans in Rome on four mornings of Christmas week at the Barberini Cinema. The children brought in batches by priests, nuns and helpers, sat through two blissful hours of Walt Disney and a documentary film of the school life of British children between the ages of 5 and 16. Their enjoyment was infectious and they seemed particularly to like the school film. A nun in charge of 50 children from Palestrina (always a poverty-stricken town and now almost in ruins) spoke to a PWB officer beside her of the difficulties of finding sufficient clothing and food for her little waifs and asked if there was any prospect of help. One of the little girls showed pitiable signs of malnutrition.

The Allied Catholics arranged a party for 2000 children with gifts of sweets and soap and toys collected and sent by their families at home in the States, and the American Navy entertained 5000 orphans in 25 institutions in Rome with toys, soap, biscuits, clothes and shoes. Many of the toys were given by Roman children, others were made by the sailors themselves, or bought from refugee artisans. Donna

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the illuminated mosaics.

In the evening, the streets were filled with people and the streetcars were crowded. A certain number of Allied soldiers had had too much to drink, but there were few if any disturbances.

There was a large and appreciative audience at the Opera for the premiere of "Francesca da Rimini" on Christmas evening. For once there were more Italians present than Allies in uniform, and the Roman families spread themselves in their boxes, enjoying the warmth as much as the music and the setting.

The Children's Christmas

Hundreds of little children saw what was probably their first cinema show when the American Red Cross entertained all the orphans in Rome on four mornings of Christmas week at the Barberini Cinema. The children brought in batches by priests, nuns and helpers, sat through two blissful hours of Walt Disney and a documentary film of the school life of British children between the ages of 5 and 16. Their enjoyment was infectious and they seemed particularly to like the school film. A nun in charge of 50 children from Palestrina (always a poverty-stricken town and now almost in ruins) spoke to a PWB officer beside her of the difficulties of finding sufficient clothing and food for her little waifs and asked if there was any prospect of help. One of the little girls showed pitiable signs of malnutrition.

The Allied Catholics arranged a party for 2000 children with gifts of sweets and soap and toys collected and sent by their families at home in the States, and the American Navy entertained 5000 orphans in 25 institutions in Rome with toys, soap, biscuits, clothes and shoes. Many of the toys were given by Roman children, others were made by the sailors themselves, or bought from refugee artisans. Donna Maria Theodolf, President of the Group of Godmothers for Orphans and Refugees, with other members of the Group, helped in arranging the parties.

Roman families were asked to invite a refugee child to Christmas dinner, and collections of gifts and money were made among schools, offices, shops, banks, workshops, Ministries, Clubs, etc., and theatres gave benefit shows to provide funds to support some of the children. Among other gifts were a thousand little topcoats and frocks and thousands of bars of chocolate from the Pope for distribution.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Over 100,000 parcels were sent to the Italian Army and the patricts by the Wounded Soldiers' Association, Red Cross members of the Unione Donne Italiane and members of the Assistenza Femminile Comunista. The U.D.I. also arranged for families in Rome to invite one Italian soldier to Christmas dinner, and organized a party for soldiers leaving for the front in the Teatro Nuovo lent for the occasion. The High Commission for Refugees distributed gifts to over a thousand children in the Teatro Brancaccio.

In the Universita Gregoriana an unusual ceremony took place on Christmas morning when several thousand refugee children assembled to receive gifts collected by the Pontifical Commission for Refugees. They first heard Mass before a brightly decorated Presepio, and then the Pope appeared to the evident delight of all present. He spoke briefly to the children and stayed for over an hour distributing parcels to them as they filed slowly past him.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

In the Universita Gregoriana an unusual ceremony took place on Christmas morning when several thousand refugee children assembled to receive gifts collected by the Pontifical Commission for Refugees. They first heard Mass before a brightly decorated Presepio, and then the Pope appeared to the evident delight of all present. He spoke briefly to the children and stayed for over an hour distributing parcels to them as they filed slowly past him.

CONFIDENTIAL

3189

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

The Publishing Question in Rome

The publishing situation in Rome is interesting at this time because of the activity in this field and the difficulties confronting such activity. On this subject, a PWB official has interviewed some personalities in the Rome publishing world.

1. Professor Mario Vinciguerra, President of the Ente Italiano per i Diritti di Autore (E.I.D.A.)

Prof. Vinciguerra, a man about fifty years old, is a well known anti-Fascist and a member of the movement "Justice and Liberty". Because of his political ideas, he has spent several years in prison. For some months now, he has been director of the E.I.D.A.

Concerning the activities of the Rome publishing houses, Prof. Vinciguerra believes that the starting of so many new publishing houses is a noteworthy phenomenon and that a crisis can be foreseen in this field.

Among the few important publishing houses before the War were such houses as Bocca, Signorelli and Formiggini.

Prof. Vinciguerra thinks that this phenomenon is due to the desire on the part of some people who have money to invest their capital in an enterprise which is wrongly thought to give good returns. Actually, in Italy, the publishing business is a slow enterprise which produces returns only after several years and even then not more than 5%. The increase in publishing houses seems to contradict those who complain of the following difficulties:

(a) The lack of paper and the high cost on the black market.
(b) The lack of electric power.
(c) The difficulties of transport.

Not counting serious publishers and those of unquestioned honesty, many publishing houses were and are financed by men who have held important offices in the Fascist period. In addition to these, there are a number of small speculators who venture into this as into many other fields, hoping to take advantage of the times. In contrast to these ventures, the book market has, according to Vinciguerra, a slow movement and the demand for books has diminished. The real buyers, the scholars, cannot afford to buy and the greatest demand is for light reading as for text books. Vinci-

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

years in prison. For some months now, he has been director of the E.I.D.A.

Concerning the activities of the home publishing houses, Prof. Vinciguerra believes that the starting of so many new publishing houses is a noteworthy phenomenon and that a crisis can be foreseen in this field.

Among the few important publishing houses before the war were such houses as Bemporad, Signorelli and Formiggini.

Prof. Vinciguerra thinks that this phenomenon is due to the desire on the part of some people who have money to invest their capital in an enterprise which is wrongly thought to give good returns. Actually, in Italy, the publishing business is a slow enterprise which produces returns only after several years and even then not more than 5%. The increase in publishing houses seems to contradict those who complain of the following difficulties:

(a) The lack of paper and the high cost on the black market.
(b) The lack of electric power.
(c) The difficulties of transport.

Not counting serious publishers and those of unquestioned honesty, many publishing houses were and are financed by men who have held important offices in the Fascist period. In addition to these, there are a number of small speculators who venture into this as into many other fields, hoping to take advantage of the times. In contrast to these ventures, the book market has, according to Vinciguerra, a slow movement and the demand for books has diminished. The real buyers, the scholars, cannot afford to buy and the greatest demand is for light reading. As for text books, Vinciguerra says that it is his impression that many book sellers and publishers, since the list of about 4,500 expurated books has not yet been published, are taking advantage of the pressing necessities of the schools and have thrown on the market all the books which in a short time would have been worthless. He maintains that their complaints about the restrictions on paper are hypocritical because due to these very restrictions they have been able to empty out the dregs of their store-houses.

He says that there are numerous requests for the publishing houses to undertake the publishing of translations. The publishers or the authors apply to the E.I.D.A. which forwards the application to PWB whence it is forwarded to America or England. The work of organising the setup with PWB and the French Embassy (Captain Hourcon) started about two months ago and it is hoped that the new year will see it well established. The types of contracts have been proposed for the translations of books and magazine articles. The first provides for copyright of 10% of the price printed on the cover. The second fixes the compensation for the translation of articles and short stories at thirty-five centesimi per word. Naturally, authors and foreign publishers are free to negotiate

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

directly.

The greatest demand at present for translations is in the field of American and English novels and political works. About ninety works are on the list of Bompiani, among which are several novels of Cronin. Einaudi, and also De Luigi, give preference to works of a political character. There are very few scientific translations except those of Bompiani. Vinciguerra says that the situation is characterised by a lack of interest in works of a serious nature especially in the field of philology and history. The publishers prophesy that the public will continue to demand books which are diverting.

In conclusion, Prof. Vinciguerra expressed his faith in Dr. Libonatti, the present Under-Secretary for the Press.

2. Corrado Alvaro is one of the best known Italian writers. He wrote "L'Uomo e Forte", "Itinerari d'Italia", "L'Amata alla Finestra", "Incontri d'Amore", "Venti Anni". Alvaro reveals to us the point of view of a writer. Rome, he said, has never had a tradition in this field. The greatest centres for the publishing business have always been Milan and Florence and the success of a book has always been made in the North. Even as a consumer of books, Rome has only recently begun to have a certain importance. According to Alvaro, there are two reasons for the sudden activity in the publishing field. One is the fear of capital about the uncertainties of the post-war period and about the action of extreme political parties which venture into fields not strictly their own, but believed to be profitable or at least a safe refuge; on this basis, the birth of a new publishing house is the sign of a lack of faith. The second reason is found in the need of many individuals to surround themselves with people and interests which will provide a protective front. Added to these are the small speculators who take advantage of the disorder of the times, of the scarcity of books and of the necessity to earn money with small editions which have only a temporary value.

Corrado Alvaro says that people read today but they are confused and therefore the type of book which sells is the one which gives an idea of the most interesting aspects of life in England, America and Russia. The public is anxious about its future and wants to know what is going to happen. He commented on the difference in public taste after the last war and so far

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

The publishers prophesy that the public will continue to demand books which are diverting.

In conclusion, Prof. Vinciguerra expressed his faith in Dr. Libonatti, the present Under-Secretary for the Press.

2. Corrado Alvaro is one of the best known Italian writers. He wrote "L'Uomo e Forte", "Itinerari d'Italia", "L'Amata alla Finestra", "Incontri d'Amore", "Venti Anni". Alvaro reveals to us the point of view of a writer. Rome, he said, has never had a tradition in this field. The greatest centres for the publishing business have always been Milan and Florence and the success of a book has always been made in the North. Even as a consumer of books, Rome has only recently begun to have a certain importance. According to Alvaro, there are two reasons for the sudden activity in the publishing field. One is the fear of capital about the uncertainties of the post-war period and about the action of extreme political parties which venture into fields not strictly their own, but believed to be profitable or at least a safe refuge; on this basis, the birth of a new publishing house is the sign of a lack of faith. The second reason is found in the need of many individuals to surround themselves with people and interests which will provide a protective front. Added to these are the small speculators who take advantage of the disorder of the times, of the scarcity of books and of the necessity to earn money with small editions which have only a temporary value.

Corrado Alvaro says that people read today but they are confused and therefore the type of book which sells is the one which gives an idea of the most interesting aspects of life in England, America and Russia. The public is anxious about its future and wants to know what is going to happen. He commented on the difference in public taste after the last war and so far in this one. The type most in demand after the first world war was the erotic novel which made the fortune of Pittigrilli and Guido da Verona. Today, people want the type of literature which points out the way for them since the country has lost its way and seeks reassurance. Characteristic, also, is the need to read Italian books, the expression of Italian thought. Bompiani has, in fact, a series on current problems in preparation. The first essay on the Italian situation is by Alvaro and is in the hands of the printers.

Speaking of translations, Alvaro observed that during the last twenty years Italian culture had not fallen short of its traditions. It had undergone the Anglo-Saxon influx and only now the demand is arising for translations from the French, especially of works printed during the clandestine period, of documentations of the war, and of those dealing with the causes for the defeat of France.

The need for orientation is clear in the demand for certain translations from the French, especially of works printed during

3188

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

the clandestine period, of documentation of the war, and of those dealing with the causes for the defeat of France.

The need for orientation is clear in the demand for certain translations from English. Translations of the works of Huxley have been in demand, as well as those of American writers which reflect the American point of view on Europe.

3. A text book publisher, Mario Signorelli, proprietor with his father of an old and esteemed publishing house for text books and scientific books, complains that the restrictions on paper have caused the hoarding of paper by people not interested in the publishing business. The allotments which are made are not delivered and if a higher price is not offered, the paper manufacturers declare that the alloted amount is not available. They only make a note of the order and put the name of the one who should benefit from it on a hypothetical list.

While actually the fixed price for paper is 34 lire a kilo, it costs not less than 110 lire a kilo on the black market. The question of transport is complicated by the fact that these orders are given to distant paper mills. The State Poligrafico has ceded to the Società Editori several hundred quintals of paper which is at Foggia. A Commission for Paper has recently been formed with a representative of the press, a journalist, a newspaper publisher, and a book publisher. It is to be hoped, he said, this commission would be granted facilities for transportation because private comanies charge 25 lire a kilo for the transportation of books. Also a concession of greater electrical power would be essential.

Speaking of the production of his own business and of text books, Signorelli says that with their combined good efforts a group of publishers has succeeded in publishing the single text book for the elementary schools. The publishers hope, however, that this is the last time they will have to print an all-inclusive, single text book and that there will be a return to free production.

The intermediary schools, considering the prohibition on reprints and the transport difficulties, have adapted themselves to the books which are available. Gaining from the delay in publishing the list of prohibited books, there have been put on sale text books not presented to the commission and even those already condemned. The publishers demand concessions of paper, removal of restrictions, and freedom to reprint in order to properly plan for books for the coming year. Signorelli complains also of the slowness of the Commission as regards the school programmes. He says

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

publishing business. The allotments which are made are not delivered and if a higher price is not offered, the paper manufacturers declare that the alloted amount is not available. They only make a note of the order and put the name of the one who should benefit from it on a hypothetical list.

While actually the fixed price for paper is 34 lire a kilo, it costs not less than 110 lire a kilo on the black market. The problem of transport is complicated by the fact that these orders are given to distant paper mills. The State Poligrafico has ceded to the Società Editori several hundred quintals of paper which is at Foggia. A Commission for Paper has recently been formed with a representative of the press, a journalist, a newspaper publisher, and a book publisher. It is to be hoped, he said, this commission would be granted facilities for transportation because private companies charge 25 lire a kilo for the transportation of books. Also a concession of greater electrical power would be essential.

Speaking of the production of his own business and of text books, Signorelli says that with their combined good efforts a group of publishers has succeeded in publishing the single text book for the elementary schools. The publishers hope, however, that this is the last time they will have to print an all-inclusive, single text book and that there will be a return to free production.

The intermediary schools, considering the prohibition on reprints and the transport difficulties, have adapted themselves to the books which are available. Gaining from the delay in publishing the list of prohibited books, there have been put on sale text books not presented to the commission and even those already condemned. The publishers demand concessions of paper, removal of restrictions, and freedom to reprint in order to properly plan for books for the coming year. Signorelli complains also of the slowness of the Commission as regards the school programmes. He says only today, two months after the schools have opened, the programme for the intermediate schools has been finished and given to the principals.

In this uncertainty of directives and decisions, the professors are charged by the publishing houses with the responsibility of compiling the text books and the publishers, themselves, hesitate to start a work which might become, from one minute to the next, useless, as no one knows whether the programmes worked out will be put into operation.

Signorelli says that his publications have always been in the scholastic and scientific field and that he would gladly start the translations of foreign works. With this end in view, he has begun to re-establish his contacts in America and in England.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

4. Bompiani, a publisher of novels and general culture.

Dr. Maguzzi, the director of the Bompiani Publishing House, says that the publishing situation in Rome is very critical because of the lack of paper which on the black market costs from 100/110 lire a kilo. Paper is hard to find because it is being used for items such as pocket books etc. which net a higher profit. Because of this, a book of three hundred pages (300 grams wt.) would cost about 240 lire. The cost price of 60 lire (30 lire for the paper and 30 lire for the make-up, printing and binding) must be multiplied by four (240 lire) if there is to be a margin of profit. Deducting the 30-35% which goes to the book-seller, the 10-12% for the distributors, the 12-20% for the author's rights and calculating the expenses of the printing establishment and insurance, only a very small profit remains. Bompiani, for the moment, is not publishing anything because of the high costs. The 700 quintals of paper expected from Foggia will only be a drop in the bucket.

Dr. Maguzzi mentions two paper manufacturers:

(a) The Fiumentana Paper Mill, which works only for the State Poligraphic.
(b) The Tiburtina Paper Mill, whose production (paper in rolls) is at the disposal of the Allies.

He complains of the fact that the Allies wanted to requisition 250 rooms out of the 1,200 belonging to the Tiburtina Company. Another cause for complaint is the lack of electric power. Normalization of the situation will only be reached when the requisitioning by the Allies stops.

Too much leniency has been shown in granting paper allotments of newspapers, some of which after a short existence have stopped publishing and resell the title and the allotment to others. Dr. Maguzzi said that his own business plans the publication of all interesting foreign and Italian works in the social, political and economic fields. He says that up to the end of June, he tried to put himself in touch with foreign publishers through PWB and that he telegraphed directly to New York and London without receiving a reply. Dr. Maguzzi expressed the fear that some intentional opposition to this exchange is exercised by PWB. He would like to know of works worthy of translation and mentioned among others "One World" by Wilkie, "Conditions of Peace" by Carr, and "Mission to Moscow" by Davies.

5. Einaudi - a political, historical and scientific publisher.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

tributors, the 12-20% for the author's rights and calculating the expenses of the printing establishment and insurance, only a very small profit remains. Bompiani, for the moment, is not publishing anything because of the high costs. The 700 quintals of paper expected from Foggia will only be a drop in the bucket.

Dr. Maguzzi mentions two paper manufacturers:

(a) The Fomentana Paper Mill, which works only for the State Poligraphic.
(b) The Tiburtina Paper Mill, whose production (paper in rolls) is at the disposal of the Allies.

He complains of the fact that the Allies wanted to requisition 650 reams out of the 1,200 belonging to the Tiburtina Company. Another cause for complaint is the lack of electric power. Normalization of the situation will only be reached when the requisitioning by the Allies stops.

Too much leniency has been shown in making paper allotments of newspapers, some of which after a short existence have stopped publishing and resell the title and the allotment to others. Dr. Maguzzi said that his own business plans the publication of all interesting foreign and Italian works in the social, political and economic fields. He says that up to the end of June, he tried to put himself in touch with foreign publishers through PWB and that he telegraphed directly to New York and London without receiving a reply. Dr. Maguzzi expressed the fear that some intentional opposition to this exchange is exercised by PWB. He would like to know of works worthy of translation and mentioned among others "One World" by Wilkie, "Conditions of Peace" by Carr, and "Mission to Moscow" by Davies.

5. Einaudi - a political, historical and scientific publisher.

Giulio Einaudi declares that the opening of new publishing houses is in part inspired by the desire for speculation and in part to obtain political backing for people compromised by Fascism. No serious venture has arisen in home except that of De Luigi, which is financed, it appears, by Rossoni. In the Figlionesi Company there are apparently political interests. According to Einaudi, the best publishing ventures are those of groups of scholars. La Nuova Europa, La Nuova Biblioteca, and La Realtà Politica. As for the rest, the greater part are compromised by Fascism and the branch offices of northern houses are trying in Rome to obtain the copyrights of foreign authors in the hope of having their past overlooked. Einaudi excepts only Laterza of the Nuova Italia, Bignorelli and himself. It will be interesting to follow the publishing activities of such northern houses as Guanda of Modena or De Silva of Turin.

3187

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Einaudi's attitude is characterized by an independent attitude toward political parties. This attitude naturally affects the programme already laid out during the Fascist era for his post-war business. His publishing house is very much interested in foreign works, especially American, and has already started negotiations for about forty works on history, politics and science. These negotiations have been started through Hodge and Greenlees of PWB and through a brother of Einaudi in America who is connected with a publishing agency there. Lussu, Sforza, Don Sturzo, Luigi and Bonomi collaborate with Einaudi. The public takes great interest in American and Russian literature and wants to know about the life in those countries. Einaudi proposes a programme for the translations of Russian literary works but problems of a technical nature, of prime materials and transport make it necessary to increase the sale price and consequently cut substantially into the possibilities for sales to the public. According to Einaudi, a book of three hundred pages ought to sell for three hundred lire, a price which reduces to one half or one third the possible sales.

The problem of the sale of the book outside of Rome and in the liberated provinces is serious. Transportation costs 1,000 lire per quintal to Naples. The instability of sales makes it impossible to maintain a complete assortment of books in the shops in the liberated provinces. Einaudi thinks that the cost per volume will be tripled by all these difficulties. The relation of one to four generally practiced by publishers was valid when the sale of publications was slow and the probability of lying in stock and remaining unsold was great. Now a house which plans intelligently can work on a 1/3 basis which would increase the possibilities for sales. Only when the paper market is again normal will it be possible to control the prices of publications. It would help to have a greater control of paper at the source and an improved distribution, to remove the existing restrictions from supplies in the hands of wholesalers and rounders-up, supplies which feed the black-market. Einaudi says, in conclusion, that he has the translations of foreign works ready to come out in the spring of 1945.

December 28, 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

cte with Einaudi. The public takes great interest in American and Russian literature and wants to know about the life in those countries. Einaudi proposes a programme for the translations of Russian literary works but problems of a technical nature, of prime materials and transport make it necessary to increase the sale price and consequently cut substantially into the possibilities for sales to the public. According to Einaudi, a book of three hundred pages ought to sell for three hundred lire, a price which reduces to one half or one third the possible sales.

The problem of the sale of the book outside of Rome and in the liberated provinces is serious. Transportation costs 1,000 lire per quintal to Naples. The instability of sales makes it impossible to maintain a complete assortment of books in the shops in the liberated provinces. Einaudi thinks that the cost per volume will be tripled by all these difficulties. The relation of one to four generally practiced by publishers was valid when the sale of publications was slow and the probability of lying in stock and remaining unsold was great. Now a house which plans intelligently can work on a 1/2 basis which would increase the possibilities for sales. Only when the paper market is again normal will it be possible to control the prices of publications. It would help to have a greater control of paper at the source and an improved distribution, to remove the existing restrictions from supplies in the hands of wholesalers and rounders-up, supplies which feed the black-market. Einaudi says, in conclusion, that he has the translations of foreign works ready to come out in the spring of 1945.

December 28, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX [illegible] No. 49

REPORT ON VETRALLA

The following information was obtained by a PWB officer in an interview with the Mayor, Iacomini Giovanbattisa, 6.12.44.

Vetralla lies on an important road junction, Rome-Viterbo and Civitavecchia-Viterbo. It was first bombed on 20 January, 1944, and eleven times thereafter. Before the Germans left in June 1944, they blew up the road junction itself and burned a number of villas.

One-third of Vetralla's houses are totally destroyed; another third is badly damaged. Yet the population still numbers its prewar 4000, as refugees have taken the places of those who had left. Despite the heavy bombings, only 15 were killed. The people hid for months in caves, and some are said to be still living there. Most of them are said to have fled from the caves after 20 assaults upon the women by Moroccan occupation troops.

The damage to the town was so heavy and the job of clearing away the debris so big that little but small repairs could be undertaken till now. However the city has begun the reconstruction of the hospital; 10,000 tiles and 60 beds are neede for this. If 100 quintals of cement could be had the sewage system could be repaired.

The city has made 3 classrooms available for 40 students who formerly went to Viterbo or Rome high schools. Two local and 3 out of town non-professionals function as instructors. Classes were being held in windowless rooms. However glass at 1700 L. the square metre had just arrived by truck from Rome and was to be installed immediately.

The American Red Cross gave Vetralla 1400 pieces of children's clothing -- shoes, coats, dresses -- lost of which have already been distributed by a special local committee established for the purpose. Though local needs far exceed this supply, the Committee has retained a certain number of articles for children of transients who are sometimes in even greater need; already a number of such transients have been helped.

The city engineer is at present preparing a "Piano Regulatore" for the reconstruction of the town. It is his belief that merely rebuilding new houses upon the ruins of old ones would take as long as the realization of his re-zoning plan which would improve the city at the same time.

At the present time artisans are making earthen-ware in small

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

months in caves, and some are said to be still living there. Most of them are said to have fled from the caves after 20 assaults upon the women by Maroccan occupation troops.

The damage to the town was so heavy and the job of clearing away the debris so big that little but small repairs could be undertaken till now. However the city has begun the reconstruction of the hospital; 10,000 tiles and 60 beds are neede for this. If 100 quintals of cement could be had the sewage system could be repaired.

The city has made 3 classrooms available for 40 students who formerly went to Viterbo or Rome high schools. Two local and 3 out of town non-professionals function as instructors. Classes were being held in windowless rooms. However glass at 1700 L. the square metre had just arrived by truck from Rome and was to be installed immediately.

The American Red Cross gave Vetralla 1400 pieces of children's clothing -- shoes, coats, dresses -- lost of which have already been distributed by a special local committee established for the purpose. Though local needs far exceed this supply, the Committee has retained a certain number of articles for children of transients who are sometimes in even greater need; already a number of such transients have been helped.

The city engineer is at present preparing a "Piano Regulatore" for the reconstruction of the town. It is his belief that merely rebuilding new houses upon the ruins of old ones would take as long as the realization of his re-zoning plan which would improve the city at the same time.

At the present time artisans are making earthen-ware in small individually owned kilns built into caves which seem to have served the same small industry for centuries.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY No. 48

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

8 JAN 1945

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

28 December 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 48

PART I — SUMMARY

- -

1) From reports received from Sicily it is clear that the demonstrations protesting against the call-up were on a more widespread scale than at first appeared. They were organized to break out more or less simultaneously throughout the island, and took place between 10-16 December. In last week's summary reference was made to the demonstrations which occurred in Catania on 16 December, which resulted in one student's death and injury to 3 persons. In most cities the demonstrations assumed the same character: students met and protested against the call-up of the 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 classes. In Corleone no one presented himself when the day for reporting arrived. In Palma Montechiaro (province of Agrigento) about 300 persons who had been called up for military service demonstrated on 16 December. They were later joined by about 600 others. They occupied the outlying parts of the town and cut telephone and telegraph wires, and set fire to the municipio and offices of the Census and Registry. They damaged the district law courts and set fire to the local tax offices. They tore up papers and documents at the Bank of Sicily and local post office. The first reinforcements of carabinieri and P.S. agents were unable to gain control. A second reinforcement of police and soldiers from the Agrigento garrison arrived and at about 10 o'clock on 15 December, after several hours the police and soldiers were finally able to gain control. Investigations were immediately undertaken and some of the rioters identified. In Canicatti on 12 December 3000 persons tried to burn the post office. At Ribera, Agrigento, Alessandria del Rocca, Campobello di Licata, Licata, Favara and Cammarata there were also some incidents. At the last six towns the walls were posted with handwritten leaflets urging people to escape military service by joining the Giuliana Band, a group of bandits. In Palermo on the morning of 12 December a group of university students tried to hold a demonstration in front of AC Headquarters to protest against military registration. At first they were held back by Italian police but finally pushed their way through and marched from the University to the AC Building. Several students addressed the crowd, asking them why they should fight. They were losers in this war, they said; they maintained that Italian troops [illegible] to fight against Japan, and that that was not

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

simultaneously throughout the island, and took place between 10-16 December. In last week's summary reference was made to the demonstrations which occurred in Catania on 16 December, which resulted in one student's death and injury to 3 persons. In most cities the demonstrations assumed the same character: students met and protested against the call-up of the 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 classes. In Corleone no one presented himself when the day for reporting arrived. In Palma Montechiaro (province of Agrigento) about 300 persons who had been called up for military service demonstrated on 16 December. They were later joined by about 600 others. They occupied the outlying parts of the town and cut telephone and telegraph wires, and set fire to the municipio and offices of the Census and Registry. They damaged the district law courts and set fire to the local tax offices. They tore up papers and documents at the Bank of Sicily and local post office. The first reinforcements of carabinieri and P.S. agents were unable to gain control. A second reinforcement of police and soldiers from the Agrigento garrison arrived and at about 10 o'clock on 15 December, after several hours the police and soldiers were finally able to gain control. Investigations were immediately undertaken and some of the rioters identified. In Canicatti on 12 December 3000 persons tried to burn the post office. At Ribera, Agrigento, Alessandria del Rocca, Campobello di Licata, Licata, Favara and Cammarata there were also some incidents. At the last six towns the walls were posted with handwritten leaflets urging people to escape military service by joining the Giuliana Band, a group of bandits. In Palermo on the morning of 12 December a group of university students tried to hold a demonstration in front of AC Headquarters to protest against military registration. At first they were held back by Italian police but finally pushed their way through and marched from the University to the AC Building. Several students addressed the crowd, asking them why they should fight. They were losers in this war, they said; they maintained that Italian troops were being sent to China to fight against Japan, and that that was not their war. Signs were placed on the gates of the University building or were carried on placards, such as "Down with the call to arms", "No more arms, but bread and work", "What are the conditions of the Armistice?" Such protests continued the following days. It is reported that the attitude of the students is approved by many Sicilians who seem to feel that their active connection with the war is finished, and it is suggested that there must be outside forces inciting the students to take up this attitude. It has been suggested that the separatists are responsible for these demonstrations, although they say they neither condone nor condemn them. It would certainly appear that fascist elements are exploiting the war weariness of the Sicilians, and their resentment at the idea of being called up. Fascist slogans have appeared

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

on the walls of Palermo. One of the rumors which subversive elements spread most widely is that the Italian soldiers will be expected to fight against Japan, and this seems to be one of the principal fears haunting the minds of the younger Italians. Some well-informed Italian sources anticipate that in view of the war-weariness of Sicilians and their reluctence to join the army, the project of building up an army by conscription will meet with great opposition. They suggest that the only solution would be to appeal for volunteers and specify where they will be expected to fight.

2) The Italian Cabinet met on 21 December, and Soleri, Minister of the Treasury, presented the budget up to 30 June, 1945. His budget for the 36 provinces at present being administered by the Italian government amounts to 76,012.6 million lire for expenditure, and 14,168.4 million lire for income, with an estimated deficit of 61,844.2 million lire. He also revealed that the total amount of Allied military lire issued in Italy up to the end of October amounted to 43 million lire. The deposits in the banks have risen from 194 milliard lire on 31 July 1944 to 221 milliard and 802 million lire, and this the minister interpreted as meaning that the country maintained its confidence in the money. The public has also continued to subscribe to the ordinary Treasury bonds. The Cabinet also agreed to pass a law compelling employers to grant an indemnity of an extra month's wages to workers.

3) The Pope broadcast a message to the world on Christmas Eve, in which he spoke of democracy. He said that the men of democracy must have a clear idea that their power derives from God and must aim at the ends assigned by God to society. A sane democracy must, the Pope said, be resolutely opposed to any form of absolutism which does not give full consideration and proper importance to the rights of the human person. He envisaged the formation of an association of nations which would succeed in avoiding the defects of preceding solutions by regulating and dominating its deliberations. Such an association should have a real authority over the different states, while not impinging on their rights of sovreignty. Wars of aggressions must be banned and made impossible as a method of solving international crises.

4) Nicolò Gerandini, Italian representative in London, returned to Rome during the week for a short visit. Italy is resuming relation with Belgium.

5) The trial of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli came to an end, and the two were found guilty of having abandoned their commands that were

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Treasury, presented the budget up to 30 June, 1945. His budget for the 36 provinces at present being administered by the Italian government amounts to 76,012.6 million lire for expenditure, and 14,168.4 million lire for income, with an estimated deficit of 61,844.2 million lire. He also revealed that the total amount of Allied military lire issued in Italy up to the end of October amounted to 43 million lire. The deposits in the banks have risen from 194 milliard lire on 31 July 1944 to 221 milliard and 802 million lire, and this the minister interpreted as meaning that the country maintained its confidence in the money. The public has also continued to subscribe to the ordinary Treasury bonds. The Cabinet also agreed to pass a law compelling employers to grant an indemnity of an extra month's wages to workers.

3) The Pope broadcast a message to the world on Christmas Eve, in which he spoke of democracy. He said that the men of democracy must have a clear idea that their power derives from God and must aim at the ends assigned by God to society. A sane democracy must, the Pope said, be resolutely opposed to any form of absolutism which does not give full consideration and proper importance to the rights of the human person. He envisaged the formation of an association of nations which would succeed in avoiding the defects of preceding solutions by regulating and dominating its deliberations. Such an association should have a real authority over the different states, while not impinging on their rights of sovreignty. Wars of aggressions must be banned and made impossible as a method of solving international crises.

4) Nicolò Carandini, Italian representative in London, returned to Rome during the week for a short visit. Italy is resuming relation with Belgium.

5) The trial of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli came to an end, and the two were found guilty of having abandoned their command; they were acquitted of the other charges; each was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Cornelio Tenzio was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment on the charge of having assisted the enemy. In a press conference on 27 December, the Chief of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council announced that there would be some changes in the central organs of epuration. Count Sforza, he said, had made known his desire to abandon the post of High Commissioner of Epuration. Sforza would be replaced by a magistrate of the High Court.

6) Modigliani, the former Socialist Deputy, made a speech during the week on the position of [illegible] parties. He advocated votes

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

for women and the right of divorce. He declared that women should play a more active part in the Trade Unions, and that they should have the same civic rights as men. Finally he asserted that the domination of men over women in family life should come to an end.

7) Olivieri Zuccarini addressed a Republican party meeting in the Teatro Galleria in Rome on 16 December. He made a defense of the Republic and argued in favor of the return of private enterprise and the abolition of fascist laws and bureaucratic methods.

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

7) Olivieri Zuccarini addressed a Republican party meeting in the Teatro Galleria in Rome on 16 December. He made a defense of the Republic and argued in favor of the return of private enterprise and the abolition of fascist laws and bureaucratic methods.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL No. 48

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 28 December 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
No. 48

PART II - ANNEXES

Paragraph — Contents — Page

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 Press Reactions on Nenni's Return from London 1
2 Trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto 1
3 An Anti-Fascist View of the Significance of the the trial - the Case of General Roatta 3

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL

4 The New Bonomi Government and the Parties - an Action Party View 4

POLITICAL MEETINGS

5 The Socialist Party. Modigliani's Speech on the position of Italian Women in Politics 5
6 Republican Party's Social and Economic Programme 6

ECONOMICS

7 Interviews with Bankers 7
1) Interview with the Vice-Director of the Banca Commerciale 7
2) Interview with Dr. Giulli Ruggeri of the Chase National Bank 9
3) Interview with Dr. Ravatti of the Credito Italiano 11

PERSONALITIES

8 Short Biographical Notes on Italian Exiles recently

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Paragraph	C O N T E N T S	Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Press Reactions on Nenni's Return from London	1
2	Trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto	1
3	An Anti-Fascist View of the Significance of the the trial - the Case of General Roatta	3
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICAL	
4	The New Bonomi Government and the Parties - an Action Party View	4
	POLITICAL MEETINGS	
5	The Socialist Party. Modigliani's Speech on the position of Italian Women in Politics	5
6	Republican Party's Social and Economic Programme	6
	ECONOMICS	
7	Interviews with Bankers	7
	1) Interview with the Vice-Director of the Banca Commerciale	7
	2) Interview with Dr. Giulli Ruggeri of the Chase National Bank	9
	3) Interview with Dr. Ravatti of the Credito Italiano	11
	PERSONALITIES	
8	Short Biographical Notes on Italian Exiles recently arrived from Switzerland	12
9	Information on Two Italians Recently Returned from Switzerland. 1) Interview with Prof. Francesco Carnelutti	15
	2) Interview with S.G. Boeri	17
	FOOD SITUATION	
10	Food Commission at Work	19
11	Womens Food Committees	19
12	Popular Shops	19
13	Prosecutions for Food Contraventions	19
14	Black Market Prices	19
15	Food Supply and Distribution	19

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

LABOUR

16 Press Reactions on Trade Union Policy 20
17 A Hostel for Dock Workers - Naples 20

LOCAL CONDITIONS

18 The Week in Tuscany 21

PUBLIC OPINION

19 Reaction to Mussolini's Speech and a Close-up of the Tendencies of Public Opinion - Naples 22
20 The Liberal and Demo-Christian Press in Naples at Variance 23
21 Reaction to Catania Incident 23

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

Cinema

22 Comment on the Italian Film Industry 23
23 Theatres in Naples Province 24
24 "Natascia", Russian Feature Film 24
25 Notizie del Mondo Libero 24

Press

26 Italian Press Censorship 25
27 Publication of Some Periodicals Authorised in Sardinia 25
28 Interview with Franco Monicello, Editor of "Cantachiaro" 25

APPENDICES

Appendix I Demonstrations in Sicily and an Incident at Bitono, Bari.
Appendix II Ceramics Industry and a note on Education - Viterbo
Appendix III Notes on the General Economic and Labour Situation - Naples

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

Source (reliability) Report (Probability)
1 Confirmed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

	of the Tendencies of Public Opinion - Naples	22
20	The Liberal and Demo-Christian Press in Naples at Variance	23
21	Reaction to Catania Incident	23

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

Cinema

22	Comment on the Italian Film Industry	23
23	Theatres in Naples Province	24
24	"Natascia", Russian Feature Film	24
25	Notizie del Mondo Libero	24

Press

26	Italian Press Censorship	25
27	Publication of Some Periodicals Authorised in Sardinia	25
28	Interview with Franco Monicello, Editor of "Cantachiaro"	25

APPENDICES

Appendix I Demonstrations in Sicily and an Incident at Bitono, Bari.

Appendix II Ceramics Industry and a note on Education - Viterbo

Appendix III Notes on the General Economic and Labour Situation - Naples

Explanation of reliability rating:

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL

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

No. 48

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

28 December 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY

No. 48

PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions on Pietro Nenni's Return from London.

Press reactions to the return of Nenni and his companions from London have, on the whole, been slight.

The tone of Nenni's articles since his return to Italy have been considerably milder than in the past. In his leader in AVANTI (Socialist) (December 21st) he dwelt on the tense and whole-hearted war effort of the British - especially the Londoners - who are still in the war and think in terms of war, and consider the crises in other countries simply and solely from this point of view. An appreciation of British sympathy for and understanding of Italian conditions was followed by a note of warning that Italy would be judged by facts and not words.

In his second leader on events in Greece (December 22nd), Nenni made the statement that Italy and Greece were suffering from the same demoralising factors i.e. from elements which come to the surface whether Fascists, Germans or English are there: in Greece this has resulted in civil war, in Italy in a "psychological alienation" from the Allied cause.

MESSAGGERO LIBERALE immediately banked back accusing Nenni of "intellectual despotism", of charging the Italian people with alienation from the common cause, of lack of respect for the opinions of others (while the Allies have an inborn respect for other peoples' opinions) and reaffirming that the Allied cause, whatever divergencies there may be, is Italy's cause.

UNITÀ (Communist) has published an interview with Nenni on his impressions of London, the content following the same lines

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

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Press Reactions on Pietro Nenni's Return from London.

Press reactions to the return of Nenni and his companions from London have, on the whole, been slight.

The tone of Nenni's articles since his return to Italy have been considerably milder than in the past. In his leader in AVANTI (Socialist) (December 21st) he dwelt on the tense and whole-hearted war effort of the British - especially the Londoners - who are still in the war and think in terms of war, and consider the crises in other countries simply and solely from this point of view. An appreciation of British sympathy for and understanding of Italian conditions was followed by a note of warning that Italy would be judged by facts and not words.

In his second leader on events in Greece (December 22nd), Nenni made the statement that Italy and Greece were suffering from the same demoralising factors i.e. from elements which come to the surface whether Fascists, Germans or English are there: in Greece this has resulted in civil war, in Italy in a "psychological alienation" from the Allied cause.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE immediately backed back accusing Nenni of "intellectual despotism", of charging the Italian people with alienation from the common cause, of lack of respect for the opinions of others (while the Allies have an inborn respect for other peoples' opinions) and reaffirming that the Allied cause, whatever divergencies there may be, is Italy's cause.

UNITÀ (Communist) has published an interview with Nenni on his impressions of London, the content following the same lines as Nenni's own article.

2. Trial of Maj. Gen. Ettore Del Tetto and Lt.Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli

The trials of the two above mentioned men opened at nine o'clock on the morning of 14 December 1944 in the Italian High Court of Justice (Alta Corte di Justizia, Aula della Sapienza.)

Maj. Gen. Ettore Del Tetto was military commander of the Naples area prior to the armistice of September 8, 1943; he was arrested on 15 November, 1943, and was later dishonorably discharged from the Italian army. It is alleged that during the emergency period in Naples following the armistice, he did nothing in the city's defense, dressed in civilian clothes, left his post, and went

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

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

into hiding in a monastery. He was accused of high treason to the Procuratore del Re by a group of Naples citizens.

Del Tetto was born on 21 April, 1889, in Turin. He became an officer in the regular army in 1911. He took part in the Libyan campaign and was promoted to Major in World War I during which he led the Tirvulzio group at Vittorio Veneto. During the entire fascist regime he pursued his army career and received the rank of Brigadier General in 1941. In 1943, he was dismissed from the army service and put on the reserve as a consequence of an inquiry by the fascist party into his suspected anti-fascist and anti-war sympathies. This measure was annulled the following month (July 1943) and in August 1943, he was appointed Commander of the 19th Territorial Army Corps Command at Naples. His wife and thirteen year old daughter are at Borgo Sesia, Piedmont.

Lt. Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli commanded the Italian 19th Corps in Naples at the time of the armistice. He also was arrested shortly after the liberation of Naples, being accused of not having organized the defense of the city in time. Pentimalli was born 29 February, 1884 at Palma di Calabria. In 1909, he became a lieutenant in the artillery and he also later participated in the Libyan war. During the World War I he was promoted to the rank of major and at the end of the war, he went to Vienna, Budapest and Lubiana for the armistice. He pursued his army career throughout the fascist regime and in 1936 he was promoted to Brigadier General. He refused to go to the war in Spain. In April, 1941, he was with the Italian army in Albania on the Yugoslav front but because of some misunderstanding with an official, he was ordered back to Italy by Ciano. The 17th July, 1943, he transferred with his entire division to Argirocastro and remained there up to the 23 August, 1943. He assumed command of the 19th Army Corps in Italy on 29 August, 1943. His wife, his son, who is a captain in the cavalry, and his daughter, who is married to another cavalry officer, are living in Venice.

The two defendants are specifically accused of failing to take the necessary measures for the defense of Naples; avoiding combat with the Germans; withdrawing troops from the city; confining some of these troops to barracks, and issuing orders to others forbidding

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

in 1941. In 1943, he was dismissed from the army service and put on the reserve as a consequence of an inquiry by the fascist party into his suspected anti-fascist and anti-war sympathies. This measure was annulled the following month (July 1943) and in August 1943, he was appointed Commander of the 19th Territorial Army Corps Command at Naples. His wife and thirteen year old daughter are at Borgo Sesia, Piedmont.

Lt. Gen. Riccardo Pentimalli commanded the Italian 19th Corps in Naples at the time of the armistice. He also was arrested shortly after the liberation of Naples, being accused of not having organized the defense of the city in time. Pentimalli was born 29 February, 1884 at Palma di Calabria. In 1909, he became a lieutenant in the artillery and he also later participated in the Libyan war. During the World War I he was promoted to the rank of major and at the end of the war, he went to Vienna, Budapest and Lubiana for the armistice. He pursued his army career throughout the fascist regime and in 1936 he was promoted to Brigadier General. He refused to go to the war in Spain. In April, 1941, he was with the Italian army in Albania on the Yugoslav front but because of some misunderstanding with an official, he was ordered back to Italy by Ciano. The 17th July, 1943, he transferred with his entire division to Argirocastro and remained there up to the 23 August, 1943. He assumed command of the 19th Army Corps in Italy on 29 August, 1943. His wife, his son, who is a captain in the cavalry, and his daughter, who is married to another cavalry officer, are living in Venice.

The two defendants are specifically accused of failing to take the necessary measures for the defense of Naples; avoiding combat with the Germans; withdrawing troops from the city; confining some of these troops to barracks, and issuing orders to others forbidding "provocation of the Germans"; hindering by threats of reprisals any form of popular action against the enemy, and finally having removed themselves to private houses, entirely abandoning their command.

On the first morning of the trial, the question was immediately raised as to whether the accused were entitled to be tried before a military instead of a civil court. The court went into recess for this decision and when it reconvened, the decision was given by the President, S.E. Lorenzo Maroni, that the trial would be heard in the civil court which was sitting. The charges were then read against Del Tetto and Del Tetto took the stand to answer the questioning of the President.

On the second morning of the trials, Pentimalli was called before the President to answer questioning and give his testimony. He was neatly dressed and spoke in a calm, well-controlled voice.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

On the third and fourth day, witnesses were called. General Arisio who testified on the fourth day was one of the most important witnesses. He launched into a terrific indictment of fascism and spoke of the poor training and equipment which the army had received during the fascist regime and of the effect which fascism had had on the army and the people of Italy. He said, "The effect of fascism on the army as on the entire Italian people was to create the complete loss of initiative." He also quoted from an order of the Prince of Piedmont which was dated 5 August 1943 and said, "It is unthinkable that we should be have dishonorably towards the Germans who are bravely continuing to defend Italian soil." General Arisio said that he received this order shortly after he had taken over his command on the 1 August.

On the fifth day of the trials, the defense moved for a mistrial on the grounds that several high army and navy officers, some the superiors of Del Tetto and Pentimalli, were to be brought to trial at a later date and that the facts to be revealed in thos future trials would have a bearing on the innocence or guilt of the two defendants.

On the sixth day of the trial, the court announced its decision to deny the plea for a mistrial and the proceedings continued with several defense witnesses giving testimony.

There were both a morning and afternoon session on the seventh day. In the morning the Public Prosecutor presented the case for the prosecution. The prosecution asked for the death penalty. In the afternoon the defense began its case which was presented by the two defense attorneys, Arcamone and Mirabella.

The morning of the eighth day, the defense concluded its case with long presentations by two more defense attorneys, Tedeschi and Mazzei. Court went into recess for deliberation at 12:15 and at 5:- returned to the court room, where President Maroni sentenced both Del Tetto and Pentimalli to prison for 20 years each. They were found guilty of having abandoned their commands but were freed of the other charges.

The atmosphere throughout the trial was calm and almost informal with no disturbances or demonstrations either inside or outside the court building. President Maroni is a man of seventy-odd years who showed great patience and dignity throughout the proceedings. During

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

Piedmont which was dated [illegible] that we should be have dishonorably towards the Germans who are bravely continuing to defend Italian soil." General Arisio said that he received this order shortly after he had taken over his command on the 1 August.

On the fifth day of the trials, the defense moved for a mistrial on the grounds that several high army and navy officers, some the superiors of Del Tetto and Pentimalli, were to be brought to trial at a later date and that the facts to be revealed in thos future trials would have a bearing on the innocence or guilt of the two defendants.

On the sixth day of the trial, the court announced its decision to deny the plea for a mistrial and the proceedings continued with several defense witnesses giving testimony.

There were both a morning and afternoon session on the seventh day. In the morning the Public Prosecutor presented the case for the prosecution. The prosecution asked for the death penalty. In the afternoon the defense began its case which was presented by the two defense attorneys, Arcamone and Mirabella.

The morning of the eighth day, the defense concluded its case with long presentations by two more defense attorneys, Tedeschi and Manzi. Court went into recess for deliberation at 12:15 and at [illegible] returned to the court room, where President Maroni sentenced both Del Tetto and Pentimalli to prison for 20 years each. They were found guilty of having abandoned their commands but were freed of the other charges.

The atmosphere throughout the trial was calm and almost informal with no disturbances or demonstrations either inside or outside the court building. President Maroni is a man of seventy-odd years who showed great patience and dignity throughout the proceedings. During the eight days of the trials, the streets were closed to ordinary traffic within one block of the courthouse and carabinieri were stationed at frequent intervals both inside and outside the building.

3 An Anti-Fascist View on the Significance of the Present Trials; The Case of General Roatta.

An Italian lawyer with wide connections in Rome and Florence, who is an active member of the Partito D'Azione, said to a P.B. officer on 15 December that the trials of the Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli were, in his opinion, especially interesting as a prelude to the bigger question, the trial of General Roatta. Roatta whose close associations with the Italian General Staff were well known and who would be protected more vigorously by that body than the two generals under trial at present, had also a very strong case against him from the political and anti-fascist point of view.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

In this lawyer's opinion the accusations made against Roatta in the press recently were well founded. He had been an accomplice in the Rosselli murders and could be held to be amongst those responsible for other terroristic acts perpetrated by secret agents of the "fascisti" abroad.

Moreover Badoglio from the nature of his position must have known something of these acts at the time when they were committed and in the opinion of this source the trial of Roatta if it occurred would affect Badoglio much more directly than the trials of Del Tetto and Pentimalli.

B. - GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C S

4 The New Bonomi Government and the Parties - An Action Party View

Dr. Ugo La Malfa, the leader writer on ITALIA LIBERA and one of the leaders of the Action Party, expressed many doubts in a conversation on 18 December regarding the possible longevity of the present Bonomi Cabinet, and he considered that his party and the Socialists had already strengthened their influence and prestige by abstention from the new combination.

The Communists, according to his interpretation, had had a serious disappointment over the attitude of non-collaboration adopted by the Socialists, and had used what influence they had with Nenni and his followers to prevent them from taking the line they eventually did take. The Action Party leaders, on the other hand, who, he said, had been working for a year to detach the Socialists from the Communists with the object of forming eventually a strong left-centre bloc, saw their aim now not far from realization. Dr. La Malfa thought that Nenni's visit to London would weaken the link between the Communists and the Socialists for Nenni, apart from being able to inform British Labour leaders of the tragic plight of Italy this winter, would also very probably be influenced by their attitude towards collaboration with the Communist Party.

Regarding the attitude of Togliatti and the Communists, he (La Malfa) believed that they wished to make use of their present position in the Government to get hold of as many key positions as possible. When it was pointed out to him that Togliatti has usually shown a cooperative and reasonable attitude in his speeches, La Malfa in-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

and Pertimali.

B. - GENERAL REPORTS

P O L I T I C S

4 The New Bonomi Government and the Parties - An Action Party View

Dr. Ugo La Malfa, the leader writer on ITALIA LIBERA and one of the leaders of the Action Party, expressed many doubts in a conversation on 18 December regarding the possible longevity of the present Bonomi Cabinet, and he considered that his party and the Socialists had already strengthened their influence and prestige by abstention from the new combination.

The Communists, according to his interpretation, had had a serious disappointment over the attitude of non-collaboration adopted by the Socialists, and had used what influence they had with Nenni and his followers to prevent them from taking the line they eventually did take. The Action Party leaders, on the other hand, who, he said, had been working for a year to detach the Socialists from the Communists with the object of forming eventually a strong left-centre bloc, saw their aim now not far from realization. Dr. La Malfa thought that Nenni's visit to London would weaken the link between the Communists and the Socialists for Nenni, apart from being able to inform British Labour leaders of the tragic plight of Italy this winter, would also very probably be influenced by their attitude towards collaboration with the Communist Party.

Regarding the attitude of Togliatti and the Communists, he (La Malfa) believed that they wished to make use of their present position in the Government to get hold of as many key positions as possible. When it was pointed out to him that Togliatti has usually shown a cooperative and reasonable attitude in his speeches, La Malfa insisted that the Communists had not yet shown their full intentions and programme and hence they needed to be watched very carefully by the other parties. It was his impression that their ultimate aims were a danger to the establishment of a workable democracy in Italy.

Dr. La Malfa thought that the aim of the Action Party should be to form a bloc made up of two of the mass parties -- the Socialists and the Christian Democrats -- and the Party of Action which would occupy the central position between the other two partners.

Asked about the possibility of the Socialists and the Actionists coming to an understanding with Pacciardi's Republicans with the object of forming a united opposition to the Bonomi Government from a Republican platform, La Malfa said that Pacciardi's Republicanism was

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

far too rigid and airy for the other two parties which were of course prepared to accept the Luogotenente until the Constituent Assembly was called. Pacciardi was a pure follower of Mazzini, an extreme idealist, and to him the present compromise was something "unclean". Hence the organ of the Republican Party, the VOCE REPUBBLICANA, continued to criticize the Action Party and the Socialists even though they were no longer in the government.

In a further discussion La Malfa said that Nenni's attitude regarding the question of participation in the Bonomi Government during the recent crisis, has been wavering up to the last. The decisive line was taken by Saragat who insisted with all his energy against participation. Finally Nenni had yielded and agreed to put the issue to the vote. The majority decision was for non-participation. La Malfa added that Nenni in Naples, on his way to London, behind closed doors, had spoken very frankly regarding the difficulties of collaboration with the Communists

POLITICAL MEETINGS

5. The Socialist Party: Modigliani's Speech on the Position of Italian Women in Politics

A meeting organized by women members of the Socialist Party was held at the Sala del Planetario on 17 December, when the On. Modigliani spoke on the position of women in politics.

The cinema was crowded with men and women of all ages and classes. They filled the gangways and stood against the walls. Behind the platform festooned with red hung a red banner inscribed with the letters P.S.I.U.P. (Partito Socialista Italiano Unione Popolare.)

Modigliani, venerable, benevolent and bearded — an imposing figure rather like a spectacled Moses -- was greeted with loud applause and shouts of "Long live journalism!", "Long live Socialism!" He was introduced by Signora Uselini, a member of the directorate of the Socialist Party, who explained that the meeting was the first of a series to discuss women's problems. As Modigliani rose to speak, a young mother dressed in black lifted up her little girl who thrust a bunch of red carnations into his hands. He paid a warm tribute to the women who had actively worked with the clandestine and partisan movements and those who had sacrificed their lives. He praised the women who were already reconstructing; for example in Tuscany (Modigliani is a Livornese) out of 13,000 workers in a textile industry, 8000 were wom-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

the recent crisis, has been wavering up to the last. The decisive line was taken by Saragat who insisted with all his energy against participation. Finally Nenni had yielded and agreed to put the issue to the vote. The majority decision was for non-participation. La Malfa added that Nenni in Naples, on his way to London, behind closed doors, had spoken very frankly regarding the difficulties of collaboration with the Communists

POLITICAL MEETINGS

5. The Socialist Party: Modigliani's Speech on the Position of Italian Women in Politics

A meeting organized by women members of the Socialist Party was held at the Sala del Planetario on 17 December, when the Hon. Modigliani spoke on the position of women in politics.

The cinema was crowded with men and women of all ages and classes. They filled the gangways and stood against the walls. Behind the platform festooned with red hung a red banner inscribed with the letters P.S.I.U.P. (Partito Socialista Italiano Unione Popolare.)

Modigliani, venerable, benevolent and bearded — an imposing figure rather like a spectacled Moses -- was greeted with loud applause and shouts of "Long live journalism!", "Long live Socialism!" He was introduced by Signora Uselini, a member of the directorate of the Socialist Party, who explained that the meeting was the first of a series to discuss women's problems. As Modigliani rose to speak, a young mother dressed in black lifted up her little girl who thrust a bunch of red carnations into his hands. He paid a warm tribute to the women who had actively worked with the clandestine and partisan movements and those who had sacrificed their lives. He praised the women who were already reconstructing; for example in Tuscany (Modigliani is a Livornese) out of 13,000 workers in a textile industry, 8000 were women actively engaged in repairing the machinery and getting the industry going again; in Rome 5000 women had already joined the Trade Unions; in Salerno and Naples several thousand women were organized. He illustrated the fallacy of women being considered "sotto classe" and less intelligent politically than men by recalling a stirring meeting in New York of 25,000 Italian women belonging to the Italian Organization of Women in America, none of whom had had to "ask her husband's permission first", and all of whom had come from southern Italy (loud applause.)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

He expanded on the scope given to women in other countries, citing the business capacity of French women, the cultural and political influence of women in England and their part in journalism and science. Against this he showed how fascism had degraded the status of women in Italy, reducing them to a machine for producing children -- the reward being "saluti dal Duce" and medals. He advocated votes for women and divorce (loud applause and shouts of "bravo!"); equal rights with men and the end of the domination of men over women in family life. The position of women was one of the radical questions in Italy today, one which must be solved if Italy is ever to be healed. He urged the women to become organized; "Shout your needs!" he said; "Too many keep silent."

At one point a man got up and asked, "Oncrevole, why did you go abroad?" The crowd (perhaps hypersensitive at present to any allusion to anti-fascist exiles) turned onhim. There was an immediate uproar; everyone jumped up, stood on chairs, yelled "Fascista!" "Agente provocatore!" "Silenzio!" "A sedere!" Modigliani did his best to calm them, but no one listened until the man had been hustled out and given a good cuffing in the street.

At the end of the meeting there were calls for Calosso, who went onto the platform and briefly asked who was supposed to preside over the meeting -- if it had been a women he was sure order would have been kept. He received a great ovation. Several women in the audience got up and spoke, loudly giving vent to their feelings about the harm fascism had done to their organizations, demanding the vote, equal pay with men, and more voice in maternity and child welfare. One woman of the Action Party mounted her chair and pleaded for the spinsters, who were always forgotten, and urged that all fields, intellectual and spiritual, be open to women. The last woman to speak asked that women should be represented in the Council of Ministers and had a loud clap.

The audience, both men and women, appeared to be keenly interested in what the speakers had to say.

6. Republican Party's Social and Economic Programme

Oliviero Zuccarini addressed a meeting organized by the Republican Party in the Teatro Galleria on 16 December on social and economic problems of Italy today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

women to become organized; "Shout your needs!" he said; "Too many keep silent."

At one point a man got up and asked, "Onorevole, why did you go abroad?" The crowd (perhaps hypersensitive at present to any allusion to anti-fascist exiles) turned onhim. There was an immediate uproar; everyone jumped up, stood on chairs, yelled "Fascista!" "Agente provocatore!" "Silenzio!" "A sedere!" Modigliani did his best to calm them, but no one listened until the man had been hustled out and given a good cuffing in the street.

At the end of the meeting there were calls for Calosso, who went onto the platform and briefly asked who was supposed to preside over the meeting -- if it had been a women he was sure order would have been kept. He received a great ovation. Several women in the audience got up and spoke, loudly giving vent to their feelings about the harm fascism had done to their organizations, demanding the vote, equal pay with men, and more voice in maternity and child welfare. One woman of the Action Party mounted her chair and pleaded for the spinsters, who were always forgotten, and urged that all fields, intellectual and spiritual, be open to women. The last woman to speak asked that women should be represented in the Council of Ministers and had a loud clap.

The audience, both men and women, appeared to be keenly interested in what the speakers had to say.

6. Republican Party's Social and Economic Programme

Oliviero Zuccarini addressed a meeting organized by the Republican Party in the Teatro Galleria on 16 December on social and economic problems of Italy today.

In his preliminary remarks the speaker attacked the Monarchy (applause and cries of "Death to father and son!") and while paying tribute to Winston Churchill's undeniable merits, claimed that he showed very bad political judgment in "trying to tie Italy to the cross" (loud applause).

Coming to the main object of his speech, Sig. Zuccarini spoke first of Italian bureaucracy. There are at present some 2 million state employees. Considering each one to be supporting a family of four, there are 8 million persons living at the expense of the state. This is impoverishing the nation. The number ought to be reduced to one quarter of that figure. Many offices that had been closed never should have been reopened. As an example of extravagant waste the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

speaker mentioned the Association for the proposed 1942 World Exposition which is still functioning! There was also Bonomi's reopening of the Senate and the payment of arrears to senators who should be epurated, and the reopening of the offices of the Chamber of Deputies. The Government should and prevent the few productive sources still functioning from ceasing production, and should start immediately reactivating industries. He accused the Minister of Finance of using old fascist plans, which can bring no advantage to the state but, on the contrary, will create new difficulties. The present system of taxation is bad because it reaches only a few, and only the unfortunate ones.

Speaking of the economic reconstruction of Italy the orator pointed out that the two main problems are transportation and the free exchange of goods between provinces, regions, etc. He emphasized that fascist bureaucracy was still functioning and preventing a new start for local activities. He said the government so far had not done anything about the rebuilding of bridges and roads and suggested that it give the single communes the few millions allotted to them immediately, and let the heads of families form their own committees for alimentation, utilization of the land and reconstruction.

In order to induce people to invest their capital in reconstruction the government should immediately stop the further devaluation of money. The first step should be to give money printed by fascist and nazi no value at all.

He ridiculed the authorities for making plans and super-plans for Italy comparable to those of Russia and Germany. Praising the Russian form of government, he said that planning was successful in Russia because of the country's limitless resources. Hitler's plan was different in as much as Germany was at the apex of its productive activity. Italy has nothing on which to plan except work. She has the capacity to produce; little by little she should rebuild her destroyed economy, and the wealth which no longer exists. Only small plans can be made at present. The government should give workers their self respect and knowledge of their utility. "We have nothing; but we are willing and capable; we have no resources but we do have plenty of ingenuity and ability, enough to rebuild our liberty and our fortune."

The speech lasted one and one-half hours. Every seat in the theatre was filled, and there were a few standing. The audience was

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

old fascist plans, which can bring no advantage to the state but, on the contrary, will create new difficulties. The present system of taxation is bad because it reaches only a few, and only the unfortunate ones.

Speaking of the economic reconstruction of Italy the orator pointed out that the two main problems are transportation and the free exchange of goods between provinces, regions, etc. He emphasized that fascist bureaucracy was still functioning and preventing a new start for local activities. He said the government so far had not done anything about the rebuilding of bridges and roads and suggested that it give the single communes the few millions allotted to them immediately, and let the heads of families form their own committees for alimentation, utilization of the land and reconstruction.

In order to induce people to invest their capital in reconstruction the government should immediately stop the further devaluation of money. The first step should be to give money printed by fascist and nazi no value at all.

He ridiculed the authorities for making plans and super-plans for Italy comparable to those of Russia and Germany. Praising the Russian form of government, he said that planning was successful in Russia because of the country's limitless resources. Hitler's plan was different in as much as Germany was at the apex of its productive activity. Italy has nothing on which to plan except work. She has the capacity to produce; little by little she should rebuild her destroyed economy, and the wealth which no longer exists. Only small plans can be made at present. The government should give workers their self respect and knowledge of their utility. "We have nothing; but we are willing and capable; we have no resources but we do have plenty of ingenuity and ability, enough to rebuild our liberty and our fortune."

The speech lasted one and one-half hours. Every seat in the theatre was filled, and there were a few standing. The audience was enthusiastic but orderly. The speaker's manner was convincing and attractive.

E C O N O M I C S

Y. Interviews with Bankers

Three Rome bankers were interviewed this week on Italy's financial situation. The interviews were planned around the following points: inflation; exchange rates fixed by the Allies for the lire and the mark; new taxation; nationalization of trusts and banks; government credits for industrial reconstruction; financing the Italian cooperative movement; counterfeit money.

1) Interview with Vice-Director of the Banca Commerciale - In

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

an interview with one of the vice-directors of the Banca Commerciale, who had been in charge of a branch office in London for 11 years, he said in regard to inflation, "The problem is naturally connected with the excessive emission of paper money and the scarcity of goods. The repercussion varies according to regions -- flour costs 100 lire at Rome and only 15 near Perugia, which shows that the purchasing power of the lire does not depend on inflation only, but on the lack of goods in relation to transport difficulties.

"How far inflation has gone can not yet be ascertained. The Minister of Finance in his last statement placed the circulation at 60 milliards in comparison to 2[illegible] milliards before the war. These figures are vague especially regarding the emission by the fascists and Germans of the north. We do not know if the Germans have the machinery necessary to turn notes out rapidly. There is also the psychological side of the question. Since the Allies stated that the occupation currency could be used for purchases of imported goods, inflation has stopped." The director expressed the opinion that the lire has been steadier since the Italian Financial Commission left for Washington. A member of the staff of the Banca Commerciale is on the Commission. When asked what measures he thought should be taken, he said that all measures have their positive and negative side but bankers preferred to await the results of the meeting in Washington. America has a good market in Italy and it is to her interest to aid in the recovery. There are patents in Italy which are valued throughout the whole world and which interest American industry.

As regards the difference between the exchange rates fixed for mark and the lire, he thought the question of a higher or lower rate of exchange has only a relative importance but it was important that there should not be ups and downs to provoke the destruction of wealth. What counts is the country's balance of trade. It seemed to him that in settling the rate of exchange, the Americans hadno other reason than that of making it easier for their soldiers to change their money by having a round sum. It is not our interest to have a higher rate of exchange because as Italy is a country which depends on acquiring purchasing power abroad, we must see that our goods can penetrate foreign markets under conditions favorable for competition. We need to have sound creditors and we can find them more easily if our goods cost less in dollars than those of other countries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

"How far inflation has gone can not yet be ascertained. The Minister of Finance in his last statement placed the circulation at 60 milliards in comparison to 2[illegible] milliards before the war. These figures are vague especially regarding the emission by the fascists and Germans of the north. We do not know if the Germans have the machinery necessary to turn notes out rapidly. There is also the psychological side of the question. Since the Allies stated that the occupation currency could be used for purchases of imported goods, inflation has stopped." The director expressed the opinion that the lira has been steadier since the Italian Financial Commission left for Washington. A member of the staff of the Banca Commerciale is on the Commission. When asked what measures he thought should be taken, he said that all measures have their positive and negative side but bankers preferred to await the results of the meeting in Washington. America has a good market in Italy and it is to her interest to aid in the recovery. There are patents in Italy which are valued throughout the whole world and which interest American industry.

As regards the difference between the exchange rates fixed for the mark and the lira, he thought the question of a higher or lower rate of exchange has only a relative importance but it was important that there should not be ups and downs to provoke the destruction of wealth. What counts is the country's balance of trade. It seemed to him that in settling the rate of exchange, the Americans had no other reason than that of making it easier for their soldiers to change their money by having a round sum. It is not our interest to have a higher rate of exchange because as Italy is a country which depends on acquiring purchasing power abroad, we must see that our goods can penetrate foreign markets under conditions favorable for competition. We need to have sound creditors and we can find them more easily if our goods cost less in dollars than those of other countries.

When speaking of new taxes he said that Italy was already heavily taxed and rather than increase taxes he thought it better to verify the declarations of extra sources of income using the modern practical systems of liberal countries, and not trusting to information given by janitors.

He laughed when asked to express his views on the possible socialization of banks and industrial trusts, saying that to ask a banker to approve of the idea would be like asking a cock to let his crest be cut off. He added that the program strangely resembled the one elaborated by the fascistrepublicans after the 8 September, 1943.

As to the question of the Government financing industrial reconstruction, he again declared that [illegible] to normal economic life

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

will depend essentially on the results of the work done by the Commission of Experts in America.

He said the amount of counterfeit money in circulation is not very great. The bank cashiers are very clever at recognizing the false notes and withdraw them from circulation for investigation. The points to note about a false 1000 lire bill are:

1. The blended lines in the design in the corner are not so neat and clear as in the genuine bill.

2. The serial number in red is not so neatly stamped and the ink tends to spread.

3. The curved lines that cover the background are thicker and not so clear.

4. The color of the back is different.

5. Details are not carried out and inscriptions are often lacking.

6. In some bills the sign 1000 comes through on the back.

Forged 500 lire bills have the same defects. There are also 50 lire bills with an 0 added which are easily detected as the 500 is no longer in the center and in trying to change the color of the green border to blue, it becomes a yellowish green instead of blue.

2) Interview with Dr. Ciulli Ruggeri of Chase National Bank -

1. Inflation, already at a high level in Italian money alone (approximately calculated at about 150 milliard lire) has been aggravated by the emission of Allied occupation money (valued at about 40 milliard lire at the end of August 1944).

The Black Markets contributed strongly to further increase monetary inflation by means of: a) raising the prices of food and other products of prime necessity (hence rise in salaries, pensions and profits); b) hoarding up supplies which increases purchasing power (demand) in comparison to the small quantities of goods available (supply), causing an uncontrolled increase in the velocity of the circulation of pa-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

1. The blended lines in the design in the corner are not so neat and clear as in the genuine bill.

2. The serial number in red is not so neatly stamped and the ink tends to spread.

3. The curved lines that cover the background are thicker and not so clear.

4. The color of the back is different.

5. Details are not carried out and inscriptions are often lacking.

6. In some bills the sign 1000 comes through on the back.

Forged 500 lire bills have the same defects. There are also 50 lire bills with an 0 added which are easily detected as the 500 is no longer in the center and in trying to change the color of the green border to blue, it becomes a yellowish green instead of blue.

2) Interview with Dr. Ciulli Ruggeri of Chase National Bank -

1. Inflation, already at a high level in Italian money alone (approximately calculated at about 150 milliard lire) has been aggravated by the emission of Allied occupation money (valued at about 40 milliard lire at the end of August 1944).

The Black Market contributed strongly to further increase monetary inflation by means of: a) raising the prices of food and other products of prime necessity (hence rise in salaries, pensions and profits); b) hoarding up supplies which increases purchasing power (demand) in comparison to the small quantities of goods available (supply), causing an uncontrolled increase in the velocity of the circulation of paper money.

Another cause of inflation is the psychological factor of lack of confidence in paper money, which causes people to buy goods or bonds or real estate, with the natural consequence of raising their value and further depreciating the money.

To overcome this, it would be necessary to stop the emission of national and Allied paper money and to withdraw continually as much as possible. These aims could be obtained by:

a) blocking the National and Allied emission;
b) obliging the hoarders at the same time to report money accumulated, either stamping the bills or changing them with others;
c) on the basis of this control, blocking the bank accounts which would be formed at the banks, allowing only small sums to be withdrawn eventually for stated transactions;

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

d) By applying progressive taxes on the surplus profits of the hoarders of paper money and so-called war fortunes above a certain sum so as not to damage normal saving accounts;

e) fighting the black market by progressively increasing the insufficient rations of staple food products and supplies of prime necessity to sufficient quantities;

f) bringing in products that are not rationed, raw material and other things necessary to produce an increasing supply of finished products on the national market. In order to acquire and finance raw materials and other necessities, the credit of military money might be used, as well as the counter-value of goods exported from Italy.

2. - Exchange has been fixed at 100 lire the dollar (formerly 20). Political reasons might make the exchange rate fixed for other nations seem more favorable than the Italian rate (Germany 10 marks the dollar, and France 50 francs the dollar). The question of exchange must be considered in relation to the economic situation of Italy. From this aspect, as the Nation must import the means for reconstruction, a high rate of exchange is perhaps preferable.

3. - Taxes As the sources of production of riches have been destroyed, the profits no longer exist and thus the basis for tax income is diminished. On this account it does not seem possible to obtain a larger fiscal return, proportionate to the needs for economic reconstruction of the country. In southern and central Italy alone, the war-destruction is calculated approximately at 3 milliard dollars (300 milliard lire). The increased tax return of 20 milliard lire hoped for as a result of a higher income tax (on business, salaries, etc.) is very small in comparison.

4. - Work From the above considerations (paragraph 3) a plan of financing National reconstruction by heavily taxing large fortunes seems all the more utopian. The basis to be taxed would be very limited and would yield an insufficient return.

5. Nationalization of Industrial Trusts and Financial Groups
In the present situation of Italy, nationalization is merely a dema-

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

insufficient rations of staple food products and [illegible] necessity to sufficient quantities;

f) bringing in products that are not rationed, raw material and other things necessary to produce an increasing supply of finished products on the national market. In order to acquire and finance raw materials and other necessities, the credit of military money might be used, as well as the counter-value of goods exported from Italy.

2. - Exchange has been fixed at 100 lire the dollar (formerly 20). Political reasons might make the exchange rate fixed for other nations seem more favorable than the Italian rate (Germany 10 marks the dollar, and France 50 francs the dollar). The question of exchange must be considered in relation to the economic situation of Italy. From this aspect, as the Nation must import the means for reconstruction, a high rate of exchange is perhaps preferable.

3. - Taxes As the sources of production of riches have been destroyed, the profits no longer exist and thus the basis for tax income is diminished. On this account it does not seem possible to obtain a larger fiscal return, proportionate to the needs for economic reconstruction of the country. In southern and central Italy alone, the war-destruction is calculated approximately at 3 milliard dollars (300 milliard lire). The increased tax return of 20 milliard lire hoped for as a result of a higher income tax (on business, salaries, etc.) is very small in comparison.

4. - Work From the above considerations (paragraph 3) a plan of financing National reconstruction by heavily taxing large fortunes seems all the more utopian. The basis to be taxed would be very limited and would yield an insufficient return.

5. Nationalization of Industrial Trusts and Financial Groups In the present situation of Italy, nationalization is merely a demagogic argument, because in present conditions, it cannot lead to reconstruction. In the question of industrial trusts, we must also consider if it would be wise to burden the State with further liabilities (destroyed plants, loss of materials, war-damage, etc.)

6. Financing Reconstruction Given the absolute insuffieiency of national savings, there is no possibility of having recourse to internal loans. The only way is to obtain loans from foreign countries, open to public subscription but backed by the Government. Contact between Italian and American financiers would give useful results.

7. Financing Cooperative Activities In Italy as in America cooperative forms of production and commerce show a tendency to develop. As they are destined to have a great future such organizations should not lack financial backing.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

8. Counterfeit Money A practical means of eliminating counterfeit money would be to substitute new Italian money for the occupation money and the old Italian bills, now in use.

Occupation Exchange

Country	Present Exchange		Prewar Exchange		Prewar Proportion
	$	£	$	£	
Germany - Rmk.	10	40	2.5	10	1 to 4
Italy - Lira	100	400	19	77	1 to 5.26
France - Franc	50	200	43.8	176.6	1 to 1.14
Belgium - Franc	Same as prewar		43.8	176.6	
Holand - Fol.	" " "		2.67	10.69	

3) Interveiw with Dr. Revetti of the Credito Italiano

In an interview Dr. Ravetti of the Credito Italiano said he thought that the emission of Allied occupation currency had aggravated the state of inflation which was already bad, on account of the Italian emission. The gradual liberation of the rest of Italy will let their money mix with ours. Monetary disorders of this nature joined to other factors lead to speculation and favor the black market. This can be eradicated only by a sound economy and wise finances. It would seem advisable to adopt some temporary measures to limit the harmful consequences of this situation such as a greater control of staple food prices. We seem to have passed from too much control to too great freedom, which has become absolute power, even if not legally recognized. Actually the black market is too openly carried on, often under the indifferent eyes of the policeman, so that prices continually rise from one week to another, cutting seriously into the family budget.

If we observe the field of food producers, we note that the lack of price-control with production in deficit for various causes, affords them enormous profits. In the great majority of cases, considering the agrarian organization of the country producers do not have to bear such expenses as to justify their increasing sale-prices. We are really witnessing illegal profiteering on the part of agricultural producers at the expense of the majority of the population, which cannot retaliate by raising prices of some product of their own.

A peasant of Porto S. Giorgio (Marche) confessed that a small piece of land adjoining his house, on which he raised fennel, had brought him in L. 40,000. Another said that 8 hectares which he cult-

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

Holand - Fol. " " " 2.67 10.69

3) Interveiw with Dr. Ravetti of the Credito Italiano

In an interview Dr. Ravetti of the Credito Italiano said he thought that the emission of Allied Occupation currency had aggravated the state of inflation which was already bad, on account of the Italian emission. The gradual liberation of the rest of Italy will let their money mix with ours. Monetary disorders of this nature joined to other factors lead to speculation and favor the black market. This can be eradicated only by a sound economy and wise finances. It would seem advisable to adopt some temporary measures to limit the harmful consequences of this situation such as a greater control of staple food prices. We seem to have passed from too much control to too great freedom, which has become absolute power, even if not legally recognized. Actually the black market is too openly carried on, often under the indifferent eyes of the policeman, so that prices continually rise from one week to another, cutting seriously into the family budget.

If we observe the field of food producers, we note that the lack of price-control with protection in deficit for various causes, affords them enormous profits. In the great majority of cases, considering the agrarian organization of the country producers do not have to bear such expenses as to justify their increasing sale-prices. We are really witnessing illegal profiteering on the part of agricultural producers at the expense of the majority of the population, which cannot retaliate by raising prices of some product of their own.

A peasent of Porto S. Giorgio (Marche) confessed that a small piece of land adjoining his house, on which he raised fennel, had brought him in L. 40,000. Another said that 8 hectares which he cultivated on shares with the owner, paid him a net share of L. 180,000 in which the future olive crop and his own inevitable personal speculations were not included.

A ceiling for prices would not be a radical solution but a rigorously applied discipline of prices might improve the situation. Another remedy as the CGIL suggests might be obtained by favoring cooperative stores run by industrial companies which buy from producers and sell without any margin of profit.

The question of exchange has no importence as yet on account of the war and the interruption of commercial activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Dr. Revatti, speaking of the new taxes which will soon be applied, thinks they will bring in about 20 milliards. He doubts if the proposal of Di Vittorio -- imposing heavy taxes on large fortunes -- would be sufficient to finance national reconstruction. Without doubt, large fortunes made during the preparation for war and the war itself should make the greatest contribution toward state finance but in many cases the profit was put into the industries to enlarge them, give more work and greater production.

The plan to nationalize industry, banks and financial institutions forms part of the Socialist program but this plan is not approved of by the groups of other political parties, which form perhaps the majority. Italy has had enough of totaliterianism, state control, government or parastatal organizations which gave such poor results in the last 20 years. He hopes for the return of economic freedom of personal initiative and free trade and considers the state the worst enemy of industry and commerce. There are other things for the state to do, other and higher duties of control, coordination and guidance.

He said, in speaking of industrial reconstruction, that the plan of the government to spend 2 milliards for the reconstruction of key industries will no doubt help to give work but it is nothing compared with what remains to be done. This decree envisages the intervention of the state as guarantor in financing the industries through the reorganized financial institutes. Immense sums are needed for industrial reconstruction and he does not see how the problem can be solved without large loans by the Allies, floated in the form of public bonds, guaranteed by the state. In banking circles, it is hoped that these problems will be satisfactorily solved by our financial experts who are now in America.

The cooperative movement, said Dr. Ravatti, deserves our attention and warm encouragement but care must be taken to avoid its being turned to the advantage of the privileged few.

P E R S O N A L I T I E S

Short Biographical Notes on Italian Exiles Recently Arrived from Switzerland

LEONE, Prof. Luigi

Born in Cerrù (Cuneo) on 24 March 1874. Received degree of LL.D. Professor of School of Finance at Turin University, and responsible for Political Economy and Industrial Legislation at School of Engineering

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

forms part of the Socialist program but this plan is not approved of by the groups of other political parties, which form perhaps the majority. Italy has had enough of totalitarianism, state control, government or parastatal organizations which gave such poor results in the last 20 years. He hopes for the return of economic freedom of personal initiative and free trade and considers the state the worst enemy of industry and commerce. There are other things for the state to do, other and higher duties of control, coordination and guidance.

He said, in speaking of industrial reconstruction, that the plan of the government to spend 2 milliards for the reconstruction of key industries will no doubt help to give work but it is nothing compared with what remains to be done. This decree envisages the intervention of the state as guarantor in financing the industries through the reorganized financial institutes. Immense sums are needed for industrial reconstruction and he does not see how the problem can be solved without large loans by the Allies, floated in the form of public bonds, guaranteed by the state. In banking circles, it is hoped that these problems will be satisfactorily solved by our financial experts who are now in America.

The cooperative movement, said Dr. Ravatti, deserves our attention and warm encouragement but care must be taken to avoid its being turned to the advantage of the privileged few.

P E R S O N A L I T I E S

Short Biographical Notes on Italian Exiles Recently Arrived from Switzerland

EINAUDI, Prof. Luigi

Born in Carrù (Cunio) on 24 March 1874. Received degree of LL.D. Professor of School of Finance at Turin University, and responsible for Political Economy and Industrial Legislation at School of Engineering in Turin. Former chief contributor to CORRIERE DELLA SERA and editor of RIFORMA SOCIALE. "Aggregato" of the Royal Italian Academy. Member of Academy of Science of Turin. Appointed Senator in 1919. Member of the International Institute of Statistics. Honorary Member of the American Economic Association, and other associations and organizations. Was director of the review RIVISTA DI STORIA ECONOMICA. Has written numerous books on finance and economics, etc. One of the greatest living economists. Italian correspondent of the English magazine THE ECONOMIST in which he published the most reliable and well-informed service on Italian economics during the period of absolute black-out with which the Fascist government covered all matters of currency, etc. in Italy.

WEIDENFELD

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

His son is a well-known publisher in Turin (at present in Rome where he is carrying on his activity).

He fled to Switzerland in Sept; 1943 after Italian Armistice, where he remained until his return to Italy early this month.

GALLAMATI-SCOTTI, Tommaso, Duca di S: Pietro in Galatina, Principe di Melfetta, Conte di Colterano, Marchese di Cerano.

Born in Milan on 18 November 1878. Milanese patrician. Degree in law. Principal representative of very old family of Lombardy which was heir of Spinola feudality and in which the families of Chancellor Gerolamo Morone and Pope Pius V were absorbed. Was director of review RINNOVAMENTO in 1907. Was a volunteer in last war; received silver medal for galantry. Wrote play "Così Sia ", Rome, 1922, also wrote a number of political works, biographies and novels. Chief of liberal movement in Milan. Very religious, Catholic. Prominent anti-fascist, fled to Switzerland after Italian Armistice with Allies. Recently names Italian Ambassador to Spain.

GASPAROTTO, Luigi

Born at Sacile (Udine) on 31 May 1873. Degree in law. Son of a conspirator who was condemned by Austria. Garibaldino volunteer in three campaigns. Was active member of Radical Party. Deputy in 1913. Vice-President of Chamber in 1921. He was responsible for the programme of military reform on the basis of one year's compulsory military service and for the organization of the permanent mobilization centres distributed all over the country. A volunteer in the last war, 1915-18; received 3 silver medals, 1 bronze, and 2 military crosses for galantry. Was a member of the opposition to Fascism in Chamber of Deputies from 1924-29, voting against all reactionary laws of Fascism. Was persecuted and arrested by fascists on several occasions. Published books under fascist regime, dealing mostly with Milandese life under the Austrian tyranny before the Risorgimento; a lot of people recognized these books as a very transparant picture of the situation under fascist tyranny. Spoke to crowd in Piazza del Duomo in Milan on night of 25 July 1943 and started at once to organize the Party of Action of which he had been a clandestine leader. His son, Avv. Leopoldo was killed by the Germans in 1944 because he organized and commanded partisan action bands.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Born in Milan on 18 November 1878. Milanese patrician. Degree in law. Principal representative of very old family of Lombardy which was heir of Spinola feudality and in which the families of Chancellor Geralamo Morone and Pope Pius V were absorbed. Was director of review RINNOVAMENTO in 1907. Was a volunteer in last war; received silver medal for galantry. Wrote play "Così Sia ", Rome, 1922, also wrote a number of political works, biographies and novels. Chief of liberal movement in Milan. Very religious, Catholic. Prominent anti-fascist, fled to Switzerland after Italian Armistice with Allies. Recently named Italian Ambassador to Spain.

GASPAROTTO, Luigi

Born at Sacile (Udine) on 31 May 1873. Degree in law. Son of a conspirator who was condemned by Austria. Garibaldino volunteer in three campaigns. Was active member of Radical Party. Deputy in 1913. Vice-President of Chamber in 1921. He was responsible for the programme of military reform on the basis of one year's compulsory military service and for the organization of the permanent mobilization centres distributed all over the country. A volunteer in the last war, 1915-16; received 3 silver medals, 1 bronze, and 2 military crosses for galantry. Was a member of the opposition to Fascism in Chamber of Deputies from 1924-29, voting against all reactionary laws of Fascism. Was persecuted and arrested by fascists on several occasions. Published books under fascist regime, dealing mostly with Milandese life under the Austrian tyranny before the Risorgimento; a lot of people recognized these books as a very transparent picture of the situation under fascist tyranny. Spoke to crowd in Piazza del Duomo in Milan on night of 25 July 1943 and started at once to organize the Party of Action of which he had been a clandestine leader. His son, Avv. Leopoldo was killed by the Germans in 1944 because he organized and commanded partisan action bands.

CARNELUTTI, Prof. Francesco (See p. 15 for interview)

Born in Udine on 15 May 1879. Lawyer and University Professor. Professor at Bocconi University, Milan, from 1909-12; at University of Catania, 1912-15, and at University of Padova since 1915. In 1924 he founded the RIVISTA DI DIRITTO PROCESSUALE CIVILE; has written a number of books on civil law. One of Italy's greatest lawyers and students of law, civil and penal. Prominent anti-fascist, fled to Switzerland after Italian armistice with Allies.

BOERI, Avv. Giovanni Battista (See p. 17 for interview)

Born at Tassia on 10 November 1883. Was a member of the Central administration of the Italian Liberal Party until abolished in 1926. Was Deputy to the 27th Legislature in the anti-fascist bloc. Socialist. Member of the National Committee of Liberation. Practiced civil and commercial law. Fled to Switzerland after 8 September 1943.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

MARCHESI, Prof. Concetto

Member of Communist Party. Professor of History of Latin Literature. After 25 July 1943, was appointed Rector of the University of Padova by Badoglio Government.

The following information was obtained from a generally reliable Italian source: "Prof. Concetto Marchesi was appointed Rector of Padova University by the first Badoglio Government after the overthrow of Mussolini. He retained his post under the Fascist Republican Government in spite of his Communist convictions. When he delivered an inaugural address at the University in 1943, Biggini, then Minister of Education, was present. The tone of the address was markedly communistic but Biggini who was apparently unaware of the difference between this and other inaugural addresses, applauded with everybody else. Before he left for Switzerland, Prof. Marchesi is said to have made even more plain his Communist convictions."

Prof. Marchesi is best known in Italy for his first class work in classical (Latin) philology. His "Storia della Letteratura Latina" met with high praise in some University circles. He has also published books on Tacitus and Seneca. His works on Latin literature are entirely detached and academic and give no hint of his political belief.

COLONNETTI, Prof. Gustavo

Professor of Constructional Science and of National, Analytical and Graphical Mechanics in Polytechnic Institute of Turin. Prominent anti-fascist. Sentenced to 5 years penal servitude by fascist Extraordinary Tribunal at Vercelli on account of his anti-fascist attitude. Pontifical Academician. Fled to Switzerland after Italian Armistice with Allies.

JACINI, Stefano

Formerly Deputy of Popular Party. Today member of the Christian Democrats. Compelled to flee to Switzerland after Armistice. A founder of the C.L.N. in Lugano, Switzerland, and first President of the Branch. Jacini stated that the C.L.N. was formed in Lugano in March, 1944, with express purpose of keeping in touch with C.L.N. of Northern Italy, the Allies, the Swiss Government, and Italian Government in Rome. An excellent liaison organization was set up to keep in touch

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 763521

of Mussolini. He retained his post under the Fascist Republican Government in spite of his Communist convictions. When he delivered an inaugural address at the University in 1943, Biggini, then Minister of Education, was present. The tone of the address was markedly communistic but Biggini who was apparently unaware of the difference between this and other inaugural addresses, applauded with everybody else. Before he left for Switzerland, Prof. Marchesi is said to have made even more plain his Communist convictions."

Prof. Marchesi is best known in Italy for his first class work in classical (Latin) philology. His "Storia della Letteratura Latina" met with high praise in some University circles. He has also published books on Tacitus and Seneca. His works on Latin literature are entirely detached and academic and give no hint of his political belief.

COLONNETTI, Prof. Gustavo

Professor of Constructional Science and of National, Analytical and Graphical Mechanics in Polytechnic Institute of Turin. Prominent anti-fascist. Sentenced to 5 years penal servitude by fascist Extraordinary Tribunal at Vercelli on account of his anti-fascist attitude. Pontifical Academician. Fled to Switzerland after Italian Armistice with Allies.

JACINI, Stefano

Formerly Deputy of Popular Party. Today member of the Christian Democrats. Compelled to flee to Switzerland after Armistice. A founder of the C.L.N. in Lugano, Switzerland, and first President of the Branch. Jacini stated that the C.L.N. was formed in Lugano in March, 1944, with express purpose of keeping in touch with C.L.N. of Northern Italy, the Allies, the Swiss Government, and Italian Government in Rome. An excellent liaison organization was set up to keep in touch with Patriots in Northern Italy. Financing of Patriot bands was also arranged from there.

FACCINETTI, Cipriano

A political prisoner, released after fall of fascism. Formerly a Social-Democratic Deputy. Now a member of the Republican Party.

ORLANDO, Avv. Ambrogio

Born at Palermo in 1892; graduate in Jurisprudende in 1914. Director of Sicilian Lloyds', marine insurance company. Helped his father in his political activities and recently in the preparation of his memoirs.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

9. Information on 2 Italian Personalities Recently Returned from Switzerland.

1) An Interview with Professor Carnelutti

Professor Francesco Carnelutti is considered one of the most successful lawyers in Italy. Born about 65 years ago in Udine, he became when he was still very young, one of the most promising attorneys of the Venice Bar. At the same time he started a teaching career. He taught civil procedure at various university, and lastly at the Milan Royal University. He is a man of extraordinary activity; he has written innumerable treatises for his students and for the law profession. As a lawyer he made a fortune; he was one of the wealthiest lawyers in the country.

His character has been very severely criticized by his own colleagues. Although the opinion of the latter is probably biased by professional jealousy, it is nevertheless true that he was an unscrupulous lawyer in the choice of his clients as well as in the collection of his fees. The following "bon mot" used to circulate in Milan's court house:

"Io sono il Professore Carnelutti,
A me la carne, ed ai clienti i lutti."

His paternal benevolence toward younger lawyers and students looked like a carefully rehearsed role of an actor.

His political color is somehow similar to his professional character: he was never a member of the fascist party but his legal reputation was such that the most violent fascists did not hesitate to ask his advice whenever they needed it. Carnelutti assisted them with the best of his abilities of course the fees which he collected were in proportion with the client and the case.

In 1928 together with Farinacci and Jarach (a Jewish banker of Milan) he brought a suit against Belloni, then Podestà of Milan and a protegé of Mussolini, alleging serious irregularities in the city administration. The evidence was collected by Jarach. The suit was successful. Belloni was ousted and put in jail. The real reason for this action was that both Farinacci and Jarach wanted to gain control of the city of Milan.

Interviewed shortly after his recent return from Switzerland (of December) Carnelutti said that he took sides with Farinacci be-

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

written innumerable treatises for his students and for the law profession. As a lawyer he made a fortune; he was one of the wealthiest lawyers in the country.

His character has been very severely criticized by his own colleagues. Although the opinion of the latter is probably biased by professional jealousy, it is nevertheless true that he was an unscrupulous lawyer in the choice of his clients as well as in the collection of his fees. The following "bon mot" used to circulate in Milan's court house:

"Io sono il Professore Carnelutti,
A me la carne, ed ai clienti i lutti."

His paternal benevolence toward younger lawyers and students looked like a carefully rehearsed role of an actor.

His political color is somehow similar to his professional character: he was never a member of the fascist party but his legal reputation was such that the most violent fascists did not hesitate to ask his advice whenever they needed it. Carnelutti assisted them with the best of his abilities of course the fees which he collected were in proportion with the client and the case.

In 1928 together with Farinacci and Jarach (a Jewish banker of Milan) he brought a suit against Belloni, then Podestà of Milan and a protegé of Mussolini, alleging serious irregularities in the city administration. The evidence was collected by Jarach. The suit was successful. Belloni was ousted and put in jail. The real reason for this action was that both Farinacci and Jarach wanted to gain control of the city of Milan.

Interviewed shortly after his recent return from Switzerland (15 December) Carnelutti said that he took sides with Farinacci because in that action Farinacci was taking sides against Mussolini. It might be worth mentioning that the same Jarach is now secretary of the National Association of Industrialists, newly organized in Rome.

In the years 1937-8, his cooperation with Farinacci became very close. Farinacci had established a huge law office in Milan. However, since he never received any legal training, he had to rely on other more able lawyers. There is no evidence that the collaboration between Carnelutti and Farinacci went beyond professional terms.

Carnelutti never had any particular political color; he always felt that a real lawyer does not have any time for politics.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

So far as religion is concerned, Carnelutti has always been a sincere and convinced Catholic. He never boasted his Catholicism except possibly during the last two years when he wrote a short essay "Il Pater Noster" (which was published) and a sort of autobiography "Mio Fratello Daniele", which was denied publication by the Italian government. This latter was censored by the fascists not because of the profound religious sentiment therein contained, but because it made clear that Carnelutti owed his initial successes in the profession and in the university to his Jewish friends and protectors.

During the racial campaign Carnelutti's behavior was beyond reproach; he openly helped all his friends and their families with courage and generosity.

After 8 September, 1943, he fled to Switzerland. About a year before that date he had come to an overt breach with Farinacci, who attacked him most violently in "Regime Fascista". In Switzerland he found himself with Einaudi, Croce, Omodeo, Orchesi, and a small group of Italian intellectuals and several thousand Italian patriots who had to cross the border after the Italian armistice. He was allowed to organize some courses at the University of Geneva and in Lausanne. Apparently his initiative was very successful. His lectures were studiously attended by a large audience of Swiss students and Italian refugees. A few days ago he was invited by the Italian government with a group of ten prominent exiles to come to Rome.

In discussions with a P B officer Carnelutti expressed the following views on current problems.

1) Liberated Italy - Carnelutti has been here only a few days and his views on the matter are still hazy. He was obviously disillusioned. He said that not only he but also Einaudi would return to Switzerland if they could do so decently. He is convinced monarchist; he feels that the King as intelligence, and that his policy should not be condemned. He has a cordial contempt for the Roman press and feels that it a mistake on the Allied side to sponsor this political struggle. The influence which the Allies are now exercising over Italian politics is most harmful in the sense that they stimulate a vicious hatred among classes and parties. Hatred is something which is strange to the Italian nature. Italians are a kind-hearted people, extremely mild and they hate violence. There never was a civil war in Italy because Italians are incapable of carrying

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

During the racial campaign Carnelutti's behavior was beyond reproach; he openly helped all his friends and their families with courage and generosity.

After 8 September, 1943, he fled to Switzerland. About a year before that date he had come to an overt breach with Farinacci, who attacked him most violently in "Regime Fascista". In Switzerland he found himself with Einaudi, Croce's brother-in-law, and a small group of Italian intellectuals and several thousand Italian patriots who had to cross the border after the Italian armistice. He was allowed to organize some courses at the University of Geneva and in Lausanne. Apparently his initiative was very successful. His lectures were studiously attended by a large audience of Swiss students and Italian refugees. A few days ago he was invited by the Italian government with a group of ten prominent exiles to come to Rome.

In discussions with a P B officer Carnelutti expressed the following views on current problems:

i) Liberated Italy - Carnelutti has been here only a few days and his views on the matter are still hazy. He was obviously disillusioned. He said that not only he but also Einaudi would return to Switzerland if they could do so decently. He is a convinced monarchist; he feels that the King has intelligence, and that his policy in 1922 should not be condemned. He has a cordial contempt for the Roman press and feels that it is a mistake on the Allies' side to sponsor this political struggle. The influence which the Allies are now exercising over Italian politics is most harmful in the sense that they stimulate a vicious hatred among classes and parties. Hatred is something which is strange to the Italian nature. Italians are a kind-hearted people, extremely mild and they hate violence. There never was a civil war in Italy because Italians are incapable of carrying arms against their own people. But it might well be that because of Anglo-American pressure on one side and Russian pressure on the other, the Italians will come to the most desperate acts.

ii) Epuration - Carnelutti said, "I am a lawyer in the first place, and my opinion on this matter is naturally influenced by my mental attitude. I feel that my people have more than any other nation in the world, a legal mind. Nothing is more unconstitutional, unjustified and disagreeable to the Italian legal tradition than the present law on epuration. Although, as any Italian, I would be most hostile to acts of summary justice (like lynching), with regard to prominent fascists or so-called war criminals, yet this proceeding would offend my sense of justice less than a trial under the law of

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

epuration. In the first place this law has violated the fundamental principle in force in all civilized countries, that penal law is not retroactive. We cannot try or otherwise condemn a man for acts which were legal and laudable at the time when he committed them. Now the law of epuration has this precise purpose: penalize men for having contributed to the support of the fascist cause when according to the Italian law this was perfectly legal.

"In the second place this law has been applied in the most outrageous way. I have seen members of the judiciary expelled (without benefit of pension) from the bench just because they covered fascist offices. Some of them were perfetly honest; they delivered their opinions and applied the law with complete fairness of mind. They were beyond any suspicion of bribery. On the other hand there are judges whose characters are most disreputable who are still sitting on the bench;

"This is the main accusation which I make against the Allies: they have introduced (and are now supporting) a system which is worse than the fascist regime. When the fascists passed the racial laws, the judges who were dismissed because of their race never lost their right to the pension. Judges who are now 'epurati' are practically thrown int direct misery.

"If we must renew Italy, we cannot begin by destroying anything which is left over; we must at least respect th se basic principles of the law which are the base of society. We shall have to put aside those few people (200 or 300 at most) who are directly responsible for fascism. As to them too, we cannot try them because they did not commit any crime."

2) Interview with Sig.G.B.Boeri on his Return from Switzerland

The following information was obtained by a PWB Officer in an interview on 17 December:

Boeri gives the impression of being a typical Milanese lawyer; intelligent, successful, with a practical sense in business and politics. He never j ined the PNF and during the fascist regime he maintained that aloofness and apparent lack of interest in public life which was the only practical way to achieve success in his profession. He represented Montecatini, the largest chemical trust in the country, and of course he was in close contact with Donegani, the President of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

offices. Some of them were perfetly honest; they delivered their opinions and applied the law with complete fairness of mind. They were beyond any suspicion of bribery. On the other hand there are judges whose characters are most disreputable who are still sitting on the bench;

"This is the main accusation which I make against the Allies: they have introduced (and are now supporting) a system which is worse than the fascist regime. When the fascists passed the racial laws, the judges who were dismissed because of their race never lost their right to the pension. Judges who are now 'epurati' are practically thrown int direct misery.

"If we must renew Italy, we cannot begin by destroying anything which is left over; we must at least respect th se basic principles of the law which are the base of society. We shall have to put aside those few people (200 or 300 at most) who are directly responsible for fascism. As to them too, we cannot try them because they did not commit any crime."

2) Interview with Sig.G.B.Boeri on his Return from Switzerland

The following information was obtained by a PWB Officer in an interview on 17 December:

Boeri gives the impression of being a typical Milanese lawyer; intelligent, successful, with a practical sense in business and politics. He never joined the PNF and during the fascist regime he maintained that aloofness and apparent lack of interest in public life which was the only practical way to achieve success in his profession. He represented Montecatini, the largest chemical trust in the country, and of course he was in close contact with Donegani, the President of the company.

Boeri lived quietly in Milan, raised a large family and a considerable fortune. His professional and moral reputation were beyond reproach. He did not impress the interviewer as a leader or a "strong man". During his stay in Switzerland, Boeri decided to join the Action Party as he felt that the Liberal Party to which he had always belonged was not adequate any longer. Without being radical, he feels it imperative that Italian politicians should move towards the left, especially if they are to increase their activities in the north.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

According to him the Swiss press of Canton Ticino is now clearly in favor of the Allies. He had a special word of praise for POPOLO E LIBERTA, the Catholic paper of Ticino, as being the only Ticino paper in the Italian language which maintained its anti-fascist policy even when the fascists were at the height of their power. He said thatfascist propaganda had always been very strong in Canton Ticino and that whenever the Swiss and Italians opened a cultural league or society, the Italian government organized a similar competitive society through the Consulate there.

With regard to the press, Boeri said that he did not see any necessity for a too rigid control being imposed on the press when the Allies get to Milan. Provided the free press does not interfere with the war effort, he thought it should not be regulated in any particular way. According to him, it makes no difference whether there are two big daily newspapers with a circulation of 200,000 each or 20 papers with a circulation of 20,000 each; the public would decide which papers were worth keeping alive.

Epuration, according to Boeri, ought to be carried out but in an entirely different way, and the fact must be kept in mind that the most dangerous and most compromised fascists did not remain here but have fled north; that Milan is now ruled by "gerarchi" and "federali" from the liberated provinces who are more hated than the Germans. He said that there is great danger of their being lynched by the people when the Germans leave. The only way to prevent that happening is to show the people how efficient, speedy and thorough are the means in Liberated Italy for disposing of fascists.

The present system, according to Boeri, is a complete failure. He thinks that there should not be a "court" or a "trial" for anything like a legal proceeding, which makes the same mistake as the fascists with their Special Tribunal, but rather a commission which could handle cases much more quickly. "Above all," he said, "let's not try to be legal because we don't have any law on our side." Otherwise, he thinks that there will be a large number of Carretta cases.

Boeri said that the present system of epurating the senate left the majority of people in the north most unsatisfied. Once it had been resolved to have a constituent assembly as soon as practical, then the only reasonable thing to do was to dissolve the entire senate and let

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

ciety through the Consulate there.

With regard to the press, Boeri said that he did not see any necessity for a too rigid control being imposed on the press when the Allies get to Milan. Provided the free press does not interfere with the war effort, he thought it should not be regulated in any particular way. According to him, it makes no difference whether there are two big daily newspapers with a circulation of 20[illegible],000 each or 20 papers with a circulation of 2[illegible],00 each; the public would decide which papers were worth keeping alive.

Epuration, according to Boeri, ought to be carried out but in an entirely different way, and the fact must be kept in mind that the most dangerous and most compromised fascists did not remain here but have fled north; that Milan is now ruled by "gerarchi" and "federali" from the liberated provinces who are more hated than the Germans. He said that there is great danger of their being lynched by the people when the Germans leave. The only way to prevent that happening is to show the people how efficient, speedy and thorough are the means in Liberated Italy for disposing of fascists.

The present system, according to Boeri, is a complete failure. He thinks that there should not be a "court" or a "trial" for anything like a legal proceeding, which makes the same mistake as the fascists with their Special Tribunal, but rather a commission which could handle cases much more quickly. "Above all," he said, "let's not try to be legal because we don't have any Law on our side." Otherwise, he thinks that there will be a large number of Carretta cases.

Boeri said that the present system of epurating the senate left the majority of people in the north most unsatisfied. Once it had been resolved to have a constituent assembly as soon as practical, then the only reasonable thing to do was to dissolve the entire senate and let the assembly decide later what to do with deserving senators.

With reference to Sicilian separatism, Boeri does not think that the movement can have any following in Northern Italy. He feels that if the Italians de-centralize the administration leaving a greater local autonomy to communes and provinces, Sicilian separatism will fade out.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

FOOD SITUATION

10. Food Commissioner at Work

The first incumbent of the newly creaaed office of Food Commissioner, Gino Bergami, has lost no time in setting to work. Following a conference with prefects of Southern Italy at Naples on the 18th December, he announced that he proposed to ask the Government to pass legislation authorizing the confiscation of the business of merchants flouting food distribution and price regulations.

11 Women's Food Committee

Representatives of the Women's Catholic Action, the Union of Italian Women (U.D.I.) and the Women's Christian Relief Association, attended a meeting convoked by the Director of ASA on 13 December. It was decided to form a Women's Consultative Committee to cooperate with ASA by investigating and reporting complaints of overcharging and bad distribution of food-stuffs. The Committee will also represent consumers' interests at the weekly meeting to fix maximum prices.

12. Popular Shops

The press this week devotes considerable space to this topic, and more details as to the functioning of the shops have been released. All sorts of goods, except those rationed or controlled, will be on sale. To ensure fair distribution, family-cards will be issued. The shops will be open before Christmas and the first consignment of goods -- oranges, manderines, jam and dried fruit -- will be available for the festivities, 10,000 quintals having already arrived at Anzio and Civitavecchia.

13. Prosecutions for Food Contraventions

During the month of November the inspectors of the ASA reported 81 cases of overcharging or other breach or regulations. 35 traders were denounced to the District Attorney (Procuratore del Re) for overcharging or illegal disposal of rationed goods. 18 traders' licences were suspended.

14 Black Market Prices

The following were current prices on the Black Market on 17 December:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

flouting food distribution and price regulations.

11 Women's Food Committee

Representatives of the Women's Catholic Action, the Union of Italian Women (U.D.I.) and the Women's Christian Relief Association, attended a meeting convoked by the Director of ASA on 13 December. It was decided to form a Women's Consultative Committee to cooperate with ASA by investigating and reporting complaints of overcharging and bad distribution of food-stuffs. The Committee will also represent consumers' interests at the weekly meeting to fix maximum prices.

12. Popular Shops

The press this week devotes considerable space to this topic, and more details as to the functioning of the shops have been released. All sorts of goods, except those rationed or controlled, will be on sale. To ensure fair distribution, family-cards will be issued. The shops will be open before Christmas and the first consignment of goods -- oranges, mandarines, jam and dried fruit -- will be available for the festivities, 10,000 quintals having already arrived at Anzio and Civitavecchia.

13. Prosecutions for Food Contraventions

During the month of November the inspectors of the ASA reported 81 cases of overcharging or other breach or regulations. 35 traders were denounced to the District Attorney (Procuratore del Re) for overcharging or illegal disposal of rationed goods. 18 traders' licences were suspended.

14 Black Market Prices

The following were current prices on the Black Market on 17 December:

Wheat flour	L. 90	per kilo
Maize "	80	" "
Sugar	800	" "
Horse flesh	350	" "
Fats	700	" "
Oil	450	" litre

15. Food Supply and Distribution

Public opinion and press have always insisted the chief obstacle to better supply was transport. This is undoubtedly true, but concentration on this has tended to obscure the unfortunate fact that supplies also are short. Oreste Bianchi, Director of ASA, in CORRIERE DI ROMA points out the basic problem is insufficient production. I.E., only 25,000 quintals of seed potatoes for Latium this year as compared with the normal 75,000. He also criticizes profiteers; i.e., lamb bought in Vi erbo area for 58 L; per kilo, and sold in Rome at L; 280.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

LABOUR

16 Press Views of Trade Union Policy

Two articles of considerable interest in view of the imminence of the first CGIL Congress in Naples have appeared in party organs this week. The Communist daily "Unità" reprinted an article from the Russian "War and the Working Class" dealing with the reorganisation of Trade Unions in Italy. The Russian article attacks the attempts made by both American and British Trade Union delegations to Italy to secure undertakings that the Italian Trade Union movement would be kept free from political ties. Luigi Antonini of the American delegation is accused of having risked splitting the Italian labour movement by raising the "Red bogey". So unsuccessful were his efforts, however, that he refused to hand over to the Italian Unions the fund of 250,000 dollars collected for them in the United States.

The Labour Democratic "Ricostruzione" also reminds its readers of the attitude of the British and American delegations in an article attacking the "monopoly" exercised by the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats in the direction of the CGIL. Speaking of a labour "trust", the article accuses the three parties of wishing to maintain their grip in view of national political elections. But the workers are more and more restive under this political control of their unions; and those of the North may be expected to be even more so. The crushing defeat of the working-class in the past twenty-five years was not unconnected with the fact that their organisations were permeated by politics.

17 A Hostel for Dock Workers - Naples

(As recommended by a Provincial leader of the Democratic Party)

There are a number of workers at the docks, men without families, evacuees or refugees who have left their families behind them, who have no home and who are obliged to sleep in the open in spite of the bad weather which prevails. They have no place where they can sit and rest, or meet their friends; no place where they can attend to their personal cleanliness. They are living more or less like animals, shamelessly exploited by the people who give them a meagre meal and let them sleep on a heap of straw in some miserable garrett. In the course of time these poor creatures become unfit for work in consequence of disease or hardships, and either end in a hospital or give themselves up to an illicit activity which affords them a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

attempts made by both American and British Trade Union delegations to Italy to secure undertakings that the Italian Trade Union movement would be kept free from political ties. Luigi Antonini of the American delegation is accused of having risked splitting the Italian Labour movement by raising the "Red bogey". So unsuccessful were his efforts, however, that he refused to hand over to the Italian Unions the fund of 250,000 dollars collected for them in the United States.

The Labour Democratic "Ricostruzione" also reminds its readers of the attitude of the British and American delegations in an article attacking the "monopoly" exercised by the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats in the direction of the CGIL. Speaking of a labour "trust", the article accuses the three parties of wishing to maintain their grip in view of national political elections. But the workers are more and more restive under this political control of their unions; and those of the North may be expected to be even more so. The crushing defeat of the working-class in the past twenty-five years was not unconnected with the fact that their organisations were permeated by politics.

17 A Hostel for Dock Workers - Naples

(As recommended by a Provincial leader of the Democratic Party)

There are a number of workers at the docks, men without families, evacuees or refugees who have left their families behind them, who have no home and who are obliged to sleep in the open in spite of the bad weather which prevails. They have no place where they can eat and rest, or meet their friends; no place where they can attend to their personal cleanliness. They are living more or less like animals, shamelessly exploited by the people who give them a meagre meal and let them sleep on a heap of straw in some miserable garrett. In the course of time these poor creatures become unfit for work in consequence of disease or hardships, and either end in a hospital or give themselves up to an illicit activity which affords them a livelihood without much risk or labour.

The Democracy Party in Naples is anxious to organise a "Home for Dock Workers" in which the poorer and more derelict of these men could find some comfort, cheap food, and a clean bed. The workers to whom the idea has been explained are enthusiastic about it. They are prepared, not only to pay for whatever they receive but also to work in the "Home" - some of them even without pay - carrying out any necessary repairs to the premises and making some of the essential furniture.

What is now wanted is the premises. Some buildings damaged by blast might be adapted: suitable ones might be found in the building in Piazza Divino Amore, or the old fish market.

The doctors are anxious to be enabled to receive against payment, second-hand clothing, boots, soap, and the remnants of foodstuffs (rice, beans, coffee, etc.) which at present are being thrown into the sea, and which could be distributed by the "L'Unione" cooperative which has been established precisely for dock workers.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

An increase in the bread ration and in the soup would be much appreciated by the workers. Also, as a protection against typhus, it would be advisable if insect powder were used daily to disinfect the workers' clothing.

(B. 2)

LOCAL CONDITIONS

18. The Week in Tuscany

Epuration still looms large in the thoughts of the politically minded. Posters appear almost daily demanding the elimination of those responsible for the country's ruin and passions are beginning to run high.

Speculation is rife as to the future moves of the Socialist and Action Parties now that they are outside the Government. A joint statement by the Communists and Socialists to the effect that despite the latter's exclusion from the Cabinet, the two parties intend to continue their collaboration, has been received with a certain amount of scepticism and it is felt that the action of the Socialists indicates an intention to break away from Communist influence.

With the approach of the first Christmas of liberation, Florentines seem to be trying to forget their woes and to gather some consolation from the certainty that their children will not be forgotten by the Allies during the festive season. The announcement by the S.E.P.R.A.I. of a distribution of sugar and pasta has also had a cheering effect on the population, although the basic problems of the food and fuel situation still remain unsolved.

PUBLIC OPINION - NAPLES

19. Reaction to Mussolini's Speech

There has been much comment in the last few days on Mussolini's speech, which was heard over the radio by many Neapolitans. The public seemed particularly impressed by the fact that the "Duce" was able to go in an open car through the streets of Milan, where there was supposed to be such a strong patriot movement. According to those still of Fascist sympathies, the belief that Mussolini was afraid to come out in public is now refuted. According to one source, the more needy middle-class Neapolitans seemed more interested in the speech than the working class, which, for the time being, is better off.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

Epuration still looms large in the thoughts of the politically minded. Posters appear almost daily demanding the elimination of those responsible for the country's ruin and passions are beginning to run high.

Speculation is rife as to the future moves of the Socialist and Action Parties now that they are outside the Government. A joint statement by the Communists and Socialists to the effect that despite the latter's exclusion from the Cabinet, the two parties intend to continue their collaboration, has been received with a certain amount of scepticism and it is felt that the action of the Socialists indicates an intention to break away from Communist influence.

With the approach of the first Christmas of liberation, Florentines seem to be trying to forget their woes and to gather some consolation from the certainty that their children will not be forgotten by the Allies during the festive season. The announcement by the S.E.P.R.A.I. of a distribution of sugar and pasta has also had a cheering effect on the population, although the basic problems of the food and fuel situation still remain unsolved.

PUBLIC OPINION - NAPLES

19 Reaction to Mussolini's Speech

There has been much comment in the last few days on Mussolini's speech, which was heard over the radio by many Neapolitans. The public seemed particularly impressed by the fact that the "Duce" was able to go in an open car through the streets of Milan, where there was supposed to be such a strong patriot movement. According to those still of Fascist sympathies, the belief that Mussolini was afraid to come out in public is now refuted. According to one source, the more needy middle-class Neapolitans seemed more interested in the speech than the working class, which, for the time being, is better off.

(C. 2)

A close-up of the tendencies of public opinion is interesting.

1) Repressed discontent because of the serious discomforts, physical, moral and economic, the lack of food, etc., to which the population is subjected.

2) Mistrust in the present Government officials, who, in many cases are considered to be the same as those of the Fascist period (this partly because epuration has not been carried out), and who are not listened to by the people who, at the same time, did not choose them.

3) Conviction that the present laws and decrees are worthless. This is due to great difficulties in securing foodstuffs, the numberless laws and decrees of the various governments (Fascist, Badoglio, A.M.G., Bonomi) by which no one abides and, above all, to the continuous thefts, armed aggressions etc., which repeatedly take place

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

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

everywhere and at every hour of the day and night. This gives the impression that neither individuals nor property are safe. Public opinion is very much alarmed and the situation is constantly anxiously discussed.

4) Great reluctance at the Government's call to arms. This is explained by the fact that (a) the men at present on leave have already served for several years, (b) Italian soldiers have been badly treated before and after the armistice, and (c) neither the Government nor the various parties take the trouble to explain what are the actual objectives of anti-Fascism; if the people knew they would certainly fight for them.

The main reason for the reluctance to serve is, however, the economic factor, because a man called up receives but a meagre allowance for his family and, therefore, if he lives by his work and has no property, (which is generally the case), but has, instead, to provide for a large family, he has the certainty that his family will either starve or resort to living by its wits.

It is obvious, therefore, the men who are called up under similar circumstances should default. The foregoing also explains the causes of the disorders in Sicily, causes which exist in other parts of Italy; the only difference is that in Sicily the disturbing and filo-Fascist elements are better organised and more powerful.

5) Much criticism is expressed concerning the intervention of British troops in what is termed "Great internal politics". People say that the British Government is determined to have Right Wing Governments in the liberated countries which are included in the British sphere of influence. The Trade Union of Neapolitan metal workers wanted to go on strike to show solidarity with the Greek patriots; they were dissuaded by the Secretariat of the Naples "Camera del Lavoro".

6) People in Naples are closely following the Pentimalli del Tetto Case. In legal circles the opinion was expressed that it was fortunate that the case was being tried in Rome, because in Naples, Del Tetto, who is perhaps the individual most hated by Neapolitans, might have risked the same fate as befell Carretta in Rome.

20 The Liberal and Demo-Christian Press in Naples at Variance

In the editorial of 12th December, Silvio Gava of the Demo-Christian paper "Il Domani d'Italia" defends the National Committee

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

they would certainly fight for them.

The main reason for the reluctance to serve is, however, the economic factor, because a man called up receives but a meagre allowance for his family and, therefore, if he lives by his work and has no property, (which is generally the case), but has, instead, to provide for a large family, he has the certainty that his family will either starve or resort to living by its wits.

It is obvious, therefore, the men who are called up under similar circumstances should default. The foregoing also explains the causes of the disorders in Sicily, causes which exist in other parts of Italy: the only difference is that in Sicily the disturbing and filo-Fascist elements are better organised and more powerful.

5) Much criticism is expressed concerning the intervention of British troops in what is termed "Great internal politics". People say that the British Government is determined to have Right Wing Governments in the liberated countries which are included in the British sphere of influence. The Trade Union of Neapolitan metal workers wanted to go on strike to show solidarity with the Greek patriots, they were dissuaded by the Secretariat of the Naples "Camera del Lavoro".

6) People in Naples are closely following the Pentimalli del Tetto Case. In legal circles the opinion was expressed that it was fortunate that the case was being tried in Rome, because in Naples, Del Tetto, who is perhaps the individual most hated by Neapolitans, might have risked the same fate as befell Carretta in Rome.

20 The Liberal and Demo-Christian Press in Naples at Variance

In the editorial of 18th December, Silvio Gava of the Demo-Christian paper "Il Domani d'Italia" defends the National Committee of Liberation, saying that it would be disastrous for the nation if the six party coalition were to break up, as it has the task of leading the ship of the nation "towards the port of the Constituent Assembly". Until that time, he says, the Committee must stand guarantor to the citizen of a stable and democratic Constitution in the future.

He then attacks Professor Corbino's article in the Liberal paper "Il Giornale" for expressing "satisfaction" that the opposed political forces must soon clash and so compel the Bonomi Government to give way to a more "homogeneous" Government. He asks if this "double game" on the part of the Liberal Party is the correct attitude for a Party in the government to take. He concludes that a party government as desired by Professor Corbino in place of a coalition government, is dangerous in such troubled times.

His article on 19th December in the same paper, attacking capitalism, seems only to confirm the slightly more Left tendency away from the Liberal organ's attitude, which this Demo-Christian [illegible]

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

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

In the editorial of "Il Giornale" of the 19th December, Professor Corbino writes on the problem of Sicilian autonomy. He says that the south of Italy, no less than the Sicilians, is sick and tired of being ruled by politicians; sick and tired of threatened revolutions and dictatorships. He says that by asserting that the Committee of Liberation would win in Milan the battle it has lost in Rome, Nenni was helping Separatist propaganda.

Corbino then listed some of the ills, culminating in Fascism itself, which Milan had imposed on the South for the last fifty years.

On the other hand, the writer then argues that a Separatist Sicily would be economically helpless. Not only Sicily, but the whole of Italy was now suffering. Let there be no illusions. It was only thanks to the "personal goodness of Admiral Stone" that the application of the still unpublished Armsitice Terms had been "attenuated" during the last 15 months.

In the Left paper "La Voce" of December 21st Mario Alicata takes up the Demo-Christians' cudgel against the Liberal "Il Giornale". He maintains that Professor Corbino represents the new official tendency of the Liberal Party to the Right and interprets in that sense Corbino's statement that the Liberals of the south express different tendencies from those of Rome and the North. He practically accuses them of aiming at a "homogeneous government", as Corbino said, formed of parties other than six in the Committee of Liberation together with the Liberal Party as a cover, and of seeking to introduce the "Trojan hourse of reaction" into the democratic citadel by admitting the Demo-Liberals into the Liberal Party. Lastly, pointing out the existence of "progressive" young elements in the Liberal Party who are militant anti-Fascists, Alicata prognosticates a dangerous right in the Liberal party.

21 Reaction to the Incident in Catania

The incident in Catania was followed with great interest in Naples, particularly in University circles. It is reported that on December 18th, when a certain lecturer in the faculty of law at the close of his lesson invited his audience to express their disapproval of the Catania incident, the students threatened the lecturer, who had to leave the hall in haste, and then staged a demonstration in favour of the colleagues in Catania. (C. 2)

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

CINEMA

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

On the other hand, the writer then argues that a Separatist Sicily would be economically helpless. Not only Sicily, but the whole of Italy was now suffering. Let there be no illusions. It was only thanks to the "personal goodness of Admiral Stone" that the application of the still unpublished Armsitice Terms had been "attenuated" during the last 15 months.

In the Left paper "La Voce" of December 21st Mario Alicata takes up the Demo-Christians' cudgel against the Liberal "Il Giornale". He maintains that Professor Corbino represents the new official tendency of the Liberal Party to the Right and interprets in that sense Corbino's statement that the Liberals of the south express different tendencies from those of Rome and the North. He practically accuses them of aiming at a "homogeneous government", as Corbino said, formed of parties other than six in the Committee of Liberation together with the Liberal Party as a cover, and of seeking to introduce the "Trojan hourse of reaction" into the democratic citadel by admitting the Demo-Liberals into the Liberal Party. Lastly, pointing out the existence of "progressive" young elements in the Liberal Party who are militant anti-Fascists, Alicata prognosticates a dangerous right in the Liberal party.

21 Reaction to the Incident in Catania

The incident in Catania was followed with great interest in Naples, particularly in University circles. It is reported that on December 18th, when a certain lecturer in the faculty of law at the close of his lesson invited his audience to express their disapproval of the Catania incident, the students threatened the lecturer, who had to leave the hall in haste, and then staged a demonstration in favour of the colleagues in Catania. (C. 2)

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

CINEMA

22 Comment on the Italian Film Industry

"Star" writes on the Italian Cinema stating that "he who held the view up to a few days ago that there was nothing further to say or write about in connection with the Italian cinema, was making a big mistake." The barometer, after having fallen very low is now rising rapidly and there is a marked feeling of optimism in this field. The people who give the greatest signs of this optimism are the producers, many of whom are anxious to put their own money into reviving the film industry. The Minerva film Company has already started work again and has made a contract with Alida Valli to work exclusively for them.

The Lux Film Company has also started work again and the Società Cinematografica Italiana which is the biggest and most important of the film companies is engaging actors and increasing the number

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

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

of films produced. Numerous contracts have been made by the Lux Film Company also with Italian actors and actresses.

23 Theatres of Naples Province

Out of 104 theatres and cinemas in the province of Naples (excluding the city itself) only 11 have been requisitioned. In the city of Naples the proportion is naturally different: out of 46 theatres and cinemas in Naples, 12 have been requisitioned. The San Carlo Opera house also admits a proportion of civilians, but it is run by the Allies principally for the benefit of Allied troops. Of these establishments not requisitioned, 11 have sizeable stages and could be used as theatres but in fact only three or four of them are used periodically for reviews or drams.

According to almost reliable report, Chaplin's "The Dictator" was a record box office draw in Naples cinemas when it first came out, but after the bomb incident in a Palermo cinema, and still more after the recent explosion in Naples, the enthusiasm of the public has waned. Cinemas in Naples now beg the Allied distributors of films not to give them "The Dictator" because of the low attendance.

(B. 2)

24 "Natascia" - Feature - Cinema Moderno, Rome, 4 Dec. 1944.

The Roman public can not get accustomed to Russian films. It is hard for them to find a point of contact. At times, Natascia pleased the audience, but more often they expressed disapproval, especially where there was open propaganda for Communism. When an actress said, "If you don't send me to the front line, I will write to Stalin", there was general laughter. A communist student complained of this lack of comprehension of a serious subject. Another student complained of the lack of beauty of the actresses and from general remarks heard here and there, this seemed to be the general opinion. A middle-aged man of distinguished aspect said that the film was rather ugly but had some good scenes. The departure of the train was poetical and also well done.

A young woman admitted that the photography was the best part of the film, which she found mediocre. She spoke of an American film "I Married a Witch". Don't you see that the American films, though light, have quite a different style? Russian films are grey and monotonous and sad. You must agree that the Americans are nearer to our way of thinking, more human."

25 Notizie del Lunedì Libero No. 61 - Newsreel - Cinema Splendore

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

theatres and cinemas in Naples, 12 have been requisitioned. The San Carlo Opera house also admits a proportion of civilians, but it is run by the Allies principally for the benefit of Allied troops. Of these establishments not requisitioned, 11 have sizeable stages and could be used as theatres but in fact only three or four of them are used periodically for reviews or drams.

According to a most reliable report, Chaplin's "The Dictator" was a record box office draw in Naples cinemas when it first came out, but after the bomb incident in a Palermo cinema, and still more after the recent explosion in Naples, the enthusiasm of the public has waned. Cinemas in Naples now beg the Allied distributors of films not to give them "The Dictator" because of the low attendance.

(B. 2)

24 "Natascia" - Feature - Cinema Moderno, Rome, 4 Dec. 1944.

The Roman public can not get accustomed to Russian films. It is hard for them to find a point of contact. At times, Natascia pleased the audience, but more often they expressed disapproval, especially where there was open propaganda for Communism. When an actress said, "If you don't send me to the front line, I will write to Stalin", there was general laughter. A communist student complained of this lack of comprehension of a serious subject. Another student complained of the lack of beauty of the actresses and from general remarks heard here and there, this seemed to be the general opinion. A middle-aged man of distinguished aspect said that the film was rather ugly but had some good scenes. The departure of the train was poetical and also well done.

A young woman admitted that the photography was the best part of the film, which she found mediocre. She spoke of an American film "I Married a Witch". Don't you see that the American films, though light, have quite a different style? Russian films are grey and monotonous and sad. You must agree that the Americans are nearer to our way of thinking, more human."

25 Notizio del Mondo Libero No. 61 - Newsreel - Cinema Splendore

A chorus of protests and jeers greeted the scene dealing with a consignment of medicines for Italy. There were cries of "Black Market", "If they only arrived". One man said: "They even remind us of certain things through the censor. It would be better not to show such things so as to avoid making us twice as ridiculous as we are". Two people thought the scenes of the war on the Japanese front very sad. Three people praised the work of the Allies in putting in order the improvised ports of the Norman coast.

Cinema audiences are very disappointed when a news reel is not shown. At the Modernissimo (the third cinema visited recently where a documentary or a news reel was not shown) when the first feature was shown again the public showed disapproval by yelling, whistling and insulting the operators.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

PRESS

26 Italian Press Censorship.

It was announced on 13th December that AC had transferred to the Italian National Press Commission the power to grant and withdraw licences to publish books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, posters etc., in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, without reference to AC.

On the 19th December the President of the Council received, in the presence of the Under-Secretary for the Press, Francesco Libonati, a delegation from the National Federation of the Italian Press, which urged on him the gradual suppression of the office of Under-Secretary for the Press and its replacement by a National Press Committee.

27 Publication of Some Periodicals Authorised - Sardinia

The Regional Press Commission for Sardinia, in agreement with higher authorities, has authorised the following publication of political papers:

"Il Solco" (Sardinian Action Party)
"Il Lavoratore" (Communist Party)
"Il Corr[illegible] di Sardegna" (Christian Democrat Party)
"La Rivoluzione Liberale" (Liberal Party)

These periodicals will come out twice a month.

Four scientific reviews have also been authorised.

"Studi Sassaresi"
"Publications of the Faculty of Engineering of Cagliari University"
"Rassegna Medica Sarda"
"Rendiconti del Seminario della Facoltà di Scienze di Cagliari"

28 Interview with Franco Monicelli, Editor of "Camilochiarc"

Signor Monicelli is a rather young man, about 32, who has travelled in England and America and has done correspondent work for the "Corriere della Sera". He married an American from New York and he plans to go to the United States after the war. He was

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Liconati, a delegation from the National Federation of the Italian Press, which urged on him the gradual suppression of the office of Under-Secretary for the Press and its replacement by a National Press Committee.

27 Publication of Some Periodicals Authorised - Sardinia

The Regional Press Commission for Sardinia, in agreement with higher authorities, has authorised the following publication of political papers:

"Il Solco" (Sardinian Action Party)
"Il Lavoratore" (Communist Party)
"Il Corr di Sardegna" (Christian Democrat Party)
"La Rivoluzione Liberale" (Liberal Party)

These periodicals will come out twice a month.

Four scientific reviews have also been authorised:

"Studi Sassaresi"
"Publications of the Faculty of Engineering of Cagliari University"
"Rassegna Medica Sarda"
"Rendiconti del Seminario della Facoltà di Scienze di Cagliari"

28 Interview with Franco Monicelli, Editor of "Cantachiaro"

Signor Monicelli is a rather young man, about 32, who has travelled in England and America and has done correspondent work for the "Corriere della Sera". He married an American from New York and he plans to go to the United States after the war. He was extremely pessimistic about the future of Italy. He repeated continually during the interview that Italy will be ruined for a hundred years --- "It won't be possible to live in Italy for a hundred years. All of her large cities, all of her industries, are destroyed. She is weighed down so much by the past and by traditions that it is nearly impossible for her to find new and radical solutions to her problems". In this respect he expressed great admiration for America saying that she had wealth, land, undestroyed cities and hope in the future. He hoped to go there after the war rather than remain in Italy where there was to be nothing but privation, suffering and political unrest for years to come. He predicted that many young Italians would be leaving their country for South and North America - to all parts of the world - in order to begin their lives afresh. He had nothing in the way of constructive criticism for contemporary Italian life. A close associate of his said, "He is pouring out 10 years of bitter bile in his journal "Cantachiaro" that he has stored up during the long Fascist regime.

33203

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

PAGES MISSING OR

PAGINATION INCORRECT -

FILMED AS FOUND

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I

Demonstrations in Sicily and an Incident at Bitono, Bari

Demonstrations against the Call to Military Service

The events in Catania, where two were killed and the Municipio set on fire, have been reported to Rome by PWB Unit No. 7.

The spread over the island of the revolt against going to fight may be judged by the following indications:

1) At Corleone no one appeared to present himself when the day for reporting for duty arrived.

2) In Enna the local press published strong appeals to the students and the local Committee of Liberation issued statements. Due to the demonstrations on 12 December the Prefect issued an order forbidding public meetings of more than three persons on the streets, squares, or public places until further notice.

3) Extra details of carabinieri were asked for by Messina and Siracusa from Catania.

4) The High Commissioner for Sicily issued a decree which was published on 17 December forbidding in all the towns of Sicily until further notice participation in any meeting or assembly in public places.

5) Events in Agrigento Province.

In Palma Montechiaro at about 1500 hours on 14 December about 300 persons who had been called up for military service demonstrated. They were joined later by about 600 others who were waving red flags and were armed with rifles, automatic weapons and hand grenades. They occupied the outlying parts of the town, cut telephone and [illegible] set fire to the Municipio and the offices of the Census and Registry. They damaged the district law courts and set fire to the local tax offices. They tore up papers and documents at the Bank of Sicily and the local post office.

The bus from Agrigento was held up, persons were robbed and luggage ransacked. A truck with 30 quintals of grain for pasta for the civil population was held up and robbed, as were other trucks and cars. The first reinforcements of carabinieri and P.S. agents were unable to gain control. There was a second reinforcement of police and soldiers from the Agrigento garrison, the 30th Mortar Battalion commanded by Capt. Torrieri. At about ten o'clock on 15 December, after several hours of firing, the police and soldiers were finally able to gain control. Up to 16 December there were two dead and [illegible] operations are being carried on and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

The spread over the island of the revolt against going to fight may be judged by the following indications:

1) At Corleone no one appeared to present himself when the day for reporting for duty arrived.

2) In Enna the local press published strong appeals to the students and the local Committee of Liberation issued statements. Due to the demonstrations on 12 December the Prefect issued an order forbidding public meetings of more than three persons on the streets, squares, or public places until further notice.

3) Extra details of carabinieri were asked for by Messina and Siracusa from Catania.

4) The High Commissioner for Sicily issued a decree which was published on 17 December forbidding in all the towns of Sicily until further notice participation in any meeting or assembly in public places.

5) Events in Agrigento Province.

In Palma Montechiaro at about 1500 hours on 14 December about 300 persons who had been called up for military service demonstrated. They were joined later by about 600 others who were waving red flags and were armed with rifles, automatic weapons and hand grenades. They occupied the outlying parts of the town, cut telephone and [illegible] wires and set fire to the Municipio and the offices of the Census and Registry. They damaged the district law courts and set fire to the local tax offices. They tore up papers and documents at the Bank of Sicily and the local post office.

The bus from Agrigento was held up, persons were robbed and luggage ransacked. A truck with 30 quintals of grain for pasta for the civil population was held up and robbed, as were other trucks and cars. The first reinforcements of carabinieri and P.S. agents were unable to gain control. There was a second reinforcement of police and soldiers from the Agrigento garrison, the 30th Mortar Battalion commanded by Capt. Torrieri. At about ten o'clock on 15 December, after several hours of firing, the police and soldiers were finally able to gain control. Up to 16 December there were two dead and two wounded. One P.S. agent was hurt. Investigations are being carried on and some of the rioters have been identified.

In Canicatti on 12 December 3000 persons tried to burn down the post office. Demonstrations continued through the 14th, 15th and 16th of December.

At Ribera about 1000 persons demonstrated against being called up and also against the closing of some local [illegible] mills. The demonstrations were stopped without having to use arms. The police closed two clubs, one the Buonamici and the other the Capelli di Paglia, both of them frequented by pro-Fascist elements.

At Agrigento, Alessandria della Rocca, Campobello di Licata, Licata, Favara and Canicatti there were some incidents. All these towns were posted with handwritten leaflets urging persons to escape military service by joining the Giuliano band, a famous group of bandits

3168

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

Demonstrations in Palermo

12 December. On the morning of the 12th December a group of university students attempted to hold a demonstration in front of A.C. headquarters to protest against military registration and call for service. They were held back by the Italian police for about an hour. They finally pushed their way through and marched from the University to the A.C. building a distance of about 500 feet.

Several students addressed the crowd the st of what they said being: "We have no pistols, we have no hand grenades, we do not even have penknives. Why should we fight? We have no ideals. We are losers in this war. Italian troops are being sent to China to fight against Japan. That is not our war".

Here units of the police broke in and arrested one of the principal speakers. The meeting broke up and the students returned to the university and locked the gates. When they were inside the gates they composed a sarcastic sign which was hung up on the gates: "We cannot come out, because liberty is outside". (Non possiamo uscire perche c'è la libertà fuori).

A captain of the carabinieri was addressed with, "Captain, we kneel before the uniform. We respect the uniform but the mentality is still the same". At this point there were shouts of "Fascist". Other signs were put on the gates or were carried as placards.

13 December. On Wednesday 13 December at 7.30 a demonstration had been planned by the students but there was such a heavy rain at this time that it did not take place. About noon the rain let up and a great crowd of students left the university and marched down the main street of the town to the Piazza Castelnuovo.

In the square one of the students jumped to the roof of a parked car and began a frenzied speech, the line of which was similar to that of the day before. Other speakers followed. There was no police interference during these discourses, in fact there was no policeman in sight. The meeting broke up and a parade formed to march back to the university.

The public has discussed these demonstrations at length and it must be admitted that most of them are in favour of the student's attitude. The average Sicilian's idea that his active connection with the war is finished has been reported again and again, so this unfortunate viewpoint should not be a surprise. Opinion is in favour of the young men not presenting themselves and one father informed a member of this section that he had advised his son to hide.

It seems that there must be outside forces inciting the students though this would be difficult to prove. The Separatists are probably involved, though they state they view the whole matter with a "hands off" policy. They

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

why should we fight. We have no ideals. We are losers in this war. Italian troops are being sent to China to fight against Japan. That is not our war".

Here units of the police broke in and arrested one of the principal speakers. The meeting broke up and the students returned to the university and locked the gates. When they were inside the gates they composed a sarcastic sign which was hung up on the gates: "We cannot come out, because liberty is outside". (Non possiamo uscire perche c'é la libertà fuori).

A captain of the carabinieri was addressed with, "Captain, we kneel before the uniform. We respect the uniform but the mentality is still the same". At this point there were shouts of "Fascist". Other signs were put on the gates or were carried as placards.

13 December. On Wednesday 13 December at 7.30 a demonstration had been planned by the students but there was such a heavy rain at this time that it did not take place. About noon the rain let up and a great crowd of students left the university and marched down the main street of the town to the Piazza Castelnuovo.

In the square one of the students jumped to the roof of a parked car and began a frenzied speech, the line of which was similar to that of the day before. Other speakers followed. There was no police interference during these discourses, in fact there was no policeman in sight. The meeting broke up and a parade formed to march back to the university.

The public has discussed these demonstrations at length and it must be admitted that most of them are in favour of the student's attitude. The average Sicilian's idea that his active connection with the war is finished has been reported again and again, so this unfortunate viewpoint should not be a surprise. Opinion is in favour of the young men not presenting themselves and one father informed a member of this section that he had advised his son to hide.

It seems that there must be outside forces inciting the students though this would be difficult to prove. The Separatists are probably involved, though they state they view the whole matter with a "hands off" policy. They say they neither condone nor condemn the demonstrations.

14 December. The demonstrations continued with groups of students marching around Palermo with placards.

15 December. The students demonstrated again and marched around the town followed by carabinieri and police. The officers did not have to interfere at any time, however, and there was no violence of any kind. About eleven o'clock the demonstrators left the University and moved down via Maqueda with a fewplacards and many cries of protest. The group stopped in Piazza Giulio Cesare at the office of the head of the Military District. The parade around the streets lasted until about one o'clock and interferred with the bus and trolley service for a short time, and many shops along the line of march closed down temporarily.

The city was, of course, full of discussions about events in Catania. Many feared something as violent would happen in Palermo. There was a wild rumour that the separatists had taken Catania.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

A number of this section visited Colonel D'Angelo who is head of the local military district and in charge of the carolmart. He said that he had received a few representatives from the group of demonstrators. They discussed the situation and the students wanted to know what they were fighting for and where they would be sent. The Colonel told the group they would go first to Calabria but from there he did not know their destination.

Summons to report for military duty have already gone out, and the first group was due to report at 3.30 at the barracks. Only 33 appeared at this time to report. The Colonel would not state how many had been ordered to appear but it was evidently a great number.

To deal with this situation particularly in the outlying towns, the carabinieri have been given the names and addresses of those who should have presented themselves. The carabinieri are to pick them up, but the Colonel feels it will be a tremendous job.

16 December. The demonstrations continued. The students decided to head for the barracks in the morning. The idea was to prevent anyone from appearing for service and to use force if necessary. There were about 400 in the crowd and this group headed toward the barracks at about 10.15.

About 150 carabinieri followed after the crowd at a little distance. When they reached the Ufficio di Leva a group hurried into the office and did some damage before the police could get near enough to intervene. The demonstrators tore up a number of Schede Personale, but these were all of the class of 26 which is not included in the present call-up. They threw the pieces of paper from the balconies.

The carabinieri quieted them down and there was no violence. Many of the students piled into a truck with banners and a drummer and proceeded down the via Laguedia. When the truck reached via Stabile it stopped and various students made speeches from it. The police did not interfere. They said among other things that anyone called to the army could go to the university for refuge where there was a supply of food and not even the police can enter.

Today new elements were coming into the crowd, all from the lower classes. There were still about 200 students as usual, and nearly as many more persons from the poorer elements of the city.

One student has been very conspicuous in the last three days and appears to lead the demonstrators.

17 December. Early in the morning about 200 police gathered at the university. This was the day when the High Commissioner's Decree forbidding public gatherings was published. Seven students were arrested at their homes and when word of this got around no one appeared at the university and there were no incidents and the day passed without the usual parade. The students

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

presented themselves. The carabinieri are to pick them up, but the Colonel feels it will be a tremendous job.

16 December. The demonstrations continued. The students decided to head for the barracks in the morning. The idea was to prevent anyone from appearing for service and to use force if necessary. There were about 400 in the crowd and this group headed toward the barracks at about 10.15.

About 150 carabinieri followed after the crowd at a little distance. When they reached the Ufficio di Leva a group hurried into the office and did some damage before the police could get near enough to intervene. The demonstrators tore up a number of Schede Personale, but these were all of the class of 26 which is not included in the present call-up. They threw the pieces of paper from the balconies.

The carabinieri quieted them down and there was no violence. Many of the students piled into a truck with banners and a drummer and proceeded down the via Boquedo. When the truck reached via Stabile it stopped and various students made speeches from it. The police did not interfere. They said among other things that anyone called to the army could go to the university for refuge there there was a supply of food and not even the police can enter.

Today new elements were coming into the crowd, all from the lower classes. There were still about 200 students as usual, and nearly as many more persons from the poorer elements in the city.

One student has been very conspicuous in the last three days and appears to lead the demonstrators.

17 December. Early in the morning about 200 police gathered at the university. This was the day when the High Commissioner's Decree forbidding public gatherings was published. Seven students were arrested at their homes and when word of this got around no one appeared at the university and there were no incidents and the day passed without the usual parade. The students had arranged a meeting in the morning at the Teatro Biondo but were refused permission to hold it.

The high school students had planned a matinee at the Pinocchiaro Theatre. At first they were refused permission but about 11 o'clock after hundreds of students gathered outside the theatre, they were finally permitted to enter. A movie was shown and there were no incidents.

There were a few more signs visible. In black chalk along via Roma there were "Duce, Duce, Duce, Ritorno. Hail Hitler". There were also small hand-made posters in the same street which read "Non presentato" and "Richiamati - Portate le Cartoline alla Universita."

Sunday the 16 December, passed without any demonstration. Tuesday morning the seven students arrested on Sunday were still being detained by the police, but for the moment the city seemed normal again.

CONFIDENTIAL

3467

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Incident at Bitonto, Bari

On Sunday 3rd December, 1944, a riot broke out in Bitonto, in which more than 500 inhabitants were involved with Allied military soldiers. Two civilians were shot and many wounded.

The incident originated from the fact that in the previous few days, the military authorities started to search every house for stolen goods. Six men and five women were arrested. Apparently, as far as the report goes, during the search valuables had disappeared from the houses, thereby arousing the indignation of the population which gathered in the streets to protest. A British soldier armed with a tommy gun fired a few shots and apparently from the balcony of the City Hall, Allied officers also fired on the population. The situation in Bitonto is certainly very tense.

-000-

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

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

NOTES ON EDUCATION IN VITERBO

Interview with Mr. Margula, Provveditore di Studi, Viterbo.

Normally about 8% of all school children continue their studies in medium and high schools. This proportion has not changed. But a change is in process with respect of the social strata of the high school children. Formerly the middle classes contributed the major part of high school students; farmers took second place, workers last. Today the middle classes are gradually yielding their place to children of farmers. As the process of inflation-impoverishment of the professional classes continues, they are less and less able to afford their children higher education. Farmers, on the other hand, are beneficiaries of inflation; they have always been ambitious to give their children the advantages of higher education, today they can increasingly afford it.

Signor Margula estimates that today half the school children of Italy are at least one year behind in their education. Some are two or three years behind. In the bombed-out communities the loss of education roughly corresponds to the time bomb damage has been suffered.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

part of high school students; farmers took second place, workers last. Today the middle classes are gradually yielding their place to children of farmers. As the process of inflation-impoverishment of the professional classes continues, they are less and less able to afford their children higher education. Farmers, on the other hand, are beneficiaries of inflation; they have always been ambitious to give their children the advantages of higher education, today they can increasingly afford it.

Signor Margula estimates that today half the school children of Italy are at least one year behind in their education. Some are two or three years behind In the bombed-out communities the loss of education roughly corresponds to the time bomb damage has been suffered.

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

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II No. 48

Ceramics Industry and a Note on Education
Viterbo

Interview with two of the partners, Luigi Bonacelli, and Carlo Falchini of Ceramica Viterbese. (Ing. Tedeschi e Comp. Viterbo.)

No sooner had the Germans left, than the owners of the Ceramics works began the job of cleaning up and rebuilding. All the roofs and windows were destroyed, masses of debris covered everything, farms, machinery, raw material, etc. One-third of all buildings were destroyed, and so were more than one-third of the farms. Fortunately, the furnaces were undamaged. The electric motors, carefully hidden from the Germans, also were intact.

Today the roofs are back on all buildings except the storage sheds. Almost all the damage to the buildings has been repaired. Already about one and a half million lire have been spent on this reconstruction.

Partial production was resumed on September 10th. At present the plant's output is one-seventh the pre-war. If raw material, including electric power, were available in adequate quantities, full production would soon be possible. Even the present reduced rate of production will be possible for only 5 or 6 months more for lack of raw materials.

At present 37 workers, or one-fourth the normal, produce one-seventh the prewar output. Wages (120-180 lire per day) are about ten times what they were prewar. Prices for the finished product are about 60 times pre-war. The following comparison helps explain in part the rise in prices:-

RAW MATERIALS	PRESENT PRICE	PREWAR PRICE	INCREASE
Dolomite	180 L.(Quintal)	6 Lire	30 times
Borax	13, 500 L. "	150 "	90 "
Lead Oxide	20, 000 L. "	121 "	165 "
Wood-logs	120 L.	4.50	27 "
Wood-brush	20	.60	33 "
Wages	120 - 180 per day+	12 - 16	10 "
Finished Product	About 60 times prewar price		

+ Output about 1/2 prewar per worker.

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

NOTES ON THE GENERAL ECONOMIC AND LABOUR SITUATION - NAPLES

The following figures and information have been obtained from the Naples Regional Labour Office:

Cost of Living The weekly budget of an average working-class family has been calculated from a regular poll made by the Regional Labour Office; the results are as follows:

	Average Weekly Expense in Lire:			
Period	Naples	Benevento	Salerno	Avellino
1st week in October	3380	2147	2193	1892
4th " " "	3364	2322	2302	2286

From this it will be seen that prices are still rising. The average weekly expenditure in Naples last January was 3,458 lire, whilst in October it was 3,364, but if in October there had been the same rationed foodstuffs as in January, the actual October expense would have been 4,094 lire. In fact, in October the bread ration was large and pasta was distributed.

SALARIES Agricultural wages have been increasing; e.g., mowers in the province of Benevento got from 150 to 300 lire daily, and olive reapers from 160 to 200 lire daily.

But in the factories, the application of the 7% increase for "Carovita" has sometimes been retarded, and in the meantime prices have risen to such an extent that even the 7% increase has not really relieved the situation much. Cases have been reported of employers dismissing workers and then re-employing them on the basis of the 7% increase calculated on their last wages less the increases granted meet the rising cost of living. The actual result is that in these cases, the 7% increase makes very little difference in the amount received by the workers.

Inspection: During the month of October, the Regional Labour Inspectors visited and inspected 363 listed industrial, commercial and agricultural concerns to ascertain working conditions and the state of efficiency of plants.

112 factory canteens, providing soup for 34,000 workers, are listed with SEPRAL, the food distributing corporation.

The Istituto Assistenza Malattie di Napoli, (Institute for the Assistance in case of sickness) has only 7 surgeries in the province

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780521

1st week in October	3366	2322	2382	2286
4th " " "	3366	2322	2382	2286

From this it will be seen that prices are still rising. The average weekly expenditure in Naples last January was 3,458 lire, whilst in October it was 3,36., but if in October there had been the same rationed foodstuffs as in January, the actual October expense would have been 4,. 4 lire. In fact, in October the bread ration was large and pasta was distributed.

SALARIES Agricultural wages have been increasing; e.g., mowers in the province of Benevento get from 15. to 3.. lire daily, and olive reapers from 16. to 2.. lire daily.

But in the factories, the application of the 7.% increase for 'Carovita' has sometimes been retarded, and in the meantime prices have risen to such an extent that even the 7.% increase has not really relieved the situation much. Cases have been reported of employers dismissing workers and then re-employing them on the basis of the 7 .% increase calculated on their last wages less the increases granted to meet the rising cost of living. The actual result is that in these cases, the 7.% increase makes very little difference in the amount received by the workers.

Labour: During the month of October, the Regional Labour Inspectorate visited and inspected 368 listed industrial, commercial and agricultural concerns to ascertain working conditions and the state of efficiency of plants.

142 factory canteens, providing soup for 34,.. workers, are listed with SEPRAL, the food distributing corporation.

The Istituto Assistenza Malattie di Napoli, (Institute for the Assistance in case of sickness) has only 7 surgeries in the province of Naples. The medical supplies allotted to it by the Prefecture are now insufficient.

There are 14 employment offices for agricultural workers in the province of Naples.

There are 3 Technical schools in Naples province ("Regio Istituto Tecnico Industriale" or R.I.T.I.): a) The RITI "A. Volta" has passed 68 joiners and 25 plumbers in its last course. b) The RITI "L. Da Vinci" has been requisitioned. It had excellent machinery for mechanics, carpentry and textile work. The workers of the Cotoniere Meridionali, the great Naples textile firm, used to graduate from this Institute. c) The RITI "G.L.Bernini" has been requisitioned. It had good motor and electrical equipment.

CONFIDENTIAL

3165

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

Industry

The Aeronautical Industry: The progress of recovery is slow.

Match Industry: The 3 small match factories at Benevento have had to close down because expenses are too high.

Iron and Steel Industry: The only Italian Steel industry working is the ILVA, which employs 12,5 workers at Bagnoli, and 137. at Torre Annunziata.

Super Phosphates: No change.

Tanning Industry: The manufacturers have met and agreed to produce 5.. quintals of sole leather and 80,... feet of "uppers" leather monthly.

Shoe Manufacturers: 5 Firms have been chosen. They are allotted the material and are to produce 10,000 pairs a month at 24.. L; a pair.

Grain Mills: They are working at about 50% capacity and so are able to employ a considerable number of workers. 4 New plants have started work in the Nocera zone and 4 in that of Torre Annunziata.

Canning Industry: Tomato preserves: There has been only about 20% production for several reasons, including the great expense of fuel. Canning ceases about mid-October. This year 2000 workers have been dismissed at the end of the season. b) Marmalade: at a standstill owing to lack of sugar.

Mines: Production has increased. S.A.M. at Altavilla Irpina (employing 440 workers) produced 1,653,... kilos of pulverized sulphur. Le Mure Ltd. of Lufo, avellino province (employing 200 workers) produced 75.,... kilos of pulverized sulphur.

Arsenals of Pozzuoli. 3/4 the buildings have been destroyed by war. 400 out of 650 machines are in order. It is totally requisitioned and employs 2... as against a former 3... workers.

Navalmeccanica: The workshops have 3.. machines in order. The torpedo factory (at Baia, Fusaro and S. Martino) has 4.. machines in order. Most other sections are 80% destroyed. The establishment is requisitioned and employs 470 workers of a former 14,000.

Arsenal of Pontiglian.: 100 machines are in order and some of the 110 others can be repaired. It is requisitioned and employs 510 out of 6... former workers.

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

Tanning Industry: The manufacturers have met and agreed to pro-
duce 5[illegible] quintals of sole leather and 80,[illegible] feet of "uppers" leather
monthly.

Shoe Manufacturers: 5 firms have been chosen. They are allotted
the material and are to produce 10,000 pairs a month at 24[illegible] L; a pair

Grain Mills: They are working at about 50% capacity and so are
able to employ a considerable number of workers. 4 New plants have
started work in the Nocera zone and 4 in that of Torre Annunziata.

Canning Industry: Tomato preserves: There has been only a-
bout 2% production for several reasons, including the great expense
of fuel. Canning ceases about mid-October. This year 2[illegible] workers
were dismissed at the end of the season. b) Marmalade: At a stand-
still owing to lack of sugar

Mines: Production has increased. S.A.I.M. at Arsevilla, Irpina (em-
ploying 440 workers) produced 1,653,[illegible] kilos of pulverized sulphur.
Soc. Mariz. Ltd. of Lufe, Avellino province (employing 2[illegible] workers) pro-
duced 75[illegible] kilos of pulverized sulphur.

Arsenale of Pozzuoli: 3/4 the buildings have been destroyed by
war. 4[illegible] out of 650 machines are in order. It is totally requisitioned
and employs 2[illegible] as against a former 3[illegible] workers.

Navalmeccanica: The workshops have 3[illegible] machines in order. The
Torpedo Factory (At Baia, Fusaro and S. Martino) has 4[illegible] machines in
order. Most other sections are 80% destroyed. The establishment is
requisitioned and employs 473 workers of a former 14,500.

Alfa-Romeo of Pomigliano: 1[illegible] machines are in order and some of
the 11[illegible] others can be repaired. It is requisitioned and no employe
5[illegible]8 out of 6[illegible] former workers.

Agriculture

There have been heavy rains these last autumn months of October
and November which have impeded the harvesting and ploughing. As a re-
sult the maize and apple crops have been mediocre. The chestnut crop
has not been too bad, but a good olive crop is expected. There has be-
a poor hemp crop owing to insufficient manure and defective cultivat-
due to the war.

The sugarbeet factory at Capua has been fully repaired and can
undertake 600,000 kilos of beets daily. The procedure adopted here is
as follows: the contracts for cultivation of next year's land are

CONFIDENTIAL

Unclassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

fixed at this factory which distributes the seed as the beets are handed in. This system assures the same acreage of land for the growing of the next beet crop.

It has finally been noted that landowners are inclined to introduce the "Mezzadria" or crop-sharing system in place of lease contracts. Pay in kind is therefore an increasing practice. (A-2)

RECONSTRUCTION IN CAMPANIA

Repairs carried out from October 1943 to 3. November 1944:

Repairs in Campania	COST Lire (in thousands)	ROADS Km.	BRIDGES No.	Other Works No.
I. ROAD REPAIRS				
A. National Roads	84,879	.255		
B. National bridges	26,017		10	
C. Provincial Roads				
1) Avellino	1,500	139		
2) Benevento	14,000	213		
3) Naples	83,400	191		
4) Salerno	4,707	120		
D. Provincial Road bridges				
1) Avellino	14,209		34	
2) Benevento	22,000		25	
3) Naples	7,000		12	
4) Salerno	2,809		11	
E. Communal roads				
1) Avellino	1,138	21		
2) Benevento	3,000	75		
3) Naples	270,000	138		
4) Salerno	---			
F. Communal road bridges				
1) Avellino	---			
2) Benevento	16,500		30	
3) Naples	15,344		21	
4) Salerno	1,405		4	
II. REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS				

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

Repairs carried out from October 1943 to 30 November 1944.

Repairs in Campania	COST Lire (in thousands)	ROADS Km.	BRIDGES No.	Other Works No.
I. ROAD REPAIRS				
A. National Roads	84,879	255		
B. National bridges	26,017		10	
C. Provincial Roads				
1) Avellino	1,500	139		
2) Benevento	14,000	213		
3) Naples	83,400	191		
4) Salerno	4,707	120		
D. Provincial Road bridges				
1) Avellino	14,209		34	
2) Benevento	22,000		25	
3) Naples	7,000		12	
4) Salerno	2,809		11	
E. Communal roads				
1) Avellino	1,138	21		
2) Benevento	3,000	75		
3) Naples	270,600	138		
4) Salerno	---			
F. Communal road bridges				
1) Avellino	---			
2) Benevento	16,500		30	
3) Naples	15,344		21	
4) Salerno	1,405		4	
II. REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS				
1) Avellino	2,850			17
2) Benevento	22,500			119
3) Naples	130,566			310
4) Salerno	12,085			12
III. DEMOLITIONS & CLEARING				
1) Avellino	12,850			200
2) Benevento	24,315			481
3) Naples	139,598			596
4) Salerno	19,675			32

CONFIDENTIAL

3164

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

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

IV. [illegible]NS, Etc.				
1) Avellino	1,990			7
2) Benevento	8,000			77
3) Naples	49,751			220
4) Salerno	2,753			4
V. VARIOUS WORKS				
1) Avellino	--			
2) Benevento	7,300			72
3) Naples	67,722			50
4) Salerno	58,616			72
	1,129,079	1,152	147	2,269

REPAIRS IN CAMPANIA in course of Execution 30 November 1944:

I. ROAD REPAIRS				
A. National Roads	55,581	372		
B. National bridges	47,210		16	
C. Provincial Roads				
1) Avellino	200	19		
2) Benevento	--			
3) Naples	249,300	411		
4) Salerno	2,595	69		
D. Provincial road bridges				
1) Avellino	21,200		15	
2) Benevento	6,300		4	
3) Naples	3,000		4	
4) Salerno	7,224		11	
E. Communal roads:				
1) Avellino	--			
2) Benevento	--			
3) Naples	33,800	17		
4) Salerno	--			
F. Communal road bridges				
1) Avellino	--			
2) Benevento	13,300		4	
3) Naples	--			
4) Salerno	2,390		8	

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

2) Benevento	7,300			72
3) Naples	67,722			50
4) Salerno	58,616			72
	1,129,079	1,152	147	2,269

REPAIRS IN CAMPANIA in course of Execution 30 November 1944:

I. ROAD REPAIRS				
A. National Roads	55,581	372		
B. National bridges	47,210		16	
C. Provincial Roads				
1) Avellino	200	19		
2) Benevento	--			
3) Naples	249,300	411		
4) Salerno	2,595	69		
D. Provincial road bridges				
1) Avellino	21,200		15	
2) Benevento	6,300		4	
3) Naples	3,000		4	
4) Salerno	7,224		11	
E. Communal roads:				
1) Avellino	--			
2) Benevento	--			
3) Naples	33,800	17		
4) Salerno	--			
F. Communal road bridges				
1) Avellino	--			
2) Benevento	13,300		4	
3) Naples	--			
4) Salerno	2,390		8	
II. REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS				
1) Avellino	6,066			9
2) Benevento	14,080			49
3) Naples	288,431			176
4) Salerno	--			
III. DEMOLITIONS & CLEARING				
1) Avellino	2,710			30
2) Benevento	--			
3) Naples	49,220			77
4) Salerno	--			

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

IV. DRAINS ETC.				
1) Avellino	5,110			9
2) Benevento	15,100			9
3) Naples	30,071			20
4) Salerno	--			
V. VARIOUS WORKS				
1) Avellino	---			
2) Benevento	610			1
3) Naples	157,752			47
4) Salerno	—			
	1,011,250	888	62	427

RECAPITULATION OF WORKS IN CAMPANIA

	REPAIRS CARRIED OUT From 10/43 to 30/11/44				REPAIRS BEING EXECUTED At 30/11/44			
	COST Lire in Thous.	Roads Km.	Bridges	Other Works	COST Lire in Thous.	ROADS Km.	BRIDGES	[illegible]
I. ROADS								
A. National	84,879	255			55,581	372		
B. National, Bridges	26,017		10		47,210		16	
C. Provincial	103,607	683			252,095	499		
D. Provincial, Bridges	46,018		82		37,724		34	
E. Communal	274,738	234			33,800	17		
F. Communal, Bridges	33,249		55		15,690		12	
II. REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS	168,662			458	208,577			234
III. DEMOLITIONS & CLEARING	197,438			1309	51,930			167
IV. DRAINS ETC.	62,494			308	50,281			38
V. OTHER REPAIRS	133,639			194	158,362			48
	1,129,681	1152	147	2269	911,250	888	62	427

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

3) Naples	157,752			
4) Salerno	—			
	1,011,250	888	62	427

RECAPITULATION OF WORKS IN CAMPANIA

	REPAIRS CARRIED OUT From 10/43 to 30/11/44				REPAIRS BEING EXECUTED At 30/11/44			
	COST Lire in Thous.	Roads Km.	Bridges	Other Works	COST Lire in Thous.	ROADS Km.	BRIDGES	Other Works
I. ROADS								
A. National	84,879	255			55,581	372		
B. National, Bridges	26,017		10		47,210		16	
C. Provincial	103,607	663			252,095	499		
D. Provincial, Bridges	46,018		82		37,724		34	
E. Communal	274,738	234			33,800	17		
F. Communal, Bridges	33,249		55		15,690		12	
II. REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS	168,062			458	208,577			234
III. DEMOLITIONS & CLEARING	197,438			1309	51,930			107
IV. DRAINS ETC.	62,494			308	50,281			38
V. OTHER REPAIRS	133,639			194	158,362			48
	1,129,081	1152	147	2269	911,250	888	62	427

(...-1/

3163

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

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY No. 47

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 21 December 1944.

SUPPLEMENT TO CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON LIBERATED ITALY No. 47

PART I - SUMMARY

1) The new Italian Cabinet met under the presidency of Bonomi on Wednesday, December 20th, and decided that electoral lists should be prepared so that municipal elections might be held next spring. The preparation of these lists will not, it is added, compromise the possibility of extending the vote to women, a measure with which in principle the Government is in favor. Togliatti, De Gasperi, Ruini and Brosio have been entrusted with the task of putting forward concrete proposals for thecreation of consultative organs which would be the direct expression of the vital forces in the country, . . which would thus be enabled to give some direct support to the government. Special measures have been passed for Sicily and Sardinia, which will have the effect of giving the islands a greater degree of autonomy. The Cabinet announced that although larger powers were now granted to the High-Commissioners of Sicily and Sardinia which would result in a greater degree of regional autonomy, it was opposed to any form of separation directed towards the disintegration of Italian unity. In particular it declared its resolve to fight Sicilian separatism which drew its strength from different sources, and which by the "recent demonstrations against conscription and therefore against the war of liberation, threatened to cancel the pages written by Sicily in the history of the Risorgimento."

2) Bonomi made his first speech after the formation of his second Cabinet on Sunday, December 17th, when he broadcast from Rome Radio. He announced that the Government had recognized the Committee of National Liberation in Northern Italy as its representative there so that it would have the power necessary to bring the struggle to a victorious conclusion. The new Ministry for occupied Italy would have the task of supporting the efforts of the patriots in the North. The Prime Minister made it clear that the future of Italy depended on the early liberation of the country and the conclusion of the war, and the first duty of Italians was therefore to fight and win the war.

0440

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

Wednesday, December 20th, and decided that electoral lists should be prepared so that municipal elections might be held next spring. The preparation of these lists will not, it is added, compromise the possibility of extending the vote to women, a measure with which in principle the Government is in favor. Togliatti, De Gasperi, Ruini and Brosio have been entrusted with the task of putting forward concrete proposals for thecreation of consultative organs which would be the direct expression of the vital forces in the country, . . which would thus be enabled to give some direct support to the government. Special measures have been passed for Sicily and Sardinia, which will have the effect of giving the islands a greater degree of autonomy. The Cabinet announced that although larger powers were now granted to the High-Commissioners of Sicily and Sardinia which would result in a greater degree of regional autonomy, it was opposed to any form of separation directed towards the disintegration of Italian unity. In particular it declared its resolve to fight Sicilian separatism which drew its strength from different sources, and which by the "recent demonstrations against conscription and therefore against the war of liberation, threatened to cancel the pages written by Sicily in the history of the Risorgimento."

2) Bonomi made his first speech after the formation of his second Cabinet on Sunday, December 17th, when he broadcast from Rome Radio. He announced that the Government had recognized the Committee of National Liberation in Northern Italy as its representative there so that it would have the power necessary to bring the struggle to a victorious conclusion. The new Ministry for occupied Italy would have the task of supporting the efforts of the patriots in the North. The Prime Minister made it clear that the future of Italy depended on the early liberation of the country and the conclusion of the war, and the first duty of Italians was therefore to fight and win the war.

3) The Central Committee of National Liberation approved an order of the day in which the six parties re-affirmed their intention of collaborating in the war effort for the liberation of Italy and of maintaining a close liaison between the parties so as to contribute towards the democratic reconstruction of the country. Thus the Socialist Party and the Party of Action, although outside the government, have made it clear that they desire to continue the close collaboration with the other parties of the Committee of National Liberation. The Action Party and the Socialists are, it is reported, drawing closer together, and on the whole the members of these parties, it is reported, approve the decision of their central executives to remain outside the government. The Communist leaders have been engaged in explaining to their followers the reasons which induced them to enter the government. It is reported that many of their followers are un-

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

easy at this decision. Before leaving for London, Pietro Nenni addressed a meeting of Socialists in Naples to explain the policy of his party. It appears that some of the Socialists were disturbed at the decision of the party to stay outside the government while the Communists decided to enter. They were afraid of the effects on the pact of unity between the Socialists and the Communists. Nenni explained that in June of this year a certen equilibrium had been established between the Committee of National Liberation and the Lieutenant of the Realm, but Bonomi's resignation brought the "Institutional" problem once more into question. He went on to say that while the Demo-Christian and Liberal parties declared themselves prepared to allow the state greater authority the Socialists and those of the left insisted that such a plan would only be possible after a radical "epuration" of the fascist elements in the state administration. According to Nenni, Bonomi brought the matter before the C.L.N. on Saturday, November 25th. The Committee, he said, advised Bonomi not to resign. But while discussions were proceeding, Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lieutenant of the Realm. Although the Communists announced their intention of entering the government and of accepting the offer of a vice-presidency of the Council, it was not so easy for the Socialists to do so without giving the impression of being a party that was angling for ministerial portfolios. The reasons why the Socialists could not enter the government were, according to Nenni, that it was not possible to accept a government which constituted a diminution of the authority of the C.L.N., or to take part in a government together with Bonomi, in whom the party had no confidence.

4) Nenni has returned to Rome from London where he was invited to attend the Labour Party Congress. In an article in the AVANTI after his return he explains the objects of his visit as being to inform members of the Labour party in England of the problems and difficulties of the new Italian democracy, and to propose the reconstitution of the workers' International. As for the latter, he writes, it was scarcely possible even to lay the bases of a future reconstitution [illegible] A second meeting is planned for the end of February. On the other hand, he says, it was possible to give his Labour colleagues a picture of conditions in Italy, and he found both understanding and friendship. England, he adds, is wholly concentrated on [illegible] and the Italians, he concludes, will be judged by their

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

but Bonomi's resignation brought the "Institutional" problem once more into question. He went on to say that while the Demo-Christian and Liberal parties declared themselves prepared to allow the state greater authority the Socialists and those of the left insisted that such a plan would only be possible after a radical "epuration" of the fascist elements in the state administration. According to Nenni, Bonomi brought the matter before the C.L.N. on Saturday, November 25th. The Committee, he said, advised Bonomi not to resign. But while discussions were proceeding, Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lieutenant of the Realm. Although the Communists announced their intention of entering the government and of accepting the offer of a vice-presidency of the Council, it was not so easy for the Socialists to do so without giving the impression of being a party that was angling for ministerial portfolios. The reasons why the Socialists could not enter the government were, according to Nenni, that it was not possible to accept a government which constituted a diminution of the authority of the C.L.N., or to take part in a government together with Bonomi, in whom the party had no confidence.

4) Nenni has returned to Rome from London where he was invited to attend the Labour Party Congress. In an article in the AVANTI after his return he explains the objects of his visit as being to inform members of the Labour party in England of the problems and difficulties of the new Italian democracy, and to propose the re-constitution of the workers' International. As for the latter, he writes, it was scarcely possible even to lay the bases of a future reconstitution [illegible] A second meeting is planned for the end of February. On the other hand, he says, it was possible to give his Labour colleagues a picture of conditions in Italy, and he found both understanding and friendship. England, he adds, is wholly concentrated on the war effort, and the Italians, he concludes, will be judged by their deeds rather than by their words, so that Italians will be expected to give proof that reason and sentiment go hand in hand, and that political struggles are not a means of escape from the hard reality of war.

5. During the week there were demonstrations by students in Catania against conscription outside the barracks. A bomb was thrown and the soldiers fired at the crowd, with the result that casualties were caused. It is believed that these demonstrations were instigated by the separatist movement. [illegible] a clash was reported on December 10th in a cinema in Palermo, where [illegible] students protested against the call-up of the 21,22,23 and 24 classes. They tried to incite young men to sabotage the order to enlist. Among those taking part in the demonstration a prominent young separatist was noticed. It is possible

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

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

that fascist elements may also have been involved, as at Trapani and elsewhere in the island minor fascist demonstrations have been reported. It is reported that during the riots in Catania some of the students shouted "Viva il Duce!" The students shouted that they "did not wish to be conscripted to defend an Italy whose frontiers have not been guaranteed." After the riots in Catania the curfew was imposed there at six o'clock, and assemblies of more than three persons forbidden. The prefect and the "questore" were changed and an inquiry instituted. An Italian professor who recently returned from Apulia suggests that there is a great need of British and American propaganda in the provinces. The Italians, in the south, he says, have been left to themselves, and the fascists are spreading subversive rumors. The people have not felt the war in Apulia, he says, to the same extent as those in central and northern Italy, and as a result they grumble more easily and understand less vividly the damage inflicted on Italy by the Germans. They understand or know little of what is happening in other countries, and a knowledge for example of conditions in wartime England, he says, would go far to correct the perspective of many of those who at present are aware only of the inconveniences which the war has brought to them. Above all, he says, there is a need for newspapers, reviews and books in the English language, and for a serious attempt to explain the meaning of democracy particularly in its administrative application. In Sicily and in Naples bombs have exploded in crowded cinemas; it is reported that these were placed there by fascist subversive elements. One was placed in a cinema at a showing of the film "The Dictator."

6) The advertised Hunger March which was to have taken place in Rome on 16 December did not occur. The attempts on the part of demonstrators to break up the black market in Rome by violence did not continue during the week. The press has, however, been devoting much attention to the food situation and blames the Italian offices which are supposed to distribute food in Rome for the present inequalities. In particular the press criticizes the open black market activities which are carried on in certain quarters of Rome and in certain shops.

7) The Italian General Confederation of Labour has sent the government a memorandum asking it to alleviate workers' conditions. The Cabinet is to examine this memorandum at its next sitting. The con-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The prefect and the "questore" were changed and an inquiry instituted. An Italian professor who recently returned from Apulia suggests that there is a great need of British and American propaganda in the provinces. The Italians, in the south, he says, have been left to themselves, and the fascists are spreading subversive rumors. The people have not felt the war in Apulia, he says, to the same extent as those in central and northern Italy, and as a result they grumble more easily and understand less vividly the damage inflicted on Italy by the Germans. They understand or know little of what is happening in other countries, and a knowledge for example of conditions in wartime England, he says, would go far to correct the perspective of many of those who at present are aware only of the inconveniences which the war has brought to them. Above all, he says, there is a need for newspapers, reviews and books in the English language, and for a serious attempt to explain the meaning of democracy particularly in its administrative application. In Sicily and in Naples bombs have exploded in crowded cinemas; it is reported that these were placed there by fascist subversive elements. One was placed in a cinema at a showing of the film "The Dictator."

6) The advertised Hunger March which was to have taken place in Rome on 16 December did not occur. The attempts on the part of demonstrators to break up the black market in Rome by violence did not continue during the week. The press has, however, been devoting much attention to the food situation and blames the Italian offices which are supposed to distribute food in Rome for the present inequalities. In particular the press criticizes the open black market activities which are carried on in certain quarters of Rome and in certain shops.

7) The Italian General Confederation of Labour has sent the government a memorandum asking it to alleviate workers' conditions. The Cabinet is to examine this memorandum at its next sitting. The confederation has asked that active steps be taken against the high cost of living, and the black market, by directly furnishing all unrationed common foodstuffs and articles of clothing through a network of consumers' cooperatives, thus eliminating the middlemen and their profits. It has in addition asked for: an agreement to be reached between the Italian authorities and the Allies to make possible an increase in the bread ration, especially for children and workers; a graduated scale of increases in salary in proportion to the cost of living; payment to the workers of the 13th month's salary (an extra month's salary) and of the 182 extra hours stipulated in the labour contracts still effective in industry, and the other indemnities due the workers; revision of the [illegible] recently granted

3161

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

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

state workers since these improvements, besides being retarded, were considered insufficient when they were granted; a 50% increase on family and bank assignments and to the insurers who had been excluded from this provision; the granting of the high cost of living indemnity to pensioners and the sick; the payment of two holidays as stipulated in the workers' contracts now in force; and the immediate carrying out of urgent work which will absorb an increasing number of manual and intellectual labour at present unemployed.

6) Epuration continues to be carried out at a swifter pace. The trial of General Pentimalli and General Del Tetto is proceeding, and the judgment is expected shortly. More fascists have been arrested. For the moment Count Sforza continues to be High-Commissioner for Epuration, and he has declined to go to Washington as Ambassador "lest his arrival there should give rise to fresh arguments."

9) The struggle in Greece has aroused great interest among Italians, and it is not difficult to detect an undercurrent of sympathy for the ELAS in the left wing press. The Catholic and Liberal papers are more reserved, though they deplore the bloodshed which has resulted.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX III NO. 46

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - 9 December 1944

President of the Council	BONOMI Ivanoe (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary	SPATARO Giuseppe (Christian Democrat)
Vice-Presidents of the Council	+ DI ROBILANT Giuliano (Christian Democrat)
	TOGLIATTI Palmiro (Communist)
Minister without Portfolio	+ BROSIO Manlio (Liberal)
Minister of Interior	BONOMI Ivanoe
Under-Secretary	+ MOLE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	DE GASPERI Alcide (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ REALE Eugenio (Communist)
Minister of Justice	TUPINI Umberto (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ VERONI Dante (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Finance	PESENTI Antonio (Communist)
Under-Secretary	+ GABRIELE Cesare (Liberal)
Minister of Treasury	SOLERI Marcello (Liberal)
Under-Secretary	SCOCA Salvatore (Christian Democrat)
Minister of War	CASATI Alessandro (Liberal)

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

	(Communist)
Minister without Portfolio	+ BROSIO Manlio (Liberal)
Minister of Interior	BONOMI Ivanoe
Under-Secretary	+ MOLE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	DE GASPERI Alcide (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ REALE Eugenio (Communist)
Minister of Justice	TUPINI Umberto (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ VERONI Dante (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Finance	PESENTI Antonio (Communist)
Under-Secretary	+ GABRIELE Cesare (Liberal)
Minister of Treasury	SOLERI Marcello (Liberal)
Under-Secretary	SCOCA Salvatore (Christian Democrat)
Minister of War	CASATI Alessandro (Liberal)
Under-Secretary	PALERMO Mario (Communist)
Minister of Navy	DE COURTEN Raffaele
Under-Secretary	BASSANO Carlo (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Air	SCIALOIA Carlo (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ PELLEGRINO Ernesto (Independent)
Minister of Public Works	TUINI Meuccio (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ CASSIANI Germano (Christian Democrat)

3160

(Those marked with a (+) are new members of the Bonomi Government)

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET -Continued

Minister of Education	+ ARANGIO RUIZ Vincenzo (Liberal)
Under-Secretary	MATTARELLA Bernardo (Christian Democrat)
Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour	GRONCHI Giovanni (Christian Democrat)
Under-Secretary of Industry and Commerce	+ FIORE Umberto (Communist)
Under-Secretary of Labour	+ PARESCE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Agriculture	GULLO Fausto (Communist)
Under-Secretary	+ SEGNI Antonio (Christian Democrat)
Minister of Transport	CERABONA Francesco (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ RIZZO Giambattista (Liberal)
Minister of Communications	+ CEVOLOTTO Mario (Labour Democrat)
Under-Secretary	+ FANO Mario (Independent)
Minister of Occupied Italy	+ SCOCCIMARRO Mauro (Communist)
Under-Secretary	+ MEDICI TORNAQUINCI Aldovrando (Liberal)
Under-Secretary for Italians Abroad	+ MORELLI Renato (Liberal)
Under-Secretary for Mercantile Marine	+ MONTALBANO Giuseppe (Communist)
Under-Secretary for Press, Entertainment & Tourism	+ LIBONATI Franco (Liberal)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

	and Commerce	(Communist)
	Under-Secretary of Labour	+ PARESCE Enrico (Labour Democrat)
Minister of Agriculture		GULLO Fausto (Communist)
	Under-Secretary	+ SEGNI Antonio (Christian Democrat)
Minister of Transport		CERABONA Francesco (Labour Democrat)
	Under-Secretary	+ RIZZO Giambattista (Liberal)
Minister of Communications		+ CEVOLOTTO Mario (Labour Democrat)
	Under-Secretary	+ FANO Mario (Independent)
Minister of Occupied Italy		+ SCOCCIMARRO Mauro (Communist)
	Under-Secretary	+ MEDICI TORNAQUINCI Aldovrando (Liberal)
	Under-Secretary for Italians Abroad	+ MORELLI Renato (Liberal)
	Under-Secretary for Mercantile Marine	+ MONTALBANO Giuseppe (Communist)
	Under-Secretary for Press, Entertainment & Tourism	+ LIBONATI Franco (Liberal)

(Names marked with an (+) are new members of the Bonomi Government)

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

BONOMI Ivanoe — President of the Council

Born 18 October 1873 at Mantova.
Was Deputy for Ortiglia and Mantova.
Expelled from Socialist Party for approving Libyan War.
Founded with Bissolati in 1912 the Reformist Party.
Minister of Public Works under Boselli from June 1916-October 1917 and under Orlando from January-June 1919.
Served under Nitti-&-Giolitti as Minister of War.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

BONOMI Ivanoe - Cont'd

Became Minister of Treasury in 1921.
President of Council in July 1921; Treaty of Rapallo signed while he was Prime Minister.
Left Government after breakdown of truce between Fascists and Socialists. Retired to private life.
In spring of 1944 chosen President of National Committee of Liberation.
Editor of Il Mondo, August 1943 (suppressed by Badoglio after first issue).
Has Collare dell'Annunziata.

DE GASPERI Alcide — Minister of Foreign Affairs

Born April 3, 1883. Doctor in Letters.
As University student was arrested at Innsbruck together with Cesare Battisti and numerous other students during the Irredentist riots for the Constitution of the Italian University of that city.
At 24 became editor of IL NUOVO TRENTINO which under his editorship became most widely read newspaper in region.
In 1911 was elected Deputy in Austrian Parliament as representative of Constituency of Trentino and before and during World War made courageous speeches in favour of oppressed and persecuted Italians.
As Member of Commission of Deputies of Trento and Trieste was welcomed on Armistice Day in Milan by popular demonstrations, especially on part of Catholics who looked to him to bring about participation of Catholic masses in public life of country.
Presented by Vittorio Orlando in speech to people of Rome from balcony of Palazzo Braschi and received with same popular demonstrations.
In 1919 acclaimed President of first Congress of Italian Popular Party held at Bologna.
Elected Dpputy in Italian Parliament of 1921 and nominated President of Parliamentary Group of Italian Popular Party, taking active part in Chamber.
Follower of Don Sturzo and his successor as Director of Party until suppression of Party by Fascism.
Arrested in 1924 and condemned to four years imprisonment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Editor of Il Mondo, August 1943 (resigned after first issue).

Has Collare dell'Annunziata.

DE GASPERI Alcide — Minister of Foreign Affairs

Born April 3, 1883. Doctor in Letters.

As University student was arrested at Innsbruck together with Cesare Battisti and numerous other students during the Irredentist riots for the Constitution of the Italian University of that city.

At 24 became editor of IL NUOVO TRENTINO which under his editorship became most widely read newspaper in region.

In 1911 was elected Deputy in Austrian Parliament as representative of Constituency of Trentino and before and during World War made courageous speeches in favour of oppressed and persecuted Italians.

As Member of Commission of Deputies of Trento and Trieste was welcomed on Armistice Day in Milan by popular demonstrations, especially on part of Catholics who looked to him to bring about participation of Catholic masses in public life of country.

Presented by Vittorio Orlando in speech to people of Rome from balcony of Palazzo Braschi and received with same popular demonstrations.

In 1919 acclaimed President of first Congress of Italian Popular Party held at Bologna.

Elected Deputy in Italian Parliament of 1921 and nominated President of Parliamentary Group of Italian Popular Party, taking active part in Chamber.

Follower of Don Sturzo and his successor as Director of Party until suppression of Party by Fascism.

Arrested in 1924 and condemned to four years imprisonment.

After release withdrew from public life but was active in research and published numerous works under various pseudonyms - Zanotta, Jaspar, Verum Scriptor etc.

Looked to as leader by his friends during Fascism and during clandestine political activity in Rome.

TUPINI Umberto — Minister of Justice

Born in Rome 27 May 1889. Doctor in Law.

Began career as journalist. Editor of DIFESA DEL POPOLO and the L'ORGANIZZATORE. Contributed to CORRIERE D'ITALIA.

At 25 elected to Municipal Council of Rome and dedicated himself to civic problems.

For many years leader of Catholic professional organizations in Rome. Started savings movement for Catholic workers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

TUPINI Umberto - Cont'd

Became President of Italian Federation of Rural Savings.
One of the founders of Popular Party.
In 1919, 1921 and 1924 was elected Deputy for the Marche. for the three years. Elected to last in spite of violent persecution of Fascists.
Spoke frequently at the Chamber; in 1921 spoke in favour of Bonomi Government.
Secretary of Parliamentary Group of Aventine.
Was most energetic defenders of public liberties and his activity resulted in his arrest by Fascists.
One of most distinguished penalists of Roman law courts.
Presided over Commission of Legal Studies for Christian Democratic Party during clandestine struggle.

PESENTI Antonio Minister of Finance

Born at Verona 15 October 1910.
His family had radical political sympathies and in 1926 after attempt on Mussolini's life at Bologna, they were banished from Treviso and moved to Verona.
In 1928 wrote for GRIDO D'ITALIA, a Mazzinian paper published at Genoa.
In same year represented press at meeting of University Groups of League of Nations.
In 1930 joined ~~Communist~~ clandestine movement "Giustizia e Libertà".
In 1931 took degree in Law.
Became Assistant to Institute of Finance at University of Pavia.
In October 1931 went to London for his studies.
In 1932 went to Vienna on a Scholarship, and there made contact with Communist Party.
In August 1932 returned to Italy and began secret Communist activity.
From December 1932 to April 1933 was at Berne for higher studies in Tributary Law..
November 1933 called up for military service.
October 1935 took part in Socialist Congress at Brussels.

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

Secretary of Parliamentary Group of Aventine.
Was most energetic defenders of public liberties and his activity resulted in his arrest by Fascists.
One of most distinguished penalists of Roman law courts.
Presided over Commission of Legal Studies for Christian Democratic Party during clandestine struggle.

PESENTI Antonio — Minister of Finance

Born at Verona 15 October 1910.
His family had radical political sympathies and in 1926 after attempt on Mussolini's life at Bologna, they were banished from Treviso and moved to Verona.
In 1928 wrote for GRIDO D'ITALIA, a Mazzinian paper published at Genoa.
In same year represented press at meeting of University Groups of League of Nations.
In 1930 joined ~~Communist~~ clandestine movement "Giustizia e Libertà".
In 1931 took degree in Law.
Became Assistant to Institute of Finance at University of Pavia.
In October 1931 went to London for his studies.
In 1932 went to Vienna on a Scholarship, and there made contact with Communist Party.
In August 1932 returned to Italy and began secret Communist activity.
From December 1932 to April 1933 was at Berne for higher studies in Tributary Law..
November 1933 called up for military service.
October 1935 took part in Socialist Congress at Brussels.
On return was arrested and sentenced to 24 years imprisonment.
While there became member of Communist Party.
Released from prison 3 September 1943 and went to Bari in November 1943.
He edited the Bari Communist weekly, CIVILTA' PROLETARIA.
Also worked for P.W.B. in Bari.
Appointed Under-Secretary of Finance in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 21, 1944.
Appointed Under-Secretary of Finance in Bonomi Cabinet formed June 10, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

SOLERI Marcello — Minister of Treasury

Born 28 May 1882 at Cuneo. Barrister.
Liberal Democrat Deputy.
Under-Secretary for Navy in Nitti Ministry (1919-20).
Commissioner-General for Food Supplies in Giolitti's Ministry (1920-21).
Minister of Finance in Bonomi Government (1920).
In 1922 Minister of Justice in Facta's Cabinet.
Presented a series of laws on local finance when Minister of Finance.
In 1921 at Financial Conference in Paris obtained a revision of reparations.
Volunteered in Alpini in last War - wounded; decorated with silver medal.
Follower of political philosophy of Giolitti.

CASATI Alessandro — Minister of War

Born 3 March 1881 at Milan.
Marchese. Grandson of Gabio Casati who was President of the Provincial Government of Milan during the famous Five Days in 1848 and last President of Council under King Carlo Alberto.
Volunteer in last war against Austrians.
After Armistice was sent to Paris on diplomatic mission.
Secretary-General of Italian Delegation at Fiume in 1923.
Created Senator January 1923.
Member of Committee for National Society for Study of History of Risorgimento.
In November 1923 Vice-President of Higher Committee of Education.
Minister of Education from June 1924 to January 1925.
Liberal representative on Rome National Committee of Liberation.
Chairman of Liberal Party.

DE COURTEN Raffaele — Minister of Navy

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

Minister of Finance in Bonomi Government (1920).
In 1922 Minister of Justice in Facta's Cabinet.
Presented a series of laws on local finance when Minister of Finance.
In 1921 at Financial Conference in Paris obtained a revision of reparations.
Volunteered in Alpini in last War - wounded; decorated with silver medal.
Follower of political philosophy of Giolitti.

CASATI Alessandro — Minister of War

Born 3 March 1881 at Milan.
Marchese. Grandson of Gabio Casati who was President of the Provincial Government of Milan during the famous Five Days in 1848 and last President of Council under King Carlo Alberto.
Volunteer in last war against Austrians.
After Armistice was sent to Paris on diplomatic mission.
Secretary-General of Italian Delegation at Fiume in 1923.
Created Senator January 1923.
Member of Committee for National Society for Study of History of Risorgimento.
In November 1923 Vice-President of Higher Committee of Education.
Minister of Education from June 1924 to January 1925.
Liberal representative on Rome National Committee of Liberation.
Chairman of Liberal Party.

DE COURTEN Raffaele — Minister of Navy

Born 23 September 1888 in Milan.
Entered Naval Academy in 1906.
Naval Attache in Berlin from June 1933 to February 1936.
Inspector of Underwater Weapons from June 1938 to July 1941.
Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff in Naval Department March to July 1943.
Minister of Navy from 26 July 1943 under Badoglio, also Chief of General Staff for Navy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

SCIALOIA Carlo — Minister of Air

Belongs to a family that for five generations has given eminent jurists and able politicians to the country.

Much of activity devoted to editing the FORO ITALIANO, the leading legal review.

Was volunteer in last war and served as officer throughout, receiving five decorations.

After Fascist debacle, joined the National Committee of Liberation and undertook hazardous missions allotted him by secret Military Council during German occupation.

RUINI Meuccio — Minister of Public Works

Born 14 December 1877 at Reggio Emilia.

Entered Government in Ministry of Public Works in 1900 and later became director of Southern Italy's Department of Public Works.

Volunteered in last war and awarded silver medal.

~~Joined Aventino movement along with Amendola when it started after Matteotti murder.~~

Radical Deputy at 24th and 25 Legislatures.

Was Labour Under-Secretary in Orlando Cabinet (1919), and Minister of Colonies in third Nitti Cabinet (1920).

Created the E.N.I.T. (National Office of Tourist Industry) and National Office for Exportation.

When Mussolini came to power he resumed newspaper activity (before last war wrote for LA CRITICA SOCIALE under pseudonym of Chantecleer and other newspapers). Wrote mainly about economic problems in the MONDO.

In 1923 was among founders and later president of the National Union which tried to organize a new democracy.

After 1924 crisis was among leaders of opposition group of the Aventino. Expelled from State Council on account of anti-Fascist activity.

During Fascist period appeared little in public life and devoted himself to history; published two books "Corvetto" and "La Signora di Stael" in which he indirectly criticised Fascism.

Mainly due to him that United Front of Anti-Fascist forces

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Liberation and undertook hazardous missions allotted him by secret Military Council during German occupation.

RUINI Meuccio — Minister of Public Works

Born 14 December 1877 at Reggio Emilia.

Entered Government in Ministry of Public Works in 1900 and later became director of Southern Italy's Department of Public Works.

Volunteered in last war and awarded silver medal.

~~Joined Aventine movement along with Amendola when it started after Matteotti murder.~~

Radical Deputy at 24th and 25 Legislatures.

Was Labour Under-Secretary in Orlando Cabinet (1919), and Minister of Colonies in third Nitti Cabinet (1920).

Created the E.N.I.T. (National Office of Tourist Industry) and National Office for Exportation.

When Mussolini came to power he resumed newspaper activity (before last war wrote for LA CRITICA SOCIALE under pseudonym of Chantecleer and other newspapers). Wrote mainly about economic problems in the MONDO.

In 1923 was among founders and later president of the National Union which tried to organize a new democracy.

After 1924 crisis was among leaders of opposition group of the Aventino. Expelled from State Council on account of anti-Fascist activity.

During Fascist period appeared little in public life and devoted himself to history; published two books "Corvetto" and "La Signora di Stael" in which he indirectly criticised Fascism.

Mainly due to him that United Front of Anti-Fascist forces was set up, as well as the formation of the National Committee of Liberation.

Joined Bonomi in founding Labour Democratic Party when group called Ricostruzione, which was set up by Bonomi in 1942 with general anti-Fascist program, split to creat a political party.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

[redacted] Minister of Education

Born 7 May 1884 at Naples. Law graduate.

Professor in Roman Law successively at the Universities of Camerino, Perugia, Cagliari, Messina, Modena and Naples.

From 1931 until declaration of war by Italy in June 1940 he was abroad, teaching Roman Law at the Royal Unive.sity of Egypt (Gizeh).

Associate of Royal Academy of Moral Science and Politics and of the Egyptian Institute.

Authority on the study of ancient inscriptions and deciphering Greek and Latin papyrus on Law.

Reported to have been taking part in anti-Fascist activities in Egypt in 1943.

Contributed a ticle to ROMA of Naples on magistrature and politics in September 1943.

Politically active after Allies entered Naples.

President of Naples National Committee of Liberation.

Appointed member of Provisional Executive Junta representing Liberal Party at Bari Congress.

Appointed Minister of Justice in Italian War Cabinet of National Union, April 1944.

GRONCHI Giovanni Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour

Born in 1887 at Pontedera (Tuscany).

Member of Christian Democratic movement of 1903.

Later represented moderate Left-wing tendency within the Popular Party (Christian Democrats).

Secretary-General of Catholic Trade Union.

In 1919 elected Deputy for Pisa-Livorno.

Re-elected 1921.

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

Born 7 May 1884 at Naples. Law graduate.

Professor in Roman Law successively at the Universities of Camerino, Perugia, Cagliari, Messina, Modena and Naples.

From 1931 until declaration of war by Italy in June 1940 he was abroad, teaching Roman Law at the royal University of Egypt (Gizeh).

Associate of Royal Academy of Moral Science and Politics and of the Egyptian Institute.

Authority on the study of ancient inscriptions and deciphering Greek and Latin papyrus on Law.

Reported to have been taking part in anti-Fascist activities in Egypt in 1943.

Contributed a ticle to ROMA of Naples on magistrature and politics in September 1943.

Politically active after Allies entered Naples.

President of Naples National Committee of Liberation.

Appointed member of Provisional Executive Junta representing Liberal Party at Bari Congress.

Appointed Minister of Justice in Italian War Cabinet of National Union, April 1944.

GRONCHI Giovanni — Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour

Born in 1887 at Pontedera (Tuscany).

Member of Christian Democratic movement of 1903.

Later represented moderate Left-wing tendency within the Popular Party (Christian Democrats).

Secretary-General of Catholic Trade Union.

In 1919 elected Deputy for Pisa-Livorno.

Re-elected 1921.

In July 1922 Vice-Secretary of Popular Party Parliamentary group.

Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce in Mussolini's first Ministry.

Resigned from this post in April 1923 after Popular Party Congress in Turin.

Made member of Triumvirate which controlled Popular Party after Don Sturzo's resignation from Secretaryship, acting as Political Secretary.

Returned for Tuscany April 1924.

November 1926 deprived of seat in Chamber as member of Aventinist Opposition.

Reported as one of Christian Democratic representatives on National Committee of Liberation in Rome.

3157

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

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

GULLO Fausto — Minister of Agriculture

About 49 years of age.
Born in Cosenza.
In 1926 sent to "Confino" for anti-Fascist activities.
Leader of Communist Party in Cosenza Province.
In 1942 participated at secret congress in Rome where action against Mussolini and diffusion of clandestine papers was organized.
Has landed property on slopes of Sila.
Appointed Minister of Agriculture in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 21, 1944.
Appointed Minister of Agriculture in first Bonomi Cabinet, June 10, 1944.

CERABONA Francesco — Minister of Transport

Born in 1883.
Former Deputy for the Basilicata, his native province.
In November 1932 became member of P.N.F.
In 1934 became member of Fascist syndicate.
Leader of the Naples branch of Labour Democrats in 1943.
January 1944 assumed leadership of above party in Liberated Italy.
Attended Bari Congress and elected as Labour Democrat representative to the Giunta Esecutiva.
Appointed Minister of Communications in Italian War Cabinet of National Union, April 1944.
Held same post in Bonomi Cabinet formed June 10, 1944.

CEVOLOTTO Mario — Minister of Communications

Born in 1887 in Treviso.
Took degree in Law at University of Padova.
Volunteered in last war and received promotion for merit.
Was director of the paper LA PROVINCIA DI TREVISO, and reporter to the EPOCA of Rome.
Was one of first organisers of the Labour Democratic Party.

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

action against Mussolini and diffusion of clandestine papers was organized.

Has landed property on slopes of Sila.

Appointed Minister of Agriculture in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 21, 1944.

Appointed Minister of Agriculture in first Bonomi Cabinet, June 10, 1944.

CERABONA Francesco — Minister of Transport

Born in 1883.

Former Deputy for the Basilicata, his native province.

In November 1932 became member of P.N.F.

In 1934 became member of Fascist syndicate.

Leader of the Naples branch of Labour Democrats in 1943.

January 1944 assumed leadership of above party in Liberated Italy.

Attended Bari Congress and elected as Labour Democrat representative to the Giunta Esecutiva.

Appointed Minister of Communications in Italian War Cabinet of National Union, April 1944.

Held same post in Bonomi Cabinet formed June 10, 1944.

CEVOLOTTO Mario — Minister of Communications

Born in 1887 in Treviso.

Took degree in Law at University of Padova.

Volunteered in last war and received promotion for merit.

Was director of the paper LA PROVINCIA DI TREVISO, and reporter to the EPOCA of Rome.

Was one of first organisers of the Labour Democratic Party.

SCOCCIMARRO Mauro — Minister of Occupied Italy

Born in 1894 in Udine.

In 1926 was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment for Communist activities.

When released from prison, was sent to "confino di polizia" for another six years, spent for most part on island of Ventotene.

Was freed when Fascism fell and became a member of the National Committee of Liberation representing Communist Party.

Deputy leader of Communist Party.

Member of "Fronte della Liberazione Nazionale" in Rome.

Held post of High Commissioner for Epuration under last Bonomi Cabinet.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

BROSIO Manlio — Minister without Portfolio

Born in 1896 in Rimini.
Fought in last war as artillery officer.
Received silver medal and "Croce di guerra" for gallantry.
Became member of Liberal Party after war, taking part in Left-wing activities.
Took part in Piero Gobetti's movement.
Collaborator of RIVOLUZIONE LIBERALE.
Was a member of the Committee of Opposition after Matteotti murder in the fight against Fascism.
After September 1943 he was one of the organizers of the underground resistance movement and actively collaborated with "Risorgimento Liberale."
Member of National Committee of Liberation.
Secretary-General of Liberal Party.

DI RODINO' Giuliano — Vice-President of the Council

Degree in Law, 1891.
Member of Fascist Syndicate 1933 - not member of P.N.F.
In 1913 elected Deputy for Naples.
Re-elected 1919 and 1921.
Questore and then Vice-President of Chamber in 25th Legislature (1919-21).
Minister of War under Nitti.
July 1921-February 1922 Minister of Justice in Bonomi's Cabinet.
President of Triumvirate of Popular Party after Don Sturzo's resignation.
Returned for Campania April 1924.
Vice-President of Chamber 1924.
Minister without Portfolio in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 1944.

TOGLIATTI Palmiro — Vice-President of the Council

Born in 1893 in Genoa.
Took degree in Law.
Member of Socialist Party during last war.
Became one of founders of Communist Party in Italy and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

murder in the fight against Fascism.

After September 1943 he was one of the organizers of the underground resistance movement and actively collaborated with "Risorgimento Liberale."

Member of National Committee of Liberation.

Secretary-General of Liberal Party.

DI RODINO' Giuliano — Vice-President of the Council

Degree in Law, 1891.

Member of Fascist Syndicate 1933 - not member of P.N.F.

In 1913 elected Deputy for Naples.

Re-elected 1919 and 1921.

Questore and then Vice-President of Chamber in 25th Legislature (1919-21).

Minister of War under Nitti.

July 1921-February 1922 Minister of Justice in Bonomi's Cabinet.

President of Triumvirate of Popular Party after Don Sturzo's resignation.

Returned for Campania April 1924.

Vice-President of Chamber 1924.

Minister without Portfolio in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 1944.

TOGLIATTI Palmiro — Vice-President of the Council

Born in 1893 in Genoa.

Took degree in Law.

Member of Socialist Party during last war.

Became one of founders of Communist Party in Italy and in years following last war was one of party leaders in Turin.

From 1922 to 1926 was in forefront of resistance to Fascism but at same time opponent of extremism of Bordiga, another Communist leader.

In 1927 was denounced before Fascist Special Tribunal for attempt against security of State - from that time carried on fight underground.

From 1926 to 1937 was effective head of Communist Party in Italy and from 1937 recognized as the leader.

Appointed Minister without Portfolio in Italian War Cabinet of National Union April 1944.

Minister without Portfolio in last Bonomi Cabinet also.

3156

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

SPATARO Giuseppe — Under-Sec. to Presidency of Council

Born June 12, 1897 at Vasto.

While student of Law became interested in syndical organization and in organization of Catholic youth.

Took part in last war.

After war was appointed President of Catholic Youth in the Abruzzi and President General of F.U.C.I.

At 24 was appointed Vice-Secretary under Sturzo of the Popular Party.

After Sturzo's exile and following Matteotti ,urder he became Secretary General of Central Committee of anti-Fascist parties.

In August 1942 appointed to Giunta Esecutiva of Committees of Liberation.

Member of Christian Democratic Party.

Under-Secretary of Press and Information in Bonomi Cabinet of June 1944.

MOLE Enrico — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Interior

Born 7 October 1889.

At 23 served as Provincial Counsellor.

From 1913 to 1921 Provincial Deputy of Catanzaro.

In 1918 was Commissioner for "Work and Cooperation" in Commission for Study of Post-War Problems, presided over by V.E. Orlando.

As member of Parliament in 1921 for Electoral College of Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria, he was secretary of the Parliamentary Reform group, but election contested and annulled through manoeuvre of reactionary National Fascist majority.

In 1924 was again Deputy for Basilicata and Calabria College, being one of 10 members of group of anti-Fascist opposition elected in Southern Italy.

With Amendola, Bencivenga, Pressutti, Roberto Bracco, De Caro, Gioffrida, Maucclo Ruini, Guglielmo Ferrero, Cianca, Sforza and Berlinguer, he founded the National Union of Liberalism and Democracy opposing Mussolini's dictatorship.

Prior to 1925 he was political editor of LA VITA, of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Popular Party.

After Sturzo's exile and following Matteotti ,urder he became Secretary General of Central Committee of anti-Fascist parties.

In August 1942 appointed to Giunta Esecutiva of Committees of Liberation.

Member of Christian Democratic Party.

Under-Secretary of Press and Information in Bonomi Cabinet of June 1944.

MOLE Enrico — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Interior

Born 7 October 1889.

At 23 served as Provincial Counsellor.

From 1913 to 1921 Provincial Deputy of Catanzaro.

In 1918 was Commissioner for "Work and Cooperation" in Commission for Study of Post-War Problems, presided over by V.E. Orlando.

As member of Parliament in 1921 for Electoral College of Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria, he was secretary of the Parliamentary Reform-group, but election contested and annulled through manoeuvre of reactionary National Fascist majority.

In 1924 was again Deputy for Basilicata and Calabria College, being one of 10 members of group of anti-Fascist opposition elected in Southern Italy.

With Amendola, Bencivenga, Pressutti, Roberto Bracco, De Caro, Gioffrida, Maccio Ruini, Guglielmo Ferrero, Cianca, Sforza and Berlinguer, he founded the National Union of Liberalism and Democracy opposing Mussolini's dictatorship.

Prior to 1925 he was political editor of LA VITA, of the reform paper AVANTI, collaborator of L'EPOCA and IL MESSEGERO, director of L'ORA in Palermo, and from 1922 to 1925 was editor-in-chief of IL MONDO, in which he carried out - before and after March on Rome - famous polemic against Mussolini and Fascism.

As civil lawyer and penalist he was for many years lawyer of the Banca d'Italia and of the State Railways.

REALE Eugenio — Under-Sec. to Min. of Foreign Affairs

Born in 1905. Surgeon.
Belonged to Socialist Party.
In 1929 joined Communist Party in Naples.
in 1931 arrested and condemned to 10 years imprisonment.
Released in 1934 after serving 3½ years.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET -Continued

REALE Eugenio - Cont'd

In 1937 appointed leader of Communist Party in Naples.
Was with Communist Party in France in 1939.
In 1940 was arrested and spent 2 years in military prison and cencentration camp near Toulouse. Thereafter a year in "Casa di Lavoro" in Italy.
Released after signing of armistice.
Reappointed leader of Naples Communist Party.
Fought as member of one of Internationa Brigades in Spain against Franco.

VERONI Dante — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Justice

Age about 65. Born at Velletri (Rome).
Deputy for Rome to Legislature from 1913-19.
Penal Lawyer of the Roman Forum.
During underground period took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle.
Appointed Questore of the House of Representatives when opened after coming of Allies.
President of Lazio Section of Labour Democratic Party.

GABRIELE Cesare — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Finance

Born at Cosenza.
Graduated in Law, specializing in civil law.
Was in touch with Hon. Zaniboni and General Cappello before the attempt upon Mussolini's life.
One of most outstanding Calabrian Liberals, took active part in reconstruction of Party in Province of Cosenza.
Represented Cosenza at Bari Congress.
Besides being keen lawyer, has deep knowledge of financial and economic problems.

SCOCA Salvatore — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Treasury

Born about 50 years ago at Avellino.
Took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle during underground period.

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

Reappointed leader of Naples Communist Party.
Fought as member of one of Internationa Brigades in Spain against Franco.

VERONI Dante — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Justice

Age about 65. Born at Velletri (Rome).
Deputy for Rome to Legislature from 1913-19.
Penal Lawyer of the Roman Forum.
During underground period took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle.
Appointed Questore of the House of Representatives when opened after coming of Allies.
President of Lazio Section of Labour Democratic Party.

GABRIELE Cesare — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Finance

Born at Cosenza.
Graduated in Law, specializing in civil law.
Was in touch with Hon. Zaniboni and General Cappello before the attempt upon Mussolini's life.
One of most outstanding Calabrian Liberals, took active part in reconstruction of Party in Province of Cosenza.
Represented Cosenza at Bari Congress.
Besides being keen lawyer, has deep knowledge of financial and economic problems.

SCOCA Salvatore — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Treasury

Born about 50 years ago at Avellino.
Took active part in anti-Nazi-Fascist struggle during underground period.
Is student of Science of Finance and an expert on syndicalist organizations.
Was "Capo di Gabinetto" to Minister Gronchi (Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour) in first Bonomi Cabinet.

PALERMO Mario — Under-Secretary to Ministry of War

Born 21 October 1899 in Naples.
Wounded in last war and awarded three crosses.
Was President of Association of Disabled Soldiers until 1924 when he resigned in protest against Fascism.
In 1921 received degree in Law.
During Fascist regime was in contact with "Giustizia e Libertà" and with Communist Party in France.
In 1935 and 1936 he defended 150 political prisoners from Ponza and in following year defended 350 others.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

PALERMO Mario - Cont'd

Placed under surveillance and recommended for admonishment in 1939.

Appointed Under-Secretary of War in first Bonomi Cabinet.

BASSANO Carlo — Under-Secretary to Ministry of Navy

Age 59 years. Born in Naples.

After Matteotti murder became member of Democratic Giunta of the Opposition Committee and of the Central Committee of Italian Association for Democratic Control.

Showed intense political activity in Abruzzi.

During Fascism was lawyer in Court of Casation.

In recent years turned to the anti-Fascist political struggle.

Member of Central Directive Committee of Labour Democrats.

Appointed Under-Secretary of Justice in last Bonomi Cabinet.

PELLEGRINO Ernesto — Under-Secretary to Ministry of Air

Is about 60 years old and comes from a Lazio family.

Commanded the 13th "Stormo" in Turin.

Left service about four years ago with rank of General of the Air Force.

CASSIANI Gennaro — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Public Works

About 50 years of age. Born in Calabria.

Lawyer by profession.

Before advent of Fascism was member of Popular Party and Chief of Catholic Organizations in Calabria.

Member of National Council of Christian Democratic Party.

MATTARELLA Bernardo — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Education

Born at Castellammare del Golfo (Trapani).

Lived and practiced law at Palermo.

In 1919 founded Catholic Youth Associations in Sicily.

Active in Popular Party since first days.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

After Matteotti murder became member of Democratic Giunta of the Opposition Committee and of the Central Committee of Italian Association for Democratic Control.

Showed intense political activity in Abruzzi.

During Fascism was lawyer in Court of Casation.

In recent years turned to the anti-Fascist political struggle.

Member of Central Directive Committee of Labour Democrats.

Appointed Under-Secretary of Justice in last Bonomi Cabinet.

PELLEGRINO Ernesto — Under-Secretary to Ministry of Air

Is about 60 years old and comes from a Lazio family.

Commanded the 13th "Stormo" in Turin.

Left service about four years ago with rank of General of the Air Force.

CASSIANI Gennaro — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Public Works

About 50 years of age. Born in Calabria.

Lawyer by profession.

Before advent of Fascism was member of Popular Party and Chief of Catholic Organizations in Calabria.

Member of National Council of Christian Democratic Party.

MATTARELLA Bernardo — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Education

Born at Castellammare del Golfo (Trapani).

Lived and practiced law at Palermo.

In 1919 founded Catholic Youth associations in Sicily.

Active in Popular Party since first days.

President of Palermo Diocesan Committee and member of Catholic Youth Superior Council.

Organized underground activity of Christian Democrats during Nazi-Fascist occupation.

After Allied occupation he was appointed Deputy Mayor of Palermo.

Under-Secretary of Education in last Bonomi Cabinet.

FIORE Umberto — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Born at Messina in 1898.

Joined Socialist Party when very young.

In 1919 became Secretary of Socialist Party in Messina.

Also Secretary of Chamber of Labour in Messina.

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

FIORE Umberto - Cont'd

In 1921 joined Communist Party.
- Was Inter-regional Secretary of the Federation of Electrical Workers in Bombardy, Trentino, Emilia, Piedmont. -
In 1926 was arrested and condemned by the Special Tribunal to 8 years imprisonment.
Was released in 1932.
In 1941 was again arrested and interned.
In October 1943 was freed and returned to Messina.
At the time of his nomination to Under-Secretary, he was Secretary of the local Chamber of Labour in Messina; also member of the local Giunta Comunale as Assessor of public works.
Was also member of the Provincial Scolastic Council at Messina.

PARESCE Enrico — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Labour

Born in 1895 in Palermo. Lawyer.
Supporter of Intervention.
Founded Socialist University Group in Palermo.
Was wounded twice in last war.
Was Major in army in present war.
Did intense propaganda work and took part in anti-Fascist activities before and after fall of Fascism.
Arrested by Nazi-Fascists September 1943.
After liberation of Rome, headed Democratic Labour Party paper RICOSTRUZIONE.
Representative of above party.

SEGNI Antonio — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Agriculture

Born in Sassari about 50 years ago.
Before advent of Fascism belonged to Popular Party, and was a candidate of Popular Party before 1925.
Professor of Jurisprudence and student of agriculture.
Rector of University of Sassari (Sardinia).
Has written a number of books.

RIZZO Giambattista — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Communications

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

In October 1943 was freed and returned to Messina.

At the time of his nomination to Under-Secretary, he was Secretary of the local Chamber of Labour in Messina; also member of the local Giunta Comunale as Assessor of public works.

Was also member of the Provincial Scolastic Council at Messina.

PARESCE Enrico — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Labour

Born in 1895 in Palermo. Lawyer.
Supporter of Intervention.
Founded Socialist University Group in Palermo.
Was wounded twice in last war.
Was Major in Army in present war.
Did intense propaganda work and took part in anti-Fascist activities before and after fall of Fascism.
Arrested by Nazi-Fascists September 1943.
After liberation of Rome, headed Democratic Labour Party paper RICOSTRUZIONE.
Representative of above party.

SEGNI Antonio — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Agriculture

Born in Sassari about 50 years ago.
Before advent of Fascism belonged to Popular Party, and was a candidate of Popular Party before 1925.
Professor of Jurisprudence and student of agriculture.
Rector of University of Sassari (Sardinia).
Has written a number of books.

RIZZO Giambattista — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Communications

Born in 1907 at Melilli (Siracusa).
Graduated in Law and Political Science.
Specialized in English and North-American constitutional law and graduated in comparative constitutional law.
During underground period took part in Forensic Agitation Movement.
During German occupation was member of National Liberation Committee.
After liberation of Rome, was appointed member of C.L.N.'s Executive Committee.
Collaborator of RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NEW ITALIAN CABINET - Continued

FANO Mario — Under-Sec. to Ministry of Communications

Born in Parma in 1895.
Since 1925 has been Director of Società Telefoniche e Radiofoniche Italiane.
Graduate in Engineering, Mechanical Science and Law.
Fought in last war as artillery colonel; wounded and decorated for valour.
Under-Secretary for Post and Telegraph under Badoglio (1943).
Re-appointed Under-Secretary of Communications in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.

MEDICI TORNAQUINCI Aldovrando — Under-Sec. for Min. Occupied Italy

About 35 years of age. Florentine.
Took active part in direction of anti-Nazi struggle during period of Nazi-Fascist domination.
President of Liberal Party in Florence.
Member of Tuscan Committee of National Liberation.

MORELLI Renato — Under-Secretary for Italians abroad

Deputy leader of Liberal Party.
Lawyer for Banca di Napoli.
Close friend of Croce.
April 1944 appointed Under-Secretary to Presidency of Council of Ministers in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.
June 1944 appointed to same post in Bonomi Cabinet.

MONTALBANO Giuseppe — Under-Secretary for Mercantile Marine

About 45 years of age.
Comes of old Sicilian family.
Was persecuted and imprisoned because of anti-Fascist activity.
Head of Palermo Communist Federation.
After July 25th became active organizer of Sicilian Communist movement.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

decorated for valour.

Under-Secretary for Post and Telegraph under Badoglio (1943).

Re-appointed Under-Secretary of Communications in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.

MEDICI TORNAQUINCI Aldovrando Under-Sec. for Min. Occupied Italy

About 35 years of age. Florentine.

Took active part in direction of anti-Nazi struggle during period of Nazi-Fascist domination.

President of Liberal Party in Florence.

Member of Tuscan Committee of National Liberation.

MORELLI Renato Under-Secretary for Italians Abroad

Deputy Leader of Liberal Party.

Lawyer for Banca di Napoli.

Close friend of Croce.

April 1944 appointed Under-Secretary to Presidency of Council of Ministers in Italian War Cabinet of National Union.

June 1944 appointed to same post in Bonomi Cabinet.

MONTALBANO Giuseppe Under-Secretary for Mercantile Marine

About 45 years of age.

Comes of old Sicilian family.

Was persecuted and imprisoned because of anti-Fascist activity.

Head of Palermo Communist Federation.

After July 25th became active organizer of Sicilian Communist movement.

LIBONATI Francesco Under-Secretary for Press, Entertainment and Tourism

Born 7 August 1899 at Rotonda (Potenza).

Jounrnalist and editor of AZIONE in Rome in 1920-21 and of IL PAESE of Rome in 1921-22.

When paper suppressed by Fascists became lawyer and one of most active organisers of Liberal Party in clandestine period.

After June 1944 he became Assessore of the Commune of Rome.

Collaborator of paper RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE during clandestine period and after.

Since September 1944 has been Vice-Secretary of Liberal Party.

.....

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

0475

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

ACC

10000/141/867

PWB, RE
NOV. 1944
(2 OF 2)

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

10000/141/867

PWB, REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY
NOV. 1944 – JAN. 1945
(2 OF 2)

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

PAGES MISSING OR

PAGINATION INCORRECT -

FILMED AS FOUND

CONFIDENTIAL No. 47

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

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 21 December 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 47

PART II - ANNEXES

Paragraph	Contents	Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The New Government and the Rome Press	1
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICAL MEETINGS	
2	Action Party	2
3	Speech of Pietro Nenni in Naples, Sunday 10th December	2
	INTERVIEWS WITH SOME NAPLES PERSONALITIES	
4	Interview with Prof. Omodeo	5
5	" " Avv. Michele Cifarelli	7
6	Liberal Opinion. Interview with Prof. Enrico Altavilla	8
	FOOD SITUATION	
7	Food Demonstrations	10
8	Hunger League	11
9	Price of Meat in Naples	11
	ECONOMIC	
10	The Present State of the Italian Film Industry	12
11	Taxation	15
12	Stock Exchange	15
13	Report on Naples Fisheries	16
	LABOUR	
14	International Trade Union Conference	18
15	CGIL Manifesto to New Government	18

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1	The New Government and the Rome Press	1

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL MEETINGS

2	Action Party	2
3	Speech of Pietro Nenni in Naples, Sunday 10th December	2

INTERVIEWS WITH SOME NAPLES PERSONALITIES

4	Interview with Prof. Omodeo	5
5	" " Avv. Michele Cifarelli	7
6	Liberal Opinion. Interview with Prof. Enrico Altavilla	8

FOOD SITUATION

7	Food Demonstrations	10
8	Hunger League	11
9	Price of Meat in Naples	11

ECONOMIC

10	The Present State of the Italian Film Industry	12
11	Taxation	15
12	Stock Exchange	15
13	Report on Naples Fisheries	16

LABOUR

14	International Trade Union Conference	18
15	CGIL Memorandum to New Government	18
16	Womens' Trade Union Meeting	18
17	A Woman's Impression of the Womens' Trade Union Meeting	19

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

19	Reactions to Propaganda	21
20	PWB Publications	21
21	"Cantachiaro" - A Journal of Political Satire	22

RELIEF

22	"Bambini Christmas Parties"	23

INTERIOR

23	Police	24
24	New Prefect in Palermo	25
25	Three Bandits Killed in Sambuca, Sicily	25

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

VATICAN

26 The Ceremony of Propitiation at St. Peter's 25

CULTURAL

27 An Italian Artist's Outlook - The Views of Alberto Savinio 26

APPENDICES

Appendix I SICILY

Explanation of Reliability Rationg:

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

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

APPENDICES

Appendix I SICILY

Explanation of Reliability Rationg:

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 47

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

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 21 December 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 47

PART II - ANNEXES

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 The NewGovernment and the Rome Press

Rome press comment on the new Government and on other political events during the week ended December 17th was on the whole milder and less polemical in tone than it had been either during the Government crisis or in the period immediately preceeding it. There was, however, an inclination both in Government andin opposition papers to dwell on the central themes of the recent squabble, and various party organs remained anxious to exculpate themselves from the charge of having precipitated the crisis, and to throw the blame on others.

AVANTI (Socialist) and ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party), now both representing groups outside the government, showed signs of an anxioty to avoid giving the impression that they wished to sabotage the wrk of the four remaining Government parties. AVANTI was obviously tied by the desire to keep the Socialist-Communist alliance in being and its moderation was perhaps assisted by the absence of Nenni in London. ITALIA LIBERA was more outspoken and, for instance, in an anonymous article of December 17th took RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE to task for the declaration made therein on the day before by Manlio Brosio, the new Liberal Minister Without Porfolio. The quarrel, typically, turned on the central question of the respective rights of the Government and of the Committees of National Liberation.

ITALIA NUOVA the organ of the monarchistic Italian Democratic Party continued to crow on occasion during the week on what to some extent has been accepted by nearly all as the victory of the concept of the statute over the claims of the Committees of National Liberation. Pacciardi on the other hand whose VOCE REPUBBLICANA represents the extreme opposite view to that of ITALIA NUOVA on the "constitutional" question, showed no signs of preparing to accept the departure of the Socialists and the Actionists from the Government as the basis for a new Republican bloc of parties, but instead [illegible] against these two parties for not leaving the Government earlier.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 The NewGovernment and the Rome Press

Rome press comment on the new Government and on other political events during the week ended December 17th was on the whole milder and less polemical in tone than it had been either during the Government crisis or in the period immediately preceeding it. There was, however, an inclination both in Government andin opposition papers to dwell on the central themes of the recent squabble, and various party organs remained anxious to exculpate themselves from the charge of having precipitated the crisis, and to throw the blame on others.

AVANTI (Socialist) and ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party), now both representing groups outside the government, showed signs of an anxioty to avoid giving the impression that they wished to sabotage the wrk of the four remaining Government parties. AVANTI was obviously tied by the desire to keep the Socialist-Communist alliance in being and its moderation was perhaps assisted by the absence of Nenni in London. ITALIA LIBERA was more outspoken and, for instance, in an anonymous article of December 17th took RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE to task for the declaration made therein on the day before by Manlio Brosio, the new Liberal Minister Without Porfolio. The quarrel, typically, turned on the central question of the respective rights of the Government and of the Committees of National Liberation.

ITALIA NUOVA the organ of the monarchistic Italian Democratic Party continued to crow on occasion during the week on what to some extent has been accepted by nearly all as the victory of the concept of the statute over the claims of the Committees of National Liberation. Pacciardi on the other hand whose VOCE REPUBBLICANA represents the extreme opposite view to that of ITALIA NUOVA on the "constitutional" question, showed no signs of preparing to accept the departure of the Socialists and the Activists from the Government as the basis for a new Republican bloc of parties, but instead recriminated against those two parties for not leaving the Government earlier.

A good deal of space during the last three days of the week was devoted to the trials of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto and not even ITALIA NUOVA made any effort to defend them.

3353

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789022

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

B. - GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL MEETINGS

2 Action Party

A meeting of the Action Party, held in Via Sannio on Sunday afternoon, 10 December, opened with the inauguration of a banner presented by relatives of the martyrs of the 6th Zone of the city. It was an informal gathering; most of the crowd had to stand, as there were few chairs, and on the platform surrounded by relatives of the fallen, and party supporters, a mother dressed in deep mourning stood motionless holding the large red and gold banner.

Alberto Cianca and Emilio Lussu addressed the meeting. Cianca, vehement and gesticulative, explained the reasons for the Action Party leaving the government and continuing the fight for democracy outside, and within the framework of the CLN. Amid loud applause he criticized Bonomi for his "lack of political intelligence" and for following the Fascist tradition of non-criticism. Only a government derived from the CLN could interpret the people in the world, could prove to the foreigners who supported fascism until the final military aggression of Mussolini, that the Italian people had never sided with fascism. The people had been deprived of its liberty, because fascism knew that the minimum freedom would have been used against the regime. There was applause when he criticized Badoglio and a chorus of shouts and whistles at the bare mention of the word "Luogotenente".

Lussu came to the front of the platform with his arms placed affectionately around the shoulders of two young carpenters whose father had been shot by the Germans. They had often met together during the clandestine period to discuss politics. Lussu is an original speaker with touches of lively ironic humor. He criticized the new government for its lack of vitality. "What is changed? The President is the same. ...Help for the patriots? Let us hope -- but the generals? There were 3000 of them on September 8th, as many as all the generals in the British, American and Soviet armies put together (shouts of laughter) -- we must get rid of them. The new army? 'We are perplexed'. Casati must overcome his timidity. Foreign policy? 'We are preoccupied', and it would have been in good taste if De Gasperi on account of Sforza, had not accepted his new position." After a tribute to Churchill and

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

was an informal gathering; most of the crowd had to stand, as there were few chairs, and on the platform surrounded by relatives of the fallen, and party supporters, a mother dressed in deep mourning stood motionless holding the large red and gold banner.

Alberto Cianca and Emilio Lussu addressed the meeting. Cianca, vehement and gesticulative, explained the reasons for the Action Party leaving the government and continuing the fight for democracy outside, and within the framework of the CLN. Amid loud applause he criticized Bonomi for his "lack of political intelligence" and for following the Fascist tradition of non-criticism. Only a government derived from the CLN could interpret the people in the world, could prove to the foreigners who supported fascism until the final military aggression of Mussolini, that the Italian people had never sided with fascism. The people had been deprived of its liberty, because fascism knew that the minimum freedom would have been used against the regime. There was applause when he criticized Badoglio and a chorus of shouts and whistles at the bare mention of the word "Luogotenente".

Lussu came to the front of the platform with his arms placed affectionately around the shoulders of two young carpenters whose father had been shot by the Germans. They had often met together during the clandestine period to discuss politics. Lussu is an original speaker with touches of lively ironic humor. He criticized the new government for its lack of vitality. "What is changed? The President is the same. ...Help for the patriots? Let us hope -- but the generals? There were lots of them on September 8th, as many as all the generals in the British, American and Soviet armies put together (shouts of laughter) -- we must get rid of them. The new army? 'We are perplexed'. Casati mustovercome his timidity. Foreigh policy? 'We are preoccupied', and it would have been in good taste if De Gasperi on account of Sforza, had not accepted his new position." After a tribute to Churchill and Eden (neither, he said, "sent by providence" but by a great people) he pointed out that in England conservatism was logical, the result of an empire; but in Italy it was the result of reactionary forces which are against England and Europe. Italian democracy was a part of European democracy, and the Action Party was not a national but a European party.

The audience, an intelligent looking crowd, was keen and enthusiastic throughout.

3___Speech of Pietro Nenni in Naples, Sunday, 10 December, 1944.

On 10 December, the head of the Socialist Party made a speech illustrating and justifying the line of policy followed by the Socialist party in the Government crisis. The speech was given at a meeting of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

the Naples Socialist Party behind closed doors. It is therefore interesting to compare the following first-hand account of the meeting with the official one printed in the newspapers.

Nenni began by saying that the task of the Socialist Party during the crisis was to bring about a democratic regime which should represent a step forward from the order of things concerted in June, 1944. The cause of the Government crisis was to be found in the Bonomi Government's weakness of action and in its semblance of a legislative rather than an executive body. The Government, given the circumstances, necessarily lacked the strength of a legitimate institution, in that it had not the support either of a parliament or a Constituent Assembly or any other consulting body. Thus the difficulties which arose over the problem of creating a provisional consulting body were unsurmountable. A government of technicians was proposed, but the Socialists had opposed such a proposal because, Nenni explained, it had to be remembered that in the natural and inevitable development of things, the technicians would have become politicians.

The situation, instead, logically required that the Committee of National Liberation, representing the only body recognized by all six parties, should be given more authority and, as a result, more strength. However, it was more than ever clear that Bonomi was preventing this solution being reached. The fact is that the electoral lists were not yet ready and would probably not be ready til the end of the winter. In that critical time, Nenni argued, Bonomi should have given proof of a more sincere loyalty, instead of which he was obviously tending to discredit the C.L.N. -- and here Nenni reminded his listeners that the proposals of the C.L.N. of Forence had not met with success and that of the C.L.N. of Milan had not yet been invested with government authority as it should have been. This fact became glaring when it was remembered that the said C.L.N. had already been recognized by the Allied Command.

Nenni continued by saying that in June this year a certain equilibrium had been established between the C.L.N. and the Lieutenant of the Realm, but Bonomi's resignation brought the "Institutional" problem once more into question. The Socialist leader then revealed that Bonomi had summoned him a month ago to tell him that he intended to bring to a head a technical crisis in the Government because he thought it

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

rather than an executive body. The Government, gi[illegible] necessarily lacked the strength of a legitimate institution, in that it had not the support either of a parliament or a Constituent Assembly or any other consulting body. Thus the difficulties which arose over the problem of creating a provisional consulting body were unsurmountable. A government of technicians was proposed, but the Socialists had opposed such a proposal because, Nenni explained, it had to be remembered that in the natural and inevitable development of things, the technicians would have become politicians.

The situation, instead, logically required that the Committee of National Liberation, representing the only body recognized by all six parties, should be given more authority and, as a result, more strength. However, it was more than ever clear that Bonomi was preventing this solution being reached. The fact is that the electoral lists were not yet ready and would probably not be ready til the end of the winter. In that critical time, Nenni argued, Bonomi should have given proof of a more sincere loyalty, instead of which he was obviously tending to discredit the C.L.N. -- and here Nenni reminded his listenders that the proposals of the C.L.N. of Forence had not met with success and that of the C.L.N. of Milan had not yet been invested with government authority as it should have been. This fact became glaring when it was remembered that the said C.L.N. had already been recognized by the Allied Command.

Nenni continued by saying that in June this year a certain equilibrium had been established between the C.L.N. and the Lieutenant of the Realm, but Bonomi's resignation brought the "Institutional" problem once more into question. The Socialist leader then revealed that Bonomi had summoned him a month ago to tell him that he intended to bring to a head a technical crisis in the Government because he thought it necessary to change certain of the Ministers. He himself had replied that if he thought this move opportune, he should bring it before the C.L.N. This reply had apparently not satisfied the Premier because he withdrew the proposal. By now the press and the Parties had learned something of this "crisis of technicians" and in fact people began to talk of a government crisis.

In the face of this situation, the Demo-Christian and Liberal Parties declared themselves prepared to allow the State greater authority, while the Socialists and those of the left insisted that such a plan would only be possible after a radical "epuration" of the Fascist elements in the state administration. This statement set going the polemical campaign in the press which is well known.

CONFIDENTIAL

3152

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

Suddenly, on Saturday the 15th, Bonomi brought the matter, which was by now being discussed publicly, before the C.L.N. The Committee unanimously counselled Bonomi not to resign. Nenni added that he had on that occasion declared that the Committee should act expeditiously so that the Government which had resigned at 10 a.m. could be reformed by 4 p.m. That would be the only way of giving the country a picture of really serious-minded conduct on their part. The discussion hinged on the official definition of the crisis as technical or political. Nenni said that he had been in favor of calling it what it really was — a political crisis. In the meantime, while the discussion was going on, Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lieutenant of the Realm. He thus, declared Nenni, took a step back from the point reached in June. However, the discussions continued in a conciliatory tone towards Bonomi to the point where he was invited to preside over the C.L.N.

The one man who could, in everybody's opinion, solve the crisis, had been Count Sforza, as politically his attitude had always been absolutely consistent (leale) and favorable to the left ever since his arrival in Italy. But the tragic dilemma was then unexpectedly thrust upon them all: loyalty and solidarity with Sforza on the one hand, and a break with England on the other. A great mistake was then made, said Nenni, because the members of the C.L.N., in order to settle the Sforza predicament (Caso Sforza) referred to the British Embassy instead of to the Allied Commission.

With the dropping out of Sforza, the Party of Action followed suit, and withdrew its support of the government. The Socialist Party, on the other hand, advocated that in order to maintain Italian dignity in International politics, a Foreign Minister should not be appointed in the new Cabinet but only a secretary for Foreign Affairs. This was a critical moment for the C.L.N., remarked Nenni, and not unfortunately for the Lieutenancy of the Realm. It was suggested that Ruini be nominated premier, but the Demo-Christians, Nenni asserted, knowing that he was a Freemason, did not consider him capable enough for the post.

On Thursday, Bonomi was about to form a government without the left Parties, but on Friday the Communists did not hold out, and in reply to our policy of keeping away (from the right) they put forward the necessity of participating in the government, whatever it might be, and of taking the offer of a vice-presidency of the Council.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

sion hinged on the official definition of the crisis as political. Nenni said that he had been in favor of calling it what it really was -- a political crisis. In the meantime, while the discussion was going on, Bonomi handed in his resignation to the Lieutenant of the Realm. He thus, declared Nenni, took a step back from the point reached in June. However, the discussions continued in a conciliatory tone towards Bonomi to the point where he was invited to preside over the C.L.N.

The one man who could, in everybody's opinion, solve the crisis, had been Count Sforza, as politically his attitude had always been absolutely consistent (leale) and favorable to the left ever since his arrival in Italy. But the tragic dilemma was then unexpectedly thrust upon them all: loyalty and solidarity with Sforza on the one hand, and a break with England on the other. A great mistake was then made, said Nenni, because the members of the C.L.N., in order to settle the Sforza predicament (Caso Sforza) referred to the British Embassy instead of to the Allied Commission.

With the dropping out of Sforza, the Party of Action followed suit, and withdrew its support of the government. The Socialist Party, on the other hand, advocated that in order to maintain Italian dignity in International politics, a Foreign Minister should not be appointed in the new Cabinet but only a secretary for Foreign Affairs. This was a critical moment for the C.L.N., remarked Nenni, and not unfortunately for the Lieutenancy of the Realm. It was suggested that Ruini be nominated premier, but the Demo-Christians, Nenni asserted, knowing that he was a Freemason, did not consider him capable enough for the post.

On Thursday, Bonomi was about to form a government without the left Parties, but on Friday the Communists did not hold out, and in reply to our policy of keeping away (from the right) they put forward the necessity of participating in the Government, whatever it might be, and of taking the offer of a vice-presidency of the Council.

But for the Socialists, Nenni pointed out, the fact of participating in the Government was a far more serious matter for, once having stated their view of the position in such clear terms, they could not then give the impression of being a party that angled for ministerial portfolios. The Directive council of the Party, Nenni continued, entrusted him to deal with the problem, and everybody know how he had decided to solve it. Nenni then enumerated his reasons for acting as he had:

1. It was not possible to accept a government which constituted a diminution of the authority of the C.L.N.

2. It was not possible to take part in a government together with Bonomi, in whom the Party had no confidence.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

3. The Communists committed a grave mistake when they published Togliatti's letter in which he declared that they would only participate in the Government together with the Socialists.

At this point the members would naturally ask the question --and what of the pact of union? The fact was that the pact was not absolutely binding and so allowed liberty of movement. "We are glad," Nenni said," to have furnished an example of proper political conduct"

Two dangers now arose, Nenni continued. The first was the destruction of the Committees of National Liberation and the decrease in the unity of action contracted with the Communist Party. With regard to the first, the Socialists would adopt a policy of supporting every institution which derives from the C.L.N. so as to render them always more democratic. One of the first objects to be realized immediately was the official recognition of the Northern C.L.N. As for the second danger, the weakening of the pact of union with the Communist comrades, it should be remembered that a similar situation had already occurred previously in the politics of another country, as for example in France.

Of course the Communist Party would follow a policy of opposition within the Government and the Socialists would do it from outside the Government. Obviously the Socialists' opposition was constructive, and would help towards the realization of a truly democratic Italy.

Winding up, Nenni said that the political line the Socialists had followed during the crisis had been dignified and independent, because he declared, "we do not receive telephone calls from abroad." The Socialists acted according to the directives of their Party which was above all Italian.

4. Interview with Prof Omodeo, Naples

The Rector of Naples University, Professor Adolfo Omodeo, a leader of the Party of Action in Naples, was interviewed by two PWB officers on 10 December. He appeared to be somewhat demoralized and depressed by the present situation and also rather out of touch with it. He had been in Bari the second week of the Government Crisis. On the one hand he expressed himself disappointed in Britain's Italian policy and on the other distrustful and fearful of the Communists' intentions.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

Nenni said," to have furnished an example of proper political conduct.

Two dangers now arose, Nenni continued. The first was the destruction of the Committees of National Liberation and the decrease in the unity of action contracted with the Communist Party. With regard to the first, the Socialists would adopt a policy of supporting every institution which derives from the C.L.N. so as to render them always more democratic. One of the first objects to be realized immediately was the official recognition of the Northern C.L.N. As for the second danger, the weakening of the pact of union with the Communist comrades, it should be remembered that a similar situation had already occurred previously in the politics of another country, as for example in France.

Of course the Communist Party would follow a policy of opposition within the Government and the Socialists would do it from outside the Government. Obviously the Socialists' opposition was constructive, and would help towards the realization of a truly democratic Italy.

Winding up, Nenni said that the political line the Socialists had followed during the crisis had been dignified and independent, because he declared, "we do not receive telephone calls from abroad." The Socialists acted according to the directives of their Party which was above all Italian.

4 Interview with Prof Omodeo, Naples

The Rector of Naples University, Professor Adolfo Omodeo, a leader of the Party of Action in Naples, was interviewed by two PWB officers on 16 December. He appeared to be somewhat demoralized and depressed by the present situation and also rather out of touch with it. He had been in Bari the second week of the Government Crisis. On the one hand he expressed himself disappointed in Britain's Italian policy and on the other distrustful and fearful of the Communists' intentions.

With regard to the new Government, he did not think it would last long. It was the result of a reactionary manoeuvre. In his view, the error of British policy was to think that backing the Italian monarchy was helpful for law and order. The Professor feared that the hard conditions under which the Italians are now suffering were only a fresh encouragement to a spirit of ardent Nationalism quite contrary to the new spirit of international democracy. The epuration of the army and navy had been quite incomplete, he asserted, and suggested that the Government be given a freer hand. As for the Communists, he declared that they now "weighed on a quarter of the Government instead of a sixth." They were still in agreement with the Socialists. Omodeo here showed a great dread of the Communists, and appeared to be mystified as to what they were up to. He objected to the appointment of Scoccimarro as Minister for Occupied Italya, saying that it was not

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

in the Allied interests to have a Communist to deal with the delicate situation in the North. But he did not express any definite ideas on the Socialist Party.

When asked about the Committee of Liberation, Omodeo again replied vaguely that he thought it would continue to function regularly, as there was no wish to suspend it, but admitted that it would be weaker as a result of the crisis. At this point he criticized Churchill's remark that the Committees of Liberation had no electoral foundation, saying that when before the liberation of Italy, the Allies kept appealing to the people to overthrow the Fascist yoke, there had been no talk of a Liberation Committee on an electoral basis.

Turning then to speak of the Party of Action, Omodeo said that it had slightly oscillated in policy. Formerly it had followed the more revolutionary policy favored by Emilio Lussu, who was rather too emotional a character to be a lasting political success. It was now adopting a more constructive programme in the face of the ruinous and turbulent state of the country. This was the tendency he himself favored. The laws and whole administration of the country had to be revised, the people re-educated. Omodeo added here that he was dubbed a man of Right tendency by the more Left wing section of the Party. Of Cienca, he said that though a very fine orator and writer, he had not sufficient political ability. He also strongly criticized (with a hint of bitterness in his tone) the retiring Minister of Education, his own successor in office, De Ruggero, as being quite unsuited for his post. But he spoke very well of Tarchiani as a balanced and most noble man.

Turning the discussion to home affairs, Prof. Omodeo said that, in his experience, the Allied Commission had been a bit slow on the uptake, but once convinced, most energetic in action. The important thing in his opinion was that they should choose trustworthy and expert advisors. Referring to the disturbances in Naples University which were caused in his view by Monarchist students, the Rector said that according to a report which had reached him, the Monarchist youths were paid a regular wage of several thousand Lire monthly. He evidently felt very badly over this, particularly after the recent degrading disturbance at an official university function which was attended by Allied personalities. He explained that a considerable number of University students who had their homes outside Naples, were now living in very rough and unsettled conditions. Few of them were interest-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

weaker as a result of the crisis. At this point he criticized Churchill's remark that the Committees of Liberation had no electoral foundation, saying that when before the liberation of Italy, the Allies kept appealing to the people to overthrow the Fascist yoke, there had been no talk of a Liberation Committee on an electoral basis.

Turning then to speak of the Party of Action, Omodeo said that it had slightly oscillated in policy. Formerly it had followed the more revolutionary policy favored by Emilio Lussu, who was rather too emotional a character to be a lasting political success. It was now adopting a more constructive programme in the face of the ruinous and turbulent state of the country. This was the tendency he himself favored. The laws and whole administration of the country had to be revised, the people re-educated. Omodeo added here that he was dubbed a man of Right tendency by the more Left wing section of the Party. Of Cianca, he said that though a very fine orator and writer, he had not sufficient political ability. He also strongly criticized (with a hint of bitterness in his tone) the retiring Minister of Education, his own successor in office, De Ruggero, as being quite unsuited for his post. But he spoke very well of Tarchiani as a balanced and most able man.

Turning the discussion to home affairs, Prof. Omodeo said that, in his experience, the Allied Commission had been a bit slow on the uptake, but once convinced, most energetic in action. The important thing in his opinion was that they should choose trustworthy and expert advisors. Referring to the disturbances in Naples University which were caused in his view by Monarchist students, the Rector said that according to a report which had reached him, the Monarchist youths were paid a regular wage of several thousand Lire monthly. He evidently felt very badly over this, particularly after the recent degrading disturbance at an official university function which was attended by Allied personalities. He explained that a considerable number of University students who had their homes outside Naples, were now living in very rough and unsettled conditions. Few of them were interested in political ideas. The Rector then disclosed that he had already instituted 60 scholarships at 10,000 lire a year each out of the University funds, and intended to institute another 60 on behalf of repatriated prisoners of war. He also said that he disapproved of the extra session for university examinations in February, instituted for students who had missed the other two sessions, July/October, because of certified war conditions. The decision rests with the new Minister of Education. In his opinion, this additional period of examinations breaks up the scholastic year too much and interrupts the studies of the students. The Rector was eager to resume closer contact with PWB.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

5 Interview with Avv; Michele Cifarelli, Naples

Avv. Michele Cifarelli, chief of the Regional Labour Office, and a clearthinking and intelligent member of the Party of Action, gave his opinion on the latest developments to a PWB officer. He was convinced that the Party of Action was right to stand firm and refuse to join the new Bonomi Government. Never as now had the Party been more of one mind. It would take up an attitude of opposition -- Cifarelli saw no difficulty in doing this even at this time -- and would consolidate its ranks. The Party would grow stronger. In Cifarelli's opinion the Socialist party, contiguous to the Party of Action in the Italian political scale, had been encouraged by that Party's firm stand and decided to assert its independent position as from the Communists by staying out of the Government, though at the same time still working towards the same end in agreement with the Communists. Certainly the two Parties would not be so close as before, also because, according to Cifarelli, Togliatti and Nenni, the heads of the two Parties, were such opposite personalities.

With rare preciseness and calm Cifarelli gave his reasons for the former Government's breakdown: the situation had reached a stalemate, and the old government could not carry on on the existing terms. But Bonomi, in forming his new Government, had greatly weakened the Committee of Liberation.

Referring to the Naples Labour situation, he said that the Labour office was under a financial difficulty. Its funds had formerly been provided by the Allied authorities, but since the handing over of the administration to the Italian Government the Labour office had been short of funds and there had been some unrest among the employees. The Labour Confederation had immediately accused the Labour office of running things so badly that it could not even pay its own employees properly. The General Italian Confederation of Labour, through its local representative, the Naples Camera del Lavoro, was pressing its hardest to obtain the management of the Employment office in its own hands, but in Cifarelli's opinion, they had not as yet either the men or the means. The Camera del Lavoro was always so reluctant to refer to the Labour Office disputes which it could not solve itself, because it thought that the slightest compromise would weaken the workers' interests; in Cifarelli's opinion the Camera del Lavoro would do much better work and consolidate its position. At the moment, the Communist member in the Camera del Lavoro in Naples held an overriding influence

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

opinion the Socialist party, contiguous to the Party of Action in the Italian political scale, had been encouraged by that Party's firm stand and decided to assert its independent position as from the Communists by staying out of the Government, though at the same time still working towards the same end in agreement with the Communists. Certainly the two Parties would not be so close as before, also because, according to Cifarelli, Togliatti and Nenni, the heads of the two Parties, were such opposite personalities.

With rare preciseness and calm Cifarelli gave his reasons for the former Government's breakdown: the situation had reached a stalemate, and the old government could not carry on on the existing terms. But Bonomi, in forming his new Government, had greatly weakened the Committee of Liberation.

Referring to the Naples Labour situation, he said that the Labour office was under a financial difficulty. Its funds had formerly been provided by the Allied authorities, but since the handing over of the administration to the Italian Government the Labour office had been short of funds and there had been some unrest among the employees. The Labour Confederation had immediately accused the Labour office of running things so badly that it could not even pay its own employees properly. The General Italian Confederation of Labour, through its local representative, the Naples Camera del Lavoro, was pressing its hardest to obtain the management of the Employment office in its own hands, but in Cifarelli's opinion, they had not as yet either the men or the means. The Camera del Lavoro was always so reluctant to refer to the Labour Office disputes which it could not solve itself, because it thought that the slightest compromise would weaken the workers' interests; in Cifarelli's opinion the Camera del Lavorewould do much better work and consolidate its position. At the moment, the Communist member in the Camera del Lavoro in Naples held an overriding influence over his Socialist and Demo-Christian partners. The Demo-Christian Confederation had always been opposed to the "Red" confederation and was losing ground. That was chiefly the reason for the visit of Achille Grandi, the Demo-Christian secretary, of the CGIL in Rome. He had come to Naples to strengthen the Demo-Christian organization within the Camera del Lavoro, also with a view to the coming Labour elections which, Cifarelli averred, have been still further postponed till January.

Cifarelli felt somewhat anxious about the rumoured appointment of a Communist Labour Minister in the new Cabinet. He wondered whether there would be a change of policy in the question of the Regional and Provincial Labour Office. (A-2)

3150

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

6 Liberal Opinion 9. December

In an interview with two members of PWB, Prof. ENRICO ALTAVILLA, chief of the Naples Provincial administration and one of the most representative leaders of the Liberal Party in Naples, declared that "like all good Italians" he could not but disapprove of Mr. Eden's speech concerning Count Sforza, above all for his repeated stress on the "Woe to the Conquered!" theme which was taken to express Eden's deeprooted rancor towards Italy as a whole. But he showed little regret for Eden's so-called veto on Sforza. He explained that, on arriving in Italy, Sforza had spoken side by side with Croce at Liberal Party meetings but had then started making anti-Monarchist propaganda and "sabotaging" the Badoglio Government. At this time he became spiritual if not actual head of the Party ofAction, the "Noisiest" party in the Liberation Committee.

Prof. Altavilla then spoke of Mr. Churchill's speech with much favor. It seems in fact that the British premier's even stricter but more clearcut words have helped to clarify the general situation in the minds of Neapolitans.

Referring to the new government as "sickly from birth" ("è nato malatto"), Prof. Altavilla said he had little trust in its being able to act very energetically. He was diffident of the Communists' participation in the government. Were they doing so by agreement with the Socialists so as to be able to work from without and within, or had they really split from the Socialists? The professor seemed in favor of the first theory. The Communists' new pose as a party of stability and order couldn't possibly be genuine. The professor here remarked that on the one hand the Epuration campaign had tried, and failed, to reach Badoglio, and on the other hand the police had had to fire on turbulent crowds. In times of such uncertainty and turmoil, the professor concluded, with added stress, the Liberal party would always stand for established law and order.

The professor went on to pronounce himself no less firmly on the fundamental issue of the Liberation Committee. In his opinion, as the North was liberated, the duties and importance of the Liberation Committees whould naturally devolve on the established administrative authorities. Already in the South they were useless, particularly now that the Socialists and Party of Action were in opposition to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

deeprooted rancor towards Italy as a whole. But he showed little regret for Eden's so-called veto on Sforza. He explained tha, on arriving in Italy, Sforza had spoken side by side with Croce at Liberal Party meetings but had then started making anti-Monarchist propaganda and "sabotaging" the Badoligo Government. At this time he became spiritual if not actual head of the Party ofAction, the"Noisiest" party in the Liberation Committee.

Prof. Altavilla then spoke of Mr. Churchill's speech with much favor. It seems in fact that the British premier's even stricter but more clearcut words have helped to clarify the general situation in the minds of Neapolitans.

Referring to the new government as "sickly from birth" ("è nato malatto"), Prof. Altavilla said he had little trust in its being able to act very energetically. He was diffident of the Communists' participation in the government. Were they doing so by agreement with the Socialists so as t be able to work from without and within, or had they really split from the Socialists? The professor seemed in favor of the first theory. The Communists' new pose as a party of stability and order couldn't possibly be genuine. The professor here remarked that on the one hand the Epuration campaign had tried, and failed, to reach Badoglio, and on the other hand the police had had to fire on turbulent crowds. In times of such uncertainty and turmoil, the professor concluded, with added stress, the Liberal party would always stand for established law and order.

The professor went on to pronounce himself no less firmly on the fundamental issue of the Liberation Committee. In his opinion as the North was liberated, the duties and importance of the Liberation Committees whould naturally devolve on the established administrative authorities. Already in the South they were useless, particularly now that the Socialists and Party of Action were in opposition to the other parties within the Committee. Indeed in his opinion the moment the first Bonomi government had been formed out of the National Liberation Committee, the Committee thus autometically handed over its functions. By the act of approving the new government, the Lieutenant of the Realm was constituting the only legal authority and so naturally the Committee of Liberation would be weakened.

On being asked about the Liberal Party's relations with the Democ-Christian Party, Prof. Altavilla declared that the Labour pact sealed in Rome with the Socialists and Communists had caused a slight rift between Liberal and Dem. Christian, but that from his last talks with De Gasperi and Bodino he felt sure that the two parties would now be drawing closer together again.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

After repeatedly saying that the Liberal Party had not yet committed itself on the "Institutional" issue, Prof. Altavilla at the insistence of the PWB officer, finally admitted that in the South of Italy a majority in the Liberal Party was Monarchist, especially since the admission of other Monarchist groups (Demo-Liberals) into the party. Apulia, he asserted, was very strongly Monarchist. As for his personal opinion, the professor referred to an article he had written in the "Risorgimento" entitled "The King and the Army", and added that the Army which was playing such an important part in helping towards Italy's rebirth, should be held sacred and not be maltreated as it was up near the front just because of its associations with the Monarchy.

In the course of the interview, Prof. Altavilla complained that the Allies were allowing more copies to the Socialist paper of Naples "La Voce" than to the Liberal organ "Il Giornale", though the latter was really the Allies' best friend. The question of the Liberal newspaper's sales were not however discussed.

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

party. Apulia, he asserted, was very strongly Monarchist. As for his personal opinion, the professor referred to an article he had wirtten in the "Risorgimento" entitled "The King and the Army", and added that the Army which was playing such an important part in helping towards Italy's rebirth, should be held sacred and not be maltreated as it was up near the front just because of its associations with the Monarchy.

In the course of the interview, Prof. Altavilla complained that the Allies were allowing more copies to the Socialist paper of Naples "La Voce" than to the Liberal organ "Il Giornale", though the latter was really the Allies' best friend. The question of the Liberal newspaper's sales were not however discussed.

CONFIDENTIAL

3149

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

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

7. FOOD DEMONSTRATIONS

Considerable demonstrating, consisting mainly of mob attacks on food shops and stalls over a wide area of Rome, occurred on the 7th, 8th and 9th December. The incidents began on the 7th, were much more serious on the 8th, and had already begun to subside on the 9th, the first day on which the police took energetic measures. By the 11th public interest had practically deserted the subject.

The only clear account of how the incidents began was given by the PWB "Corriere di Roma" of 8th December. According to this account the action of the Food Police in enforcing sale of foodstuffs at controlled prices in one street led the public to trying to take similar action in adjoining neighborhoods. Before long stalls were being upset and shops raided. All accounts agree that on the 7th the mob was composed almost exclusively of women and children. The movement spread through the working-class districts of Testaccio and Trastevere; the black market for Tor di Nona and Borgo Pio; and central areas like Via del Lavoratore, S. Andrea delle Fratte. Other areas affected were Via Luca della Robbia, Vicolo dei Cinque, Via della Scala, Via Giubbonari, Campo dei Fiori, Via della Croce.

The press of the 8th, with the exception of the independent "Tempo," which accused the "black marketeers" of having organized the whole thing, agreed that the outbreak was probably spontaneous, the reaction of hungry people to the provocation of the open and unashamed sale of foodstuffs at prohibitive prices. "Avanti" stated that the police believed the outbreak had been organized. "Italia Nuova" quoted the Questore Morazzini as stating that the primary cause was hunger, but that somebody might be exploiting it.

By the 8th it seems clear that various unsavory elements of the population had decided to make hay while the sun shone. Many more men and youths joined in. In Piazza Vittorio the mob used mallets and bars to smash shutters and locks. Money as well as foodstuffs was stolen; and clothing shops and chemists were also attacked. The police remained comparatively inactive.

The press of the 9th reflected this change, speaking of "instigations" and "organization". "Risorgimento Liberale" declared that the crowds on the 8th had marched from Tor di Nona; the Black Market was having its revenge for the looting of the 7th. "Unita" spoke of

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

The only clear account of how the incidents began was given by the PWB "Corriere di Roma" of 8th December. According to this account the action of the Food Police in enforcing sale of foodstuffs at controlled prices in one street led the public to trying to take similar action in adjoining neighborhoods. Before long stalls were being upset and shops raided. All accounts agree that on the 7th the mob was composed almost exclusively of women and children. The movement spread through the working-class districts of Testaccio and Trastevere; the black market for Tor di Nona and Borgo Pio; and central areas like Via del Lavoratore, S. Andrea delle Fratte. Other areas affected were Via Luca della Robbia, Vicolo dei Cinque, Via della Scala, Via Giubbonari, Campo dei Fiori, Via della Croce.

The press of the 8th, with the exception of the independent "Tempo," which accused the "black marketeers" of having organized the whole thing, agreed that the outbreak was probably spontaneous, the reaction of hungry people to the provocation of the open and unashamed sale of foodstuffs at prohibitive prices. "Avanti" stated that the police believed the outbreak had been organized. "Italia Nuova" quoted the Questore Morazzini as stating that the primary cause was hunger, but that somebody might be exploiting it.

By the 8th it seems clear that various unsavory elements of the population had decided to make hay while the sun shone. Many more men and youths joined in. In Piazza Vittorio the mob used mallets and bars to smash shutters and locks. Money as well as foodstuffs was stolen; and clothing shops and chemists were also attacked. The police remained comparatively inactive.

The press of the 9th reflected this change, speaking of "instigations" and "organization". "Risorgimento Liberale" declared that the crowds on the 8th had marched from Tor di Nona; the Black Market was having its revenge for the looting of the 7th. "Unita" spoke of "Fifth Column" and "agents provocateurs". On the 9th energetic police action met early attempts to resume the attacks, and the latter soon ceased.

No completely satisfactory explanation of the rioting has as yet appeared. Some slight attempts have been made by various newspapers to make party capital out of the incidents, the left wing hinting at monarchist and fascist instigation, the right wing at "extremist" elements, but neither have amounted to very much. All papers are agreed that while hunger is at the root of the trouble, the great mass of sufferers played no part in the rioting. "Il Tempo" of 9th sums up this point of view, "La Fame non marcia".

The press was unanimous too in deploring the outbreak, and in exhorting the population to calm and discipline. "Risorgamento Libe-

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

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

rale" of 9th pointed out that the sufferers -- shop and stall holders -- are not the real profiteers; the latter do not appear in public. Some papers try to link the incidents with the Hunger League (see No. 8 below).

It is generally agreed that the authorities are directly responsible for having allowed the food situation in Rome to become so grave, with added provocation in the form of an unrestrained "black market" flaunted in the face of hungry people. "Avanti" of 10th says the responsibility falls not on AC or the Italian Government, which have other worries, but on the local authorities. "Voce Repubblicana", on the other hand, blames the Government. The trouble is not local: people are as hungry in Sicily as in Rome. "Tempo" of 9th blames AMG.

The press of 12 December has few comments to add. "Il Popolo" published an interview with Corazzini, ex-Director of AMG. His opinion of the outbreaks is that they represent the revenge of Black Market dealers for goods confiscated by the police. Any improvement of the situation must start with clear, energetic action by the Government, followed by discipline to ensure compliance, from Prefects down. "Unita" announces that the food police are continuing to enforce sale of goods at list prices. "Tempo" declares that the key to the whole food problem lies in transport. Much was hoped from the abolition of control points; but no improvement resulted. There are hundreds of trucks lying in Army depots in Central and Southern Italy; if they were used the problem would be solved.

8. Hunger League

In spite of industrious investigations both by the police and journalists it is believed that no evidence has been discovered linking this organization with any political party or group. The original letter to the press of 1 December, in which the "League" programme was outlined, and a subsequent one repeating the threat of a "Hunger March" on the 16th, were both signed by typewriter: "a group of pensioners and families of prisoners", and countersigned in ink "DE CARO Alfio". Nothing is known of this individual. One Italian source suggests that the League may be connected with the recently organized Partito Economico Radicale Italiano, with offices at 93 Viale Regina Margherita. (C-3)

9. Price of Meat in Naples

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

other worries, but on the lower [illegible] the other hand, blames the Government. The trouble is not local: people are as hungry in Sicily as in Rome. "Tempo" of 9th blames AMG.

The press of 12 December has few comments to add. "Il Popolo" published an interview with Corazzini, ex-Director of AMG. His opinion of the outbreaks is that they represent the revenge of Black Market dealers for goods confiscated by the police. Any improvement of the situation must start with clear, energetic action by the Government, followed by discipline to ensure compliance, from Prefects down. "Unita" announces that the food police are continuing to enforce sale of goods at list prices. "Tempo" declares that the key to the whole food problem lies in transport. Much was hoped from the abolition of control points; but no improvement resulted. There are hundreds of trucks lying in Army depots in Central and Southern Italy; if they were used the problem would be solved.

8. Hunger League

In spite of industrious investigations both by the police and journalists it is believed that no evidence has been discovered linking this organization with any political party or group. The original letter to the press of 1 December, in which the "League" programme was outlined, and a subsequent one repeating the threat of a "Hunger March" on the 16th, were both signed by typewriter: "A group of pensioners and families of prisoners", and countersigned in ink "DE CARO Alfio". Nothing is known of this individual. One Italian source suggests that the League may be connected with the recently organized Partito Economico Radicale Italiano, with offices at 93 Viale Regina Margherita. (C-3)

9. Price of Meat in Naples

The price of meat in Naples has now increased from 240 lire a kilo a few months ago to 600 lire a kilo. It would therefore appear that the experiment of the Prefect's Commissioner, Fucci, to release the sale of meat from price restrictions has not been successful. It had always been the argument of Italian newspapers that the release of goods from restrictions would increase the supply on the market and so cause the prices to fall. But when about two months ago Commissioner Fucci released meat on the free market, the supply increased, but so did the price which jumped up considerably and has since continued to rise.

CONFIDENTIAL

3148

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

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

According to a local observer, there has never been so much meat for sale in Naples since the beginning of the war. There must also be buyers for it, probably among those who have made illicit gains and can afford to pay the price, but the honest manual and black-coated workers are now worse off than before. Formerly the meat may have been hard to find, but it was a third of the price, not it is quite out of reach. It is to be feared that the opening of the market has encouraged an excessive and harmful slaughter of cattle which will be felt later on.

The question of meat prices has figured very largely in the attacks of Manlio Lupinacci, chief editor of the Neapolitan Liberal paper "Il Giornale", against the Prefect's Commissioner, Fucci, and the Socialist-run SEPRAL, the municipal concern which deals with the food distribution of the province of Naples. (L.2)

SECRET

10 The Present State of the Italian Film Industry

Fascist Background - An integral part of the Ministry of Popular Culture was the "Direzione Generale" controlling the Press, Theatre, and Cinema. The "Direzione Generale" was able to keep the movie industry in its hands by controling censorship, finance, artistic direction, importation of foreign films, and by collaborating very closely with all the labour unions involved in the film industry. Beginning in 1935 a number of parastatal organizations were formed in order that the state might subsidize the Italian film industry which was at that time undergoing severe financial difficulties. One of these organizations was called ENIC (Ente Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche). The following facts on ENIC have been supplied by Guido Luzzato (Via Lucullo 11) who was a high official in the Italian film industry until 1938 when he was forced out of his post by the racial laws.

The Organization according to Ing. Guido Luzzato: ENIC - In 1935 ENIC was formed and took over all the property of the Societa Stefano Pittaluga which was then the largest Italian film company but was in severe financial difficulties. The purpose of ENIC was the leasing of films and their distribution, and the management of cinema houses. It was to represent an element of moderation and equilibrium in the Italian commercial film industry. It had about:

1300 employees
120 movie theatres

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The question of meat prices has figured very largely in the attacks of Manlio Lupinacci, chief editor of the Neapolitan Liberal paper "Il Giornale", against the Prefect's Commissioner, Fucci, and the Socialist-run SEPRAL, the municipal concern which deals with the food distribution of the province of Naples. (E-2)

ECONOMIC

10 The Present State of the Italian Film Industry

Fascist Background - An integral part of the Ministry of Popular Culture was the "Direzione Generale" controlling the Press, Theatre, and Cinema. The "Direzione Generale" was able to keep the movie industry in its hands by controling censorship, finance, artistic direction, importation of foreign films, and by collaborating very closely with all the labour unions involved in the film industry. Beginning in 1935 a number of parastatal organizations were formed in order that the state might subsidize the Italian film industry which was at that time undergoing severe financial difficulties. One of these organizations was called ENIC (Ente Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche). The following facts on ENIC have been supplied by Guido Luzzatto (Via Lucullo 11) who was a high official in the Italian film industry until 1939 when he was forced out of his post by the racial laws.

The Organization according to Ing. Guido Luzzatto: ENIC - In 1935 ENIC was formed and took over all the property of the Societa Stefano Pittaluga which was then the largest Italian film company but was in severe financial difficulties. The purpose of ENIC was the leasing of films and their distribution, and the management of cinema houses. It was to represent an element of moderation and equilibrium in the Italian commercial film industry. It had about:

1300 employees
120 movie theatres
30,000,000 lire of capital
12-12 provincial agencies for distribution of films.

The first president of ENIC was the Marquis Paolucci de Calboli who maintained the heavy bureaucracy of ENIC economically and honestly and without political complication. He was followed by a certain Prefect Crazi who gave a fascist character to ENIC and favored the importation of German films as against English and American ones. Luigi Freddi succeeded Crazi and proceeded to make ENIC thoroughly fascist. He made many anti-English and anti-American films, such as "Harlem." He placed politically-minded fascists in all the key posts and had himself made president of Cinecittà (the state studios) and CINES (state production), thus controling personally the state monopoly over

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

the cinema. Private producers thus put more and more under the control of these state organizations were ultimately under the power of Freddi and his colleagues. The latter had the financial backing of the state which was handled by the Banco Nazionale del Laboro.

The present director of ENIC is Arnaldo Papi who was an administrative manager under Freddi. Umberto Montesi who was a commercial manager under Freddi, continues in his same post in ENIC.

Ing. Luzzato also complained that when he went back to ENIC to take back his old post after the anti-racial laws were repealed by the Allies, he found that all the old fascists who had assisted Freddi in building this fascist monopoly, were still in all the offices, and that it has been impossible for him to get back to his post. Luzzato said that about a month ago the Italian government had appointed one Fabbri, a lawyer, and a good man but knowing nothing of the film business, as a commissioner to examine the present status of the film industry. Unfortunately he is surrounded with all the former fascist administrators of ENIC and CINES, etc., and he is not able to get a clear picture of the existing situation.

An interview with Signor Giovanni Sciscione - The following information was furnished by Sig. Giovanni Sciscione of the film industry and is considered reliable:

"The Direzione Generale" (the controling body of the Film industry under the former Ministry of Popular Culture) is an enormous bureaucracy that is supported by the State and is composed of numerous persons who are linked with people in every branch of the movie industry -- finance, production, directing, acting. Thus it is a tremendous weight resting upon the film industry and exercising its control in every detail pertaining to film production and distribution. The insidious side of this question in relation to the Italian film industry can be seen in the fact that there is a state protectionism that grants subsidies to films of its own liking. The funds for these purposes have been granted by the State to the Sezione Credito Cinematografico which began with a grant of 20,000,000 lire and to which subsequent grants have been added. These finances are handled by the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

rative manager under Freddi. Umberto Montesi who was a commercial manager under Freddi, continues in his same post in ENIC.

Ing. Luzzato also complained that when he went back to ENIC to take back his old post after the anti-racial laws were repealed by the Allies, he found that all the old fascists who had assisted Freddi in building this fascist monopoly, were still in all the offices, and that it has been impossible for him to get back to his post. Luzzato said that about a month ago the Italian government had appointed one Fabbri, a lawyer, and a good man but knowing nothing of the film business, as a commissioner to examine the present status of the film industry. Unfortunately he is surrounded with all the former fascist administrators of ENIC and CINES, etc., and he is not able to get a clear picture of the existing situation.

An interview with Signor Giovanni Sciscione - The following information was furnished by Sig. Giovanni Sciscione of the film industry and is considered reliable:

"The Direzione Generale" (the controling body of the Film industry under the former Ministry of Popular Culture) is an enormous bureaucracy that is supported by the State and is composed of numerous persons who are linked with people in every branch of the movie industry -- finance, production, directing, acting. Thus it is a tremendous weight resting upon the film industry and exercising its control in every detail pertaining to film production and distribution. The insidious side of this question in relation to the Italian film industry can be seen in the fact that there is a state protectionism that grants subsidies to films of its own liking. The funds for these purposes have been granted by the State to the Sezione Credito Cinematografico which began with a grant of 20,000,000 lire and to which subsequent grants have been added. These finances are handled by the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. Obviously such a set-up lends itself to illicit relations between producers and functionaries of the Ministry of Popular Culture, and does serious damage to national film production. It has been known that budgets have been altered even when faced with the actual costs of a film, and because such budgets must be approved by competent state officials it is easy to assume that these officials were aware of such alterations. Many times films were started with funds derived from the state and they were not finished because the funds were spent before the completion of the film. Also the censor for the state was frequently bribed and thus permitted films to pass that were unworthy artistically and morally.

"LUCE: The Istituto Nazionale Luce was a state authorized body (ente morale di diritto pubblico) that played an important role in fascist propaganda. To support such an activity the fascist state gave LUCE a large subsidy and represented it as an important cultural and scientific society. The patrimony of LUCE consists of two large

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

buildings, one in Via S. Susanna and the other at Cinecittà, and also the Planetario Cinema. A large part of the technical apparatus of LUCE has been taken to Venice, while at Rome there remains some of the material at the Planetario, at the LUCE Institution on Via S. Susanna, and at the Quadraro. The LUCE Institute has a very good distribution system in Italy, including small and large towns; altogether it has about 25 agencies in the country.

"CINECITTA: This was the largest production centre in the Italian movie industry. Its patrimony consists of 600,000 square metres of land, 12 sets for shooting interior scenes, the best apparatus for film production, dubbing, and the projection of films. At present the technical equipment has disappeared; much of it has been taken to Venice, some was taken by the Germans and some hidden by the Italians which cannot be found. It would be necessary to ask for a complete inventory from Sig. Foffano or from Comm. Oliva, Director General of Cinecittà. A similar inventory should be requested from ENIC and the LUCE Institute in order to have an exact idea of their remaining materials.

"In considering the past and present situation it appears that a commission should be appointed that would be composed of representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Public Instruction, and of Industry and Commerce, to take charge of the affairs of the Italian film industry. At the same time the three largest organizations - ENIC, LUCE, and CINECITTA -- should be put under the control of a single commissioner.

"The present transitory situation could be resolved in the future by charging the Minister of the Interior with censorship, the Ministry of Public Education with artistic and cultural affairs, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the financial affairs."

Sig. Sciscione said that film distribution was occupying the major part of the attention of most of the film people because the movies are the only form of entertainment left in Italy and the people will pay to see anything -- from "wild wests" to documentaries. He said that 45% of the old Italian films have been censored by PWB because of anti-allied sentiments expressed in them or because the films were made by collaborators. However, many of the films made by pre-German and fascist collaborators have nothing anti-allied in them and he thinks that it would be well if these films - of which there are about 200 - could also be released for distribution. There are numerous persons

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Italian movie industry. Its patrimony consists of 600,000 square metres of land, 12 sets for shooting interior scenes, the best apparatus for film production, dubbing, and the projection of films. At present the technical equipment has disappeared; much of it has been taken to Venice, some was taken by the Germans and some hidden by the Italians which cannot be found. It would be necessary to ask for a complete inventory from Sig. Foffano or from Comm. Oliva, Director General of Cinecittà. A similar inventory should be requested from ENIC and the LUCE Institute in order to have an exact idea of their remaining materials.

"In considering the past and present situation it appears that a commission should be appointed that would be composed of representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Public Instruction, and of Industry and Commerce, to take charge of the affairs of the Italian film industry. At the same time the three largest organizations - ENIC, LUCE, and CINECITTÀ -- should be put under the control of a single commissioner.

"The present transitory situation could be resolved in the future by charging the Minister of the Interior with censorship, the Ministry of Public Education with artistic and cultural affairs, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the financial affairs."

Sig. Sciscione said that film distribution was occupying the major part of the attention of most of the film people because the movies are the only form of entertainment left in Italy and the people will pay to see anything -- from "wild wests" to documentaries. He said that 45 of the old Italian films have been censored by PWB because of anti-allied sentiments expressed in them or because the films were made by collaborators. However, many of the films made by pro-German and fascist collaborators have nothing anti-allied in them and he thinks that it would be well if these films - of which there are about 200 - could also be released for distribution. There are numerous persons with a large sum of capital who are trying to get into the film distributing business, he said, and would like to be able to get films from America.

Recent proposals for a Solution - The following information was given to a PWB officer by a reliable man who is well acquainted with the Italian film industry:

The present situation of the Italian Film industry demands that a competent investigation be made by experience authorities. The control of the film industry was in the hands of a few fascist politicians -- namely Luigi Freddi and his colleagues, who enriched themselves at the expense of the taxpayer. These men held offices in several of the org-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

anizations at the same time. For example, Rag. Papi, Dott. Foffano and Dott. Oliva were among Freddi's accomplices, and are still in office. At present ENIC is under the temporary administration of Gustavo, a lawyer who knows nothing about the film industry.

A suggestion has been made in film circles to this effect: that a commission be set up, consisting of Allied Officials, Italian government officials, and film experts, to investigate thoroughly the film industry, abolish the existing fascist laws, and establish the film industry on a democratic basis.

11. Taxation

"Italia Nuova" of 5 December devotes a long article to the subject of taxation in relation to the income of the state. According to the Monarchist paper the situation is not only critical, but shows no signs of improving. The two causes are stated to be: the almost total paralysis of economic activity in liberated territory, and the weakness of successive governments.

Concentrating on the latter factor, the article deals at length with the failure to enforce the tax on excess profits. The inactivity of the Finance Ministry on this respect dates from 1940, at which time the tax was meant to strike incomes derived from industry. Now the more prominent source would of course be black market profits

The more recent legislation on the subject consists of two decrees, a basic one of June 1943, and one of 10 August, 1944, fixing the time allowed for declaring liability to tax at 60 days. As the latter decree was not published until the middle of September, the actual final date for declarations was 16 November. But the decree appears to have been published for purely demagogic reasons, as no steps have been taken to enforce it. Meanwhile direct taxation bearing on small incomes has been increased: but it cannot hope to exceed one quarter of the state income. Speculation is thus encouraged, inflation results, and the middle classes are, as always, the sufferers. It is up to the new Government to rectify this state of affairs by energetic action. The above solution of Italy's financial problem may be compared with the capital levy, suggested by CGIL.

12. Stock Exchange

Following the reopening of the Stock Exchanges of Rome, Naples, and Florence for the sale of bonds of various categories, there was a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

11. Taxation

"Italia Nuova" of 5 December devotes a long article to the subject of taxation in relation to the income of the state. According to the Monarchist paper the situation is not only critical, but shows no signs of improving. The two causes are stated to be: the almost total paralysis of economic activity in liberated territory, and the weakness of successive governments.

Concentrating on the latter factor, the article deals at length with the failure to enforce the tax on excess profits. The inactivity of the Finance Ministry on this respect dates from 1940, at which time the tax was meant to strike incomes derived from industry. Now the more prominent source would of course be black market profits

The more recent legislation on the subject consists of two decrees, a basic one of June 1943, and one of 16 August, 1944, fixing the time allowed for declaring liability to tax at 60 days. As the latter decree was not published until the middle of September, the actual final date for declarations was 16 November. But the decree appears to have been published for purely demagogic reasons, as no steps have been taken to enforce it. Meanwhile direct taxation bearing on small incomes has been increased; but it cannot hope to exceed one quarter of the state income. Speculation is thus encouraged, inflation results, and the middle classes are, as always, the sufferers. It is up to the new Government to rectify this state of affairs by energetic action. The above solution of Italy's financial problem may be compared with the capital levy, suggested by CGIL.

12. Stock Exchange

Following the reopening of the Stock Exchanges of Rome, Naples, and Florence for the sale of bonds of various categories, there was a general readjustment in the 2nd week of trading, shown by a drop in all quotations, greater in some, less in others. Financial bonds (La Centrale, Stet), transports and Communications (Ferrovie Meridionali, Tetifell most, 510, 410, 700, 800 respectively. Metallurgic and textile stocks suffered general losses too with Fiat down 300 and Viscosa 200 while Amiata showed a gain at 225. Electric stock, little in demand, showed less stability than had been expected. S.I.P. fell 150, Romana Elettricita 125 and Southern Electric 330. Real estate remained steady, while chemicals and aqueduct bonds were steady. "Ricostruzione" of 3 December writes that the irregular condition of the stock market together with the sustained par value shown during the week makes it

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

probable that the period of adjustment will continue, until the actual conditions of industries and real estate investments are clearly known in their relation to the financial policy of the government.

13. Report on Naples Fisheries

The fishing areas of Naples consist of the coast line around the city proper, the bay of Pozzuoli, the coast along Coroglio, Bagnoli, and Cuma, as well as the isles of Procida and Ischia.

The local inhabitants consume what fish is caught along the coast from Sorrento to Torre Annunziata and Portici, where catches in the case of the latter two areas are limited on account of ships which were scuttled and extensive destruction carried out by the Germans in those localities.

Black Market - the following are the main reasons why most of the fish is handled by the Black Market:

1) The permits which the Ufficio Pesca gives to provincial buyers to purchase fish which, after local needs of the producing areas have been met, should go to the Communal Market.

2) A considerable quantity of fish sent from Foggia to Naples is stolen on the way and is delivered to the Black Market.

3) Most of the fish which actually arrives in Naples goes to the Black Market instead of the Communal Market.

4) A considerable quantity of fish intended for the Allied Armed Forces is usually delivered short by suppliers who, instead, hand it over to the Black Market.

Fishing fleet - Another problem to be solved is the coordination of the fishing fleet.

Central Market - All ideas should be excluded of establishing a central market to which the entire production destined for Naples could flow: The supply being small, because it is the surplus of local catches, the cost of transport would therefore, increase the already high prices.

Local Markets - Consequently, it is no longer a question of supplies flowing to a central market but of arrangements being made, in-

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

City proper, the bay of Pozzuoli, the coast along Coroglio, Bagnoli, and Cuma, as well as the isles of Procida and Ischia.

The local inhabitants consume what fish is caught along the coast from Sorrento to Torre Annunziata and Portici, where catches in the case of the latter two areas are limited on account of ships which were scuttled and extensive destruction carried out by the Germans in those localities.

Black Market - the following are the main reasons why most of the fish is handled by the Black Market:

1) The permits which the Ufficio Pesca gives to provincial buyers to purchase fish which, after local needs of the producing areas have been met, should go to the Communal Market.

2) A considerable quantity of fish sent from Foggia to Naples is stolen on the way and is delivered to the Black Market.

3) Most of the fish which actually arrives in Naples goes to the Black Market instead of the Communal Market.

4) A considerable quantity of fish intended for the Allied Armed Forces is usually delivered short by suppliers who, instead, hand it over to the Black Market.

Fishing fleet - Another problem to be solved is the coordination of the fishing fleet.

Central Market - All ideas should be excluded of establishing a central market to which the entire production destined for Naples could flow: The supply being small, because it is the surplus of local catches, the cost of transport would therefore, increase the already high prices.

Local Markets - Consequently, it is no longer a question of supplies flowing to a central market but of arrangements being made, instead, to carry catches from the fishing areas to various wholesale markets to be established, as far as possible, in the neighborhood of the following fishing areas:

a) Bagnoli - which should also receive part of the Pozzuoli and torregaveta catches.

b) Montesanto (terminus, in the heart of Naples, of the Cumana railway) for the remaining catches of Pozzuoli and Torregaveta.

c) Mergellina for the coast of Posillipo catches.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

d) Santa Lucia for what is caught locally, and what is brought there from Ischia and Procida.

Market Control - The main office for the control and coordination of the commercial side of the organization should be established in the most central of the above wholesale markets. Through this institution the Commune could check sales and control prices.

Distribution - An equitable distribution to retailers could be arrived at by adopting the system used in Rome of arranging for each fishmonger to buy in turn

Prices - What remains to be solved is the system by which prices should be established. It is considered in any case, that it would be a great mistake to determine them, as formerly, by fixing the highest prices payable, having regard firstly to the kind, and secondly to condition, because widespread changes develop from week to week and from month to month which effect wholesale and retail markets.

Maritime circles consider that the best solution though only in case of bulk sales, would be to sell fish by auction. In this way the quantity actually available would be offered and prices would be in line with the situation. If however sales by auction are not considered advisable, the difficulty might be overcome by fixing maximum prices for sales to retailers.

Should it be desirable to establish a free market, the maximum prices should be established only on the kinds which are cheaper and therefore in greatest demand.

Uncontrolled prices in the case of choice varieties would stimulate the inflow of these from more distant areas, and at the same time stabilize the prices of these varieties which are of minor interest to the general public.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

arrived at by adopting the system used in Rome of arranging ... fishmonger to buy in turn

Prices - What remains to be solved is the system by which prices should be established. It is considered in any case, that it would be a great mistake to determine them, as formerly, by fixing the highest prices payable, having regard firstly to the kind, and secondly to condition, because widespread changes develop from week to week and from month to month which affect wholesale and retail markets.

Maritime circles consider that the best solution though only in the case of bulk sales, would be to sell fish by auction. In this way the quantity actually available would be offered and prices would be in line with the situation. If however sales by auction are not considered advisable, the difficulty might be overcome by fixing maximum prices for sales to retailers.

Should it be desirable to establish a free market, the maximum prices should be established only on the kinds which are cheaper and therefore in greatest demand.

Uncontrolled prices in the case of choice varieties would stimulate the inflow of these from more distant areas, and at the same time stabilize the prices of these varieties which are of minor interest to the general public.

CONFIDENTIAL

3 of 3

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

14 LABOUR - International Trade Union Conference

It was announced during the week that Nenni would be accompanied on his visit to London by Lizzadri, Socialist Secretary of the CGIL; the press announcement inferring that Lizzadri would stay on in London to represent Italian Labour at the International T.U.C. opening in London on 6th February 1944.

Interviewed by a representative of PWB, Di Vittorio, Communist Secretary of the CGIL, said that Nenni and Lizzadri of the Socialist Party were going to England for the English Labour Congress which was to be held on the 10th of December. They were going as representatives of the Socialist Party and in no way represented the trade unions. Lizzadri was chosen by the Socialists as a favour to the trade unions in order that he might be able to contact labour leaders at the same time to arrange for the participation of Italian representatives in the International Trade Union meetings to be held in England beginning February 6th 1945. The present meetings in London had nothing to do with the trade unions. Nenni and Lizzadri would return soon and in February representatives of the trade unions would go to England.

15 CGIL Memorandum to new Government

On 11th December a meeting of the Executive Council of the CGIL discussed and approved the text of a memorandum to be submitted to the Government and employers' organisations advocating improving living conditions for workers.

The memorandum urges agreement between A.C. and the Government for an increase in the bread ration, particularly for children and workers; effective measures against rising prices and the black market; a sliding-scale for wages proportionate to the cost of living; the universal grant of an extra month's salary at Christmass; and an immediate programme of public works to relieve unemployment.

16 Women's Trade Union Meeting

The first meeting of its kind in Italy was held at the Rome Camera del Lavoro on 10th December under the joint auspices of the Camera del Lavoro and the UDI (Union of Italian Women).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

gress which was to be held on the 10th of December. They were going as representatives of the Socialist Party and in no way represented the trade unions. Lizzadri was chosen by the Socialists as a favour to the trade unions in order that he might be able to contact Labour leaders at the same time to arrange for the participation of Italian representatives in the International Trade Union meetings to be held in England beginning February 6th 1945. The present meetings in London had nothing to do with the trade unions. Nenni and Lizzadri would return soon and in February representatives of the trade unions would go to England.

15 CGIL Memorandum to new Government

On 11th December a meeting of the Executive Council of the CGIL discussed and approved the text of a memorandum to be submitted to the Government and employers' organisations advocating improving living conditions for workers.

The memorandum urges agreement between A.C. and the Government for an increase in the bread ration, particularly for childred and workers; effective measures against rising prices and the black market; a sliding-scale for wages proportionate to the cost of living; the universal grant of an extra month's salary at Christmass; and an immediate programme of public works to relieve unemployment.

16 Women's Trade Union Meeting

The first meeting of its kind in Italy was held at the Rome Camera del Lavoro on 10th December under the joint auspices of the Camera del Lavoro and the UDI (Union of Italian Women).

About 150 delegates from the Factory Committees of the more important Roman establishments were present. A.C. was represented by Miss Sullivan. Signora Laura Ingrao, of the Central Committee of the UDI, presided. She explained the problems facing Italian women workers and the way in which these problems had been tackled in America, Britain and Russia.

The meeting was then addressed by delegates of women workers in important Roman concerns - factories, offices, schools, hospitals, etc. - who explained the problems facing women workers in each of these categories.

Finally a long order of the day was approved. The principal claims made were:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

That women should be proportionally represented on Factory Committees;

That the CGIL set up an organisation staffed by women to study the problems of women-workers;

That women be considered on a footing of equality with men as regards payment of dependents' allowances and cost-of-living bonus;

That apprenticeship conditions for women be regularised;

That women be represented on the committees of factory canteens.

That women engaged in heavy manual labour enjoy the same extra rations as men.

17 A Woman's impression of the Woman's Trade Union Meeting.

The hall was well filled with working-class women with a sprinkling of men and a few better dressed women.

The walls were plastered with slogans such as: "The working woman must be the companion not competitor of the working man;" "The emancipation of the workers is impossible without the active participation of women;" "Workers, help and facilitate the membership of women to the trade unions: together victory is easier."

A middle-aged, eager little woman in the audience told a PWB officer that she worked as storekeeper in a hardware factory. She was very much annoyed that her colleagues who had promised to come to the meeting had not turned up: "We aren't children" she said, "we have a right to get some improvement in our conditions, we've suffered enough: They'll have gone off to the cinema or for a walk....why didn't they say they weren't coming! But to promise and then not come....." Shortly after she asked the officer "Could you tell me what this meeting today is about?"

Massini, who spoke simply and clearly, aroused a good deal of laughter when he read extracts from writers on the inferiority of women who had no capacity for work, only for being "good mothers and good wives," and there was much derision at one idea that women who had to work should on no account work in factories, only on the land or in hotels.

The audience clapped loudly when he said that the words "serva" and "schiavitù" should be banished.

Laura Lombardo Radici (Laura Ingrao) spoke fluently and with-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

extra rations as men.

17 A Woman's impression of the Women's Trade Union Meeting.

The hall was well filled with working-class women with a sprinkling of men and a few better dressed women.

The walls were plastered with slogans such as: "The working woman must be the companion not competitor of the working man;" "The emancipation of the workers is impossible without the active participation of women;" "Workers, help and facilitate the membership of women to the trade unions: together victory is easier."

A middle-aged, eager little woman in the audience told a PWB officer that she worked as storekeeper in a hardware factory. She was very much annoyed that her colleagues who had promised to come to the meeting had not turned up: "We aren't children" she said, "we have a right to get some improvement in our conditions, we've suffered enough: They'll have gone off to the cinema or for a walk....why didn't they say they weren't coming! But to promise and then not come....." Shortly after she asked the officer "Could you tell me what this meeting today is about?"

Massini, who spoke simply and clearly, aroused a good deal of laughter when he read extracts from writers on the inferiority of women who had no capacity for work, only for being "good mothers and good wives," and there was much derision at one idea that women who had to work should on no account work in factories, only on the land or in hotels.

The audience clapped loudly when he said that the words "serva" and "schiavitù" should be banished.

Laura Lombardo Radici (Laura Ingrao) spoke fluently and without notes. The audience listened quietly and attentively throughout.

The first working woman to speak (representing the Manifattura di Tabacchi) had to be pushed on to the platform with "coraggio." "Che vergogna" she kept repeating as she moved up to the platform. Once there she said with an appealing gesture "I'm so ashamed, I've never spoken in public before." She read from her script haltingly and nervously. At one point she extemporised on potatoes when she became extremely fluent and expressive, and then had to return to her rather monotonous reading.

18 Increase in Pay to Civilian Navy Workers - Sicily

Civilian workers of the U.S. Naval Operating Base on 7th December received their second pay raise in a month which meant for many the doubling of the old wage scale.

8144

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

The desirability of increasing the workers' wage scale in order to improve living conditions has been recognized by the Allied Commission for some time. The first pay-raise of about 15 lire a day was put into effect as of November 1 and soon made retroactive to October first. On November 16 the second pay raise from 40 to 60 lire per day which has just started almost doubled the wages of unskilled workers. This means that the navy is paying the 3000 workers at the shipyard over 8,300,-000 lire every two weeks instead of about 4,500,000 as formerly.

The Labour Committee of the workers of the base, each member of which is elected from various trade groups within the shipyard, was established some time ago to act as liaison between the naval command and the civil employee group. It functions as an employee benefit agency in presenting the wishes of the workers on matters of wages and hours to the naval command and also acts as an impartial judiciary group for handling disciplinary matters involving civilian employees of the navy.

The text of the Committee's letter to the Commandant of the Base on the occasion of the raise was as follows:

"The Labour Committee having been informed of the provisions already established to benefit the workers of the base, provisions which were viewed as essential by this committee and brought to the attention of the officer in charge of civilian personnel, realizes that through your personal intervention and interest the matter was brought to a happy conclusion.

The Committee wishes through its President to extend its most sincere thanks and pledges itself to keep up the discipline of civilian workers and to inculcate in them an ever increasing sense of responsibility and interest in their work.

Assured that your interest and protection of your civilian employees will continue, we send our most sincere regards.

The Chairman
G. Goner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

The Labour Committee of the workers of the base, each member of which is elected from various trade groups within the shipyard, was established some time ago to act as liaison between the naval command and the civil employee group. It functions as an employee benefit agency in presenting the wishes of the workers on matters of wages and hours to the naval command and also acts as an impartial judiciary group for handling disciplinary matters involving civilian employees of the navy.

The text of the Committee's letter to the Commandant of the Base on the occasion of the raise was as follows:

"The Labour Committee having been informed of the provisions already established to benefit the workers of the base, provisions which were viewed as essential by this committee and brought to the attention of the officer in charge of civilian personnel, realizes that through your personal intervention and interest the matter was brought to a happy conclusion.

The Committee wishes through its President to extend its most sincere thanks and pledges itself to keep up the discipline of civilian workers and to inculcate in them an ever increasing sense of responsibility and interest in their work.

Assured that your interest and protection of your civilian employees will continue, we send our most sincere regards.

The Chairman
C. Goner

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

19 Reactions to Propaganda

The following have been collected by a P.W.B. Collaborator.

(a) The window display on the Via del Tritone explaining the rationing of electricity is appa rently very good. I watched people stop at length and read the instructions carefully. Usually there were groups of two or three together. They figured out the dates when the current is assigned to their zone, made their housekeeping plans accordingly, and walked away, without comment. They seemed to accept this new system and did not question it, being concerned mostly with how to make the best use of their allotment. I watched for a bout half an hour each time on different days.

(b) The shop on Via Veneto is very attractive. There are always large groups of people looking at the displays with interest. This week the "Criminali di Guerra" poster attracted large groups of all types and ages. Men, women, youngsters, Italian soldiers read the text carefully. At this shop sale of "Il Mondo Libero" this week has gone up.

(c) At the news-stand Corso d'Italia and Via Po, one morning, I saw six people ask for the "Corriere di Roma". They were disappointed because it was sold out. Some of them protested. It was about 9.30. The woman at the stand explained to me that she now only receives 250 copies a day instead of 500 as formerly. "Everybody wants the 'Corriere di Roma", she said. "The 250 copies are usually sold out before 9 o'clock. They are not enough."

(d) Conversations with Italians of various classes reveal that few of them know the conditions under which Allied personnel lives in Italy. For instance, they are surprised to hear that we eat only allied rations, brought here from abroad, consisting only of canned and frozen food. "Why don't you buy fresh meat? Surely, you can afford it". They don't know that we cannot buy Italian products intended for the Italian population.

This lack of information on the ticklish subject of food suggests the urgency of a question and answer column in the "Corriere di Roma" as a channel to clear doubts of this sort which invariably cause ill feeling. And this links up with the suggestion from Italians for more psychological propaganda, i.e. play up seemingly small items of human interest.

20 P.W.B. Publications

The new issue of "Victory" was put on sale on December 9th and is selling very quickly. On the first day alone the Largo Chigi shop sold some 1,500 copies

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

together. They figured out the dates when the curfew [illegible]
zone, made their housekeeping plans accordingly, and walked away, without
comment. They seemed to accept this new system and did not question it, being
concerned mostly with how to make the best use of their allotment. I watched
for a bout half an hour each time on different days.

(b) The shop on Via Veneto is very attractive. There are always large groups of people looking at the displays with interest. This week the "Criminali di Guerra" poster attracted large groups of all types and ages. Men, women, youngsters, Italian soldiers read the text carefully. At this shop sale of "Il Mondo Libero" this week has gone up.

(c) At the news-stand Corso d'Italia and Via Po, one morning, I saw six people ask for the "Corriere di Roma". They were disappointed because it was sold out. Some of them protested. It was about 9.30. The woman at the stand explained to me that she now only receives 250 copies a day instead of 500 as formerly. "Everybody wants the "Corriere di Roma", she said. The 250 copies are usually sold out before 9 o'clock. They are not enough." (d) Conversations with Italians of various classes reveal that few of them know the conditions under which Allied personnel lives in Italy. For instance, they are surprised to hear that we eat only allied rations, brought here from abroad, consisting only of canned and frozen food. "Why don't you buy fresh meat? Surely, you can afford it". They don't know that we cannot buy Italian products intended for the Italian population.

This lack of information on the ticklish subject of food suggests the urgency of a question and answer column in the "Corriere di Roma" as a channel to clear doubts of this sort which invariably cause ill feeling. And this links up with the suggestion from Italians for more psychological propaganda, i.e. play up seemingly small items of human interest.

20 P.W.B. Publications

The new issue of "Victory" was put on sale on December 9th and is selling very quickly. On the first day alone the Largo Chigi shop sold some 1,300 copies and the via Veneto shop about 500. The new issue is considered the best so far.

The new issue of "Il Mondo Libero", No. 26, is also selling well.

"Il Nosc" continues to be popular. The public is very eager to get the one volume edition of the first six numbers, which will be put on sale sometime before Christmas. Many people are considering giving it to friends and relatives as a Christmas present.

Still requested are:

Publications of a technical nature.
Works of American writers.
Publications containing pictures and details of American aircraft.
Back issues of "Victory"
American and English newspapers.
Candidus's speeches.
President Roosevelt's speeches after July 1943
"Union Jack" and "Stars and Stripes"

3143

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787621

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

People are amazed at the low price of our publications, especially "Victory".

The manager of the Via Veneto shop stated that people are getting tired of old publications such as: "La Guerra nelle Fabbriche", "Dal 1939", "Orizzonte del Pace", "Un Popolo in Guerra", "Lavoro negli Stati Uniti", etc.

It is suggested that there should be at least one new publication every week.

It was stated in last week's report that certain pictures have been reprinted from previous issues. One instance is a photograph appearing in "Il Mondo Libero" No. 8, p. 13, then appearing again in "Il Mondo Libero" No. 26, p. 4., and again in "America in Guerra", last page.

Other photographs have been reprinted on several other occasions, but no definite information is available inasmuch as those publications have been exhausted.

21 "Cantachiaro" - A Journal of Political Satire

"Cantachiaro", which literally means "sing clearly", is a weekly Roman journal that devotes all of its time and space to political satire. Its cartoons and its humour - it is frequently mistakenly called a humour paper - are weapons that serve its satirical articles that aim, as its second issue declared, to "aid in de-fascistizing the country and eradicating the Fascist mentality". It has a large field to cover because the great quantity of material published in Rome in these times is largely made up of the purely polemical matter of serious and ambitious political papers that are not in a position to caricature the opposition and ridicule the foreign policies of other nations. Somewhat reminiscent of Latin satirists, "Cantachiaro" never tires of pointing out the inconsistencies, the demagogy, the pork-barrelling, the hypocrisy of public leaders and the politically ambitious.

The British and the Italian flags wave together in a cartoon in the first issue on June 10th, shortly after the liberation of Rome, and Cymbolini's hopeful words were inscribed beneath "... let a Roman and a British ensign wave friendly together". In this respect all of the early issues were positive, friendly and leaned on the promising statements of high Allied officials as positive elements in a confused atmosphere. Already a reader recognized, in a letter to the editor, that "Cantachiaro" is a serious paper in spite of its appearance."

"O.K. boys, yell all you want, but first let's fight the war", was its first comment on the struggle of the numerous political parties. This idea continues today among its foremost arguments. It is always very bitter against Fascist leaders, collaborators and Mussolini, though it reveals the difference between the outer garment and the inner flesh of Fascism; it

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

"Il Mondo Libero" No. 8, p. 13, then appearing again in "Il Mondo Libero" No. 26, p. 4., and again in "America in Guerra", last page.

Other photographs have been reprinted on several other occasions, but no definite information is available inasmuch as those publications have been exhausted.

21 "Cantachiaro" - A Journal of Political Satire

"Cantachiaro", which literally means "sing clearly", is a weekly Roman journal that devotes all of its time and space to political satire. Its cartoons and its humour - it is frequently mistakenly called a humour paper - are weapons that serve its satirical articles that aim, as its second issue declared, to "aid in de-fascistizing the country and eradicating the Fascist mentality". It has a large field to cover because the great quantity of material published in Rome in those times is largely made up of the purely polemical matter of serious and ambitious political papers that are not in a position to caricature the opposition and ridicule the foreign policies of other nations. Somewhat reminiscent of Latin satirists, "Cantachiaro" never tires of pointing out the inconsistencies, the demagogy, the pork-barrelling, the hypocrisy of public leaders and the politically ambitious.

The British and the Italian flags wave together in a cartoon in the first issue on June 10th, shortly after the liberation of Rome, and Cymbeline's hopeful words were inscribed beneath "... Let a Roman and a British ensign wave friendly together". In this respect all of the early issues were positive, friendly and leaned on the promising statements of high Allied officials as positive elements in a confused atmosphere. Already a reader recognized, in a letter to the editor, that "Cantachiaro" is a serious paper in spite of its appearance."

"O.K. boys, yell all you want, but first let's fight the war", was its first comment on the struggle of the numerous political parties. This idea continues today among its foremost arguments. It is always very bitter against Fascist leaders, collaborators and Mussolini, though it reveals the difference between the outer garment and the inner flesh of Fascism; it even shows that the early Mussolini was aware of the traditional cruelty and barbarity of the Germans; after all, it points out, there are anti-Fascists of 20 years standing, of 3 years standing, and some who are only 6 weeks old. And recognizing the complications and the slowness of epuration it caricatures the fat Fascist gerarchs in Rome who remain in their posts and say "How stupid were those who escaped", referring to the Fascists who fled to the North; those in Rome join one of the new political parties and continue in their posts.

For about six weeks of Allied occupation it was hopeful: it asked for greater Italian participation in the war, for Lend Lease, for arms to fight; it showed how difficult it was for the Allies to wage a war and to help Italy and continually favourable in a humourous way to Bonomi and the Allies. Then little by little, its reaction to Allied occupation began. "Man proposes but God disposes" it lightly moralizes pointing out the unacted Atlantic Charter proposals in ironic contrast with the secret Armistice.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

"What will we eat tonight?" ask hungry Italians.
"Poletti e la radio" is the response in a cartoon that marks this change of feeling towards the Allies.

"Cantachiaro" has begun: it satirizes La Guardia, Roosevelt, Sforza, Sturzo, the "Spectator", the "Nineteenth Century", and all sources of extravagant promises as to what should be Italy's place in Europe in contrast to the Armistice treatment that she is actually receiving. The black market, opuration, the political ring, Allied administration and the new wartime manners of Rome are satirized to the fullest. In such pieces as the following it tries to go deeper into the changing fashion:

"G. Sperandi: one of the civil servants in one of the 900 Italian state parastatal bureaux. Long, long ago he had been democratic but the oratory of D'Annunzio changed all that; now he could hate Nitti, Giolitt, Don Sturzo... but even that was past. In 1940 he was already potentially anti-Fascist, but he kept quiet because his son had won a Fascist medal at school. Came hard times. He lost a son in Jugoslavia. He made sacrifices by living solely on rationed goods. North Africa and Sicily fell. He applauded Mussolini's words "We shall return". Days became harder. Hunger. His wife sold furniture, clothing etc., to buy food. His daughter Maria studied English. The Allies came. He lost his civil service job and his director fled north. No job, no money. Maria was not clever enough to work in Allied offices like her friends. He stared hopelessly at the mounting prices. But his daughter had changed. She was out all day and returned with packages of Luckies, Camels and chocolate and chewing gum. They could sell the cigarettes for 85 lire a packet. Then came cans of meat and milk and then money. Maria doesn't get tired because she rides in a jeep all day: she is learning American and appears to be in good spirits. But she doesn't smile any more".

In such ways "Cantachiaro" denounces "the state into which our country has fallen", and it is never lacking in material that intimately describes the faults, weaknesses and degradation not only of the Italians but also of the Allies in many cases. In these criticisms of the Allies the sentiment is always less bitter - it is easier to forgive foreigners - than the feelings expressed towards the Fascists: here we have a family quarrel where hatreds are always more intense when they are finally aired. These sentiments are fully exploited in a series headed "Dictionary of the Italians of Yesterday", in which the authors give vent to all of their grievances and repressions of 22 years.

But there is a unique activity that holds the respect and admiration of "Cantachiaro": Partisan activity. The Partisan warfare in the north sustains a sense of pride, honour and dignity in an Italian mind that has lost nearly all of these qualities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of Rome are satirized to the [illegible] tries to go deeper into the changing fashion:

"G. Sperandi: one of the civil servants in one of the 900 Italian state parastatal bureaux. Long, long ago he had been democratic but the oratory of D'Annunzio changed all that; now he could hate Nitti, Giolitt, Don Sturzo... but even that was past. In 1940 he was already potentially anti-Fascist, but he kept quiet because his son had won a Fascist medal at school. Came hard times. He lost a son in Jugoslavia. He made sacrifices by living solely on rationed goods. North Africa and Sicily fell. He applauded Mussolini's words "We shall return". Days became harder. Hunger. His wife sold furniture, clothing etc., to buy food. His daughter Maria studied English. The Allies came. He lost his civil service job and his director fled north. No job, no money. Maria was not clever enough to work in Allied offices like her friends. He stared hopelessly at the mounting prices. But his daughter had changed. She was out all day and returned with packages of Luckies, Camels and chocolate and chewing gum. They could sell the cigarettes for 85 lire a packet. Then came cans of meat and milk and then money. Maria doesn't get tired because she rides in a jeep all day: she is learning American and appears to be in good spirits. But she doesn't smile any more".

In such ways "Cantachiaro" denounces "the state into which our country has fallen", and it is never lacking in material that intimately describes the faults, weaknesses and degradation not only of the Italians but also of the Allies in many cases. In these criticisms of the Allies the sentiment is always less bitter - it is easier to forgive foreigners - than the feelings expressed towards the Fascists: here we have a family quarrel where hatreds are always more intense when they are finally aired. These sentiments are fully exploited in a series headed "Dictionary of the Italians of Yesterday", in which the authors give vent to all of their grievances and repressions of 22 years.

But there is a unique activity that holds the respect and admiration of "Cantachiaro": Partisan activity. The Partisan warfare in the north sustains a sense of pride, honour and dignity in an Italian mind that has lost nearly all of these qualities.

The satire and humour of "Cantachiaro" is not a private possession of paper. In educated andintellectual circles as well as among the people, it is one of the most popular journals published in Italy. Its satirical method is skilfully handled and embodies an element of truth and thus makes refutations and denials on the part of the people involved well nigh impossible.

RELIEF

22 "Bambini Christmas Parties"

The American Naval Base in Palermo is planning a series of Bambini Christmas parties" for 9,000 Sicilian children at various theatres and institutions. At each party to be given between December 18 and 25 there will be a Christmas tree with coloured lights and decorations, surrounded by toys (14,000 have now been completed by sailors in their free time), candy, food and clothing, as well as a live Santa Claus.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Fund donations from the sailors now total $7,94) and more is coming in every day. There are Christmas barrels at the base where the men can leave candy, cookies and gum if they wish to donate from their usual rations.

2,500 garments have been made from old clothes contributed, and nearly $1,000 has been spent for alterations. $3,000 worth of clothing has been ordered from New York, and is expected to arrive before Christmas. Many pairs of shoes ($472 worth) have been purchased at Cairo and a Naval officer has just flown there again to buy more. Clothing and shoes will be donated to orphanages at Christmas and from time to time thereafter.

The Allied Commission has donated over 7,000 pounds of goods - including 2,300 pounds of flour, 2,505 pounds of soup, 300 pounds of sugar, 1,075 pounds of milk, 358 pounds of corned beef hash, 434 pounds of butter and 64 pounds of cheese.

INTERIOR

23 Police

The recent hostility ofpublic opinion to the civilian police forces, as reflected by the press appears to have subsided and even - at least before this week's food incidents - to be yielding to respect and admiration.

The weekly "Opinione" of4th December in an article entitled "Give the Police a Chance" says that the police are faced with a very difficult situation. Owing to the war delinquency has increased to an unheard-of extent. The central government is weak and vacillating. The police are numerically weak. In addition, the police work under various handicaps. They are underpaid. The raw recruit receives about 4,000 lire amonth. The family man with years of service and the rank of Serjeant-Major gets little more. This is a direct invitation to corruption. No police force in the world can be efficient if underpaid. Secondly, they lack equipment. Each Commissariat is responsible for an area of 10-15 kms; but according to the paper, not even bicycles are available to patrol the ground. One car is provided for every two commissioners. Men go on night-patrol without torches. While criminals are taking to machine-guns and hand-grenades, the police have only one pistol between two men. Thirdly, epuration: the force, never political, loses some of its best experts, while others wonder when it will be their turn. And lastly, interference by political parties.

"Osservatore Romano" of 7th December pleads for public support of the police. The latter do not represent the instrument of any party, but are defenders of the community and as such deserve respect and obedience. Criticism by all means; but let it be constructive.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

just flown there again to buy more. Clothing and shoes will be donated to orphanages at Christmas and from time to time thereafter.

The Allied Commission has donated over 7,000 pounds of goods - including 2,300 pounds of flour, 2,505 pounds of soup, 300 pounds of sugar, 1,075 pounds of milk, 358 pounds of corned beef hash, 434 pounds of butter and 64 pounds of cheese.

INTERIOR

23 Police

The recent hostility ofpublic opinion to the civilian police forces, as reflected by the press appears to have subsided and even - at least before this week's food incidents - to be yielding to respect and admiration.

The weekly "Opinione" of4th December in an article entitled "Give the Police a Chance" says that the police are faced with a very difficult situation. Owing to the war delinquency has increased to an unheard-of extent. The central government is weak and vacillating. The police are numerically weak. In addition, the police work under various handicaps. They are underpaid. The raw recruit receives about 4,000 lire amonth. The family man with years of service and the rank of Serjeant-Major gets little more. This is a direct invitation to corruption. No police force in the world can be efficient if underpaid. Secondly, they lack equipment. Each Commissariat is responsible for an area of 10-15 kms; but according to the paper, not even bicycles are available to patrol the ground. One car is provided for every two commissioners. Men go on night-patrol without torches. While criminals are taking to machine-guns and hand-grenades, the police have only one pistol between two men. Thirdly, epuration: the force, never political, loses some of its best experts, while others wonder when it will be their turn. And lastly, interference by political parties.

"Osservatore Romano" of 7th December pleads for public support of the police. The latter do not represent the instrument of any party, but are defenders of the community and as such deserve respect and obedience. Criticism by all means; but let it be constructive.

"Italia Libera" of 8th December relates how Italian police working with the Allies had effected the arrest of civilians who were obtaining from Sepral quantities of milk-powder gone bad to be used as cattle-feed, but were actually selling it to bakers and ice-cream shops. Another paper of the same date describes the arrest by the Flying-Squad (Squadra Mobile) of a whole gang of criminals whose leader bore the nickname of "Scarface". "Unita" of the 10th December recounts more brilliant work by the Flying-Squad.

With regard to the role of the police during the food disorders the press commented ironically but without much malice, on the "masterly inactivity" shown by the guardians of public order during the first two days, but made it quite clear that it was energetic police action on the 9th which put a stop to the outbreak.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

24 New Prefect in Palermo

After sixteen months of service as a Prefect, first in Trapani and then in Palermo, Prefect Paolo D'Antoni has resigned for reasons of health.

Dott. Francesco Babbiata has been named to the position and has already taken over the duties of the office.

25 Three Bandits Killed in Sambuca, Sicily

During the last few weeks in Sambuca (Agrigento Province) the population has been terrorized by an armed group of bandits who were the survivors of a well-known band captured last July.

As a result of action on the part of the Interprovincial Office of the Pubblica Sicurezza in Sciacca, a group of police headed by a marshal of the P.S., Domenico Angheleno and a marshal of the CC.RR. Antonio Pinzino on 27 November went to capture the remaining members.

The three bandits, Emanuele, Salvatore and Michele Bellia were all killed in the fifteen minutes of gun play which took place. The police also sufferod as Marshal Angheleno was killed and Marshal Pinzino wounded.

VATICAN

26 The Ceremony of Propitiation in St. Peter's

On the afternoon of Sunday December 10th a vast concourse of people assembled in St. Peter's for a ceremony of propitiation and expiation ordered by Pope Pius XII. It was difficult to estimate the number of persons present but the nave and the aisles of the basilica were crammed full and the "several tens of thousands" mentioned by some of the Rome newspapers on Monday was probably not wide of the mark. It appears that no formal invitation to be present was extended to the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See. Nevertheless members turned up in large numbers and included Axis representatives as well as those of the principal allied and neutral countries. There were also in St. Peter's large numbers of Cardinals, Bishops, "Monsignori" and members of the Rome parochial clergy.

The ceremony lasted for just over an hour and had all the familiar Papal pomp and atmosphere of continuity through the centuries. The enthusiasm of the vast crowd was certainly not less than in the days before the war. As the Pope was borne out of St. Peter's on the "Sedia Gestatoria" waves of hand-clapping and shouting rolled through the arches, handkerchiefs and hobies were

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

25 Three Bandits Killed in Sambuca, Sicily

During the last few weeks in Sambuca (Agrigento Province) the population has been terrorized by an armed group of bandits who were the survivors of a well-known band captured last July.

As a result of action on the part of the Interprovincial Office of the Pubblica Sicurezza in Sciacca, a group of police headed by a marshal of the P.S., Domenico Anghelone and a marshal of the CC.RR. Antonio Pinzino on 27 November went to capture the remaining members.

The three bandits, Emmuele, Salvatore and Michele Bollia were all killed in the fifteen minutes of gun play which took place. The police also suffered as Marshal Anghelone was killed and Marshal Pinzino wounded.

VATICAN

26 The Ceremony of Propitiation in St. Peter's

On the afternoon of Sunday December 10th a vast concourse of people assembled in St. Peter's for a ceremony of propitiation and expiation ordered by Pope Pius XII. It was difficult to estimate the number of persons present but the nave and the aisles of the basilica were crammed full and the "several tens of thousands" mentioned by some of the Rome newspapers on Monday was probably not wide of the mark. It appears that no formal invitation was to be present was extended to the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See. Nevertheless members turned up in large numbers and included Axis representatives as well as those of the principal allied and neutral countries. There were also in St. Peter's large numbers of Cardinals, Bishops, "Monsignori" and members of the Rome parochial clergy.

The ceremony lasted for just over an hour and had all the familiar Papal pomp and atmosphere of continuity through the centuries. The enthusiasm of the vast crowd was certainly not less than in the days before the war. As the Pope was borne out of St. Peter's on the "Sedia Gestatoria" waves of hand-clapping and shouting rolled through the arches, handkerchiefs and babies were lifted aloft and there was the usual stamping and wedging to get a glimpse of the Pope.

After a struggle to get out of the basilica, in which one of them was nearly thrown down the steps by a crowd of muscular priests pressing behind, two PWB officers joined the throng in St. Peter's Square which was awaiting a Papal reappearance. The crowd again - was large and mixed, with a fair sprinkling of Allied uniforms. Noticeable were the occasional German students in their red cassocks. The Pope did not reappear.

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

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

CULTURAL

27 An Italian Artist's Outlook: The Views of Alberto Savinio

Alberto Savinio is the pseudonym of Andrea De Chirico the brother of Giorgio De Chirico the painter who has a wide reputation in France, England and the United States. He was born in 1891 in Athens of Italian parents. Though not so well known outside Italy as his brother, Savinio is in some ways an even more remarkable man and certainly a more versatile one. Savinio as a "surrealist" and satirical painter has exhibited in London and Paris and (more recently) in Milan. He is furthermore a composer of music, notably of three ballets "Perseo" (shown in New York in 1924), "La Morte di Niobe" (Rome 1925) and "Ballata delle Stagioni" (Venice 1925).

Savinio's output as a writer is considerable and has been varied, including novels and short stories, essays and commentaries on classical writers of Italian literature. He is a very hard worker. Like most Italian men of letters he has always written extensively for newspapers and periodicals and at present he is one of the editors of the Rome weekly "Citta". There is, however, a common current running through all the various forms of Savinio's literary expression: the leitmotiv of his Athenian childhood, the influences of Nietzsche, Stendhal, and of the French-Polish poet Apollinaire (d.1919) whom he knew well in Paris before the last war. Savinio's tone is an odd combination of surrealism and cynicism, though personally he is gentle and generous and perhaps rather shy. Books by him which perhaps deserve to be better known abroad are: "Hermaphrodito" (1918), "La Casa Ispirata" (1925), "Angelica o la Notte di Maggio (1927), "Narrate, Uomini, la vostra Storia" (1940), "Infanzia di Nivasio Dolcemare" (1941), "Casa 'La Vita'" (1943).

In a number of conversations Savinio maintained he was not a political man and as a writer "took as little interest in politics as possible". Nevertheless - partly perhaps as an effect of the Rome "terror" he could not conceal his bitterness against Germany, the Nazis and the Fascists. He had had to go into hiding during the period of German occupation in Rome. According to his account of what happened he had left his flat in the via Dei Martiri Fascisti (now Bruno Buozzi) when he was informed that his arrest was imminent; and with a wide-brimmed hat over his nose and a thick muffler over his mouth this corpulent man of 58 had crept off to his brother's house at night to hide.

Savinio was obviously concerned about the present troubles in Greece. The rising of the partisans which he seemed to interpret as an anti- or supra-nationalist movement was, he thought, a sign of the new world now being born. The partisans of Greece, Italy, France, Belgium and (eventually) Spain had much in common with one another. He himself would much prefer to

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

an even more remarkable man and certainly a more versatile one. Savinio as a "surrealist" and satirical painter has exhibited in London and Paris and (more recently) in Milan. He is furthermore a composer of music, notably of three ballets "Perseo" (shown in New York in 1924), "La Morte di Niobe" (Rome 1925) and "Ballata delle Stagioni" (Venice 1925).

Savinio's output as a writer is considerable and has been varied, including novels and short stories, essays and commentaries on classical writers of Italian literature. He is a very hard worker. Like most Italian men of letters he has always written extensively for newspapers and periodicals and at present he is one of the editors of the Rome weekly "Citta". There is, however, a common current running through all the various forms of Savinio's literary expression: the leitmotiv of his Athenian childhood, the influences of Nietzsche, Stendhal, and of the French-Polish poet Apollinaire (d.1919) whom he knew well in Paris before the last war. Savinio's tone is an odd combination of surrealism and cynicism, though personally he is gentle and generous and perhaps rather shy. Books by him which perhaps deserve to be better known abroad are: "Hermaphrodito" (1918), "La Casa Ispirata" (1925), "Angelica o la Notte di Maggio (1927), "Narrate, Uomini, la vostra Storia" (1940), "Infanzia di Nivasio Dolcemare" (1941), "Casa 'La Vita'" (1943).

In a number of conversations Savinio maintained he was not a political man and as a writer "took as little interest in politics as possible". Nevertheless - partly perhaps as an effect of the Rome "terror" he could not conceal his bitterness against Germany, the Nazis and the Fascists. He had had to go into hiding during the period of German occupation in Rome. According to his account of what happened he had left his flat in the via Dei Martiri Fascisti (now Bruno Buozzi) when he was informed that his arrest was imminent; and with a wide-brimmed hat over his nose and a thick muffler over his ears this corpulent man of 55 had crept off to his brother's house at night to hide.

Savinio was obviously concerned about the present troubles in Greece. The rising of the partisans which he seemed to interpret as an anti- or supra-nationalist movement was, he thought, a sign of the new world now being born. The partisans of Greece, Italy, France, Belgium and (eventually) Spain had much in common with one another. He himself would much prefer to live in a conservative state in which one could work tranquilly without disturbance. But one couldn't consider one's own preferences only; one had also to bear in mind the views of others. The partisans represented the authentic voice of the people and in Italy they were the one living political force even if they were a minority. He thought that it was no accident that the partisans were a universal phenomenon. Nationalism was over and done with. He was convinced that the only hope for Europe was union, and as "a good European" he hoped that England would not ultimately oppose a living force such as the partisans. In the past England had always risen to the occasion when what the people obscurely wanted had become more evident.

Savinio appeared to know German literature and Germany fairly well. He said he would like to think that the Germans were "the same as other Europeans" but he now thought that "they constituted a separate problem". He was convinced that the Germans from Germany proper behaved in a very different way from

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

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

peoples of Germanic race who had emigrated elsewhere - for instance the Dutch, the North-Eastern French, the Lombards and the English. The latter were all right as normal "Europeans". He thought the Germans of Germany were as they were because they lacked contact with the sea. The Greeks and the great modern peoples had all lived close to the sea. As an admirer of Nietzsche he objected very strongly to the suggestion now being made that that philosopher and poet should be blamed for National Socialism or Fascism. Hitler and Mussolini were not"super-men" but "sub-men".

Savinio longed like other Italian writers to get "back to France but he feared that Italians might be unpopular in Paris. He could understand the French point of view. His eldest daughter was French-born and considered herself to be of French nationality. On other political subjects Savinio only spoke in rather bitter short sentences. He thought the monarchy an absurdity which had lost all meaning. The luogotenente was "a decadent": But he had no faith in the new politics. He disliked Nenni particularly and repeated the saying about him which is now not uncommon in Rome: that he looks like Mussolini: that like Mussolini he came from Romagna: that like Mussolini he was editor of the "Avanti": that like Mussolini he was a demagogue: and that like Mussolini... Savinio's bitterness extended to the Fascist founder of Italian Futurism F.T. Marinetti who was made secretary of the Academy by Mussolini's government and whose death in Milan was recently announced. Savinio said that he had ceased to see Marinetti for many years as he viewed him as a stupid wind-bag; though he had not done the harm to Italy done by Gabriele D'Annunzio whose rhetorical influence over Italian literature - as well as over the Italian mind and the birth of Fascism - was harmful in rather an unique way. This latter view of Savinio's is shared by others among the better writers and critics in Italy today, who tend to think of D'Annunzio as the father of Fascism.

- oo O oo -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

should be blamed for National Socialism or Fascism. Hitler and Mussolini were not"super-men" but "sub-men".

Savinio longed like other Italian writers to get "back to France but he feared that Italians might be unpopular in Paris. He could understand the French point of view. His eldest daughter was French-born and considered herself to be of French nationality. On other political subjects Savinio only spoke in rather bitter short sentences. He thought the monarchy an absurdity which had lost all meaning. The luogotenente was "a decadent": But he had no faith in the new politics. He disliked Nenni particularly and repeated the saying about him which is now not uncommon in Rome: that he looks like Mussolini: that like Mussolini he came from Romagna: that like Mussolini he was editor of the "Avanti": that like Mussolini he was a demagogue: and that like Mussolini... Savinio's bitterness extended to the Fascist founder of Italian Futurism F.T. Marinetti who was made secretary of the Academy by Mussolini's government and whose death in Milan was recently announced. Savinio said that he had ceased to see Marinetti for many years as he viewed him as a stupid wind-bag; though he had not done the harm to Italy done by Gabriele D'Annunzio whose rhetorical influence over Italian literature - as well as over the Italian mind and the birth of Fascism - was harmful in rather an unique way. This latter view of Savinio's is shared by others among the better writers and critics in Italy today, who tend to think of D'Annunzio as the father of Fascism.

- oo 0 oo -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I NO.47

S I C I L Y

Unrest in Catania

For some time there have been signs of growing unrest in Catania, a paragraph on which was contained in the previous report No. 46, p. 11. A further report on this matter is given below, culminating in an account of the outbreak of violence which occurred on Thursday, 14 December.

From PWB Weekly Report from Catania, 26.11.44

Movement of an Economic Character - Constant agitation among various groups of workers and clerks continues because of the economic situation in which they find themselves, due to the rise in prices of the most essential goods.

Various meeting have been held at the local Chamber of Labour. As yet no public manifestation of protest has been carried out because of the ban of the Prefettura. A special commission from the Chamber of Labour has been sent to Rome to submit particulars on the food situation on the Catania market. The political authorities did not allow any intervention on the market of special action squads organized by the different groups of workers to keep a direct watch over prices.

Bomb Incident 14.12.44

About 11 o'clock a group headed by some students went to the Military District Building to protest against the recent summons to military service. The crowd was at the door of the building when a hand bomb was thrown, followed by shooting on the part of the soldiers. A student, Antonio Spampinato, di Rosario, 21 years old, of Catania, was killed, and three others were slightly injured.

It has not been possible to ascertain who threw the bomb. The intervention of the police dispersed the crowd, which again formed in groups in the various quarters of the town, provoking incidents by assaulting soldiers and setting fire to lorries. Towards 15 hours, the mob went toward Piazza del Duomo and, throwing a bomb at the door of the town hall, succeeded in invading the premises. From the balconies and windows, the furniture and the documents of the various offices were thrown to the crowd below, who set fire to them. Then they set fire to the Municipal Hall; other groups went to the Tax Office and the Court House and did the same, and the buildings were still burning at 19:30, and the mob dominated the square.

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

Movement of an Economic Character - Constant agitation among various groups of workers and clerks continues because of the economic situation in which they find themselves, due to the rise in prices of the most essential goods.

Various meeting have been held at the Local Chamber of Labour. As yet no public manifestation of protest has been carried out because of the ban of the Prefettura. A special commission from the Chamber of Labour has been sent to Rome to submit particulars on the food situation on the Catania market. The political authorities did not allow any intervention on the market of special action squads organized by the different groups of workers to keep a direct watch over prices.

Bomb Incident 14.12.44

About 11 o'clock a group headed by some students went to the Military District Building to protest against the recent summons to military service. The crowd was at the door of the building when a hand bomb was thrown, followed by shooting on the part of the soldiers. A student, Antonio Spampinato, di Rosario, 21 years old, of Catania, was killed, and three others were slightly injured.

It has not been possible to ascertain who threw the bomb. The intervention of the police dispersed the crowd, which again formed in groups in the various quarters of the town, provoking incidents by assaulting soldiers and setting fire to lorries. Towards 15 hours, the mob went toward Piazza del Duomo and, throwing a bomb at the door of the town hall, succeeded in invading the premises. From the balconies and windows, the furniture and the documents of the various offices were thrown to the crowd below, who set fire to them. Then they set fire to the Municipal Hall; other groups went to the Tax office and the Court House and did the same, and the buildings were still burning at 19:30, and the mob dominated the square.

Separatist Meeting at Alcamo, Sicily

On Sunday, 3 December a meeting of the Alcamo Section of the Movement for the Independence of Sicily was held at the Cinema Teatro Marconi. About 1000 persons gathered at the theater and completely filled it. About 3000 more lined the streets. The meeting was supposed to begin at 10:30 but Finocchiaro did not arrive until twelve. Everyone waited, however, and the crowd constantly increased.

Finocchiaro Aprile arrived in Alcamo and stepped out a Lancia which had a sign on the windshield reading "Ministero delle Finanze". Sig. Varvaro arrived in another car immediately after the head of the Movement. Also seen were Mrs. Tasca and Giuseppe Tasca (the wife and

CONFIDENTIAL

8339

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

son of Lucio Tasca, former sindaco of Palermo), and Mrs. Navarro and Mrs. Finocchiaro-Aprile. Finocchiaro first inspected the local separatist headquarters and then walked three blocks to the theater. He was greeted at the headquarters by cheers and a separatist song. As he walked to the theater between crowds lining the streets, tiny colored separatist leaflets were thrown from the balconies. These included "Sicilians, now or never" (Siciliani, ora o mai); "Long live the Honorable Finocchiaro Aprile" (VV L'On. Finocchiaro Aprile); "We want a Plebescite" (Vogliamo il plebescit); and "Long live a Free and Independent Sicily" (VV La Sicilia Libera e Indipendente). These were thrown constantly until he reached the theater.

The first speaker was Avv. Cassarà, head of the Young Separatists League of Alcamo. After greeting the audience he proceeded to talk about the economic-political reasons which explain the widespread popularity of the movement and the spontaneous adherence to it on the part of the masses of workers on the island.

He dwelt particularly on the long lasting impoverishment of Sicily by northern Italy, and said that this has not been only a sad plague of the past but that it is continuing and will continue until the time when Sicily throws off the chains of her economic and political slavery. The speaker mentioned two recent developments in this connection:

a) That because of the industrial ruin in the North the Directors of the industrial firm of Montecatini in Sicily have been forbidden to initiate any work, and to keep for the use of the northern industries the provisions, raw materials and machines existing in Sicily.

b) In talking about the wine situation the speaker said that it is well known that the vintage is a question of life or death for many centers of the Island. The High Commissioner for Sicily has forbidden Sicilians to export their wine, while for some time a myriad of speculators from liberated Italy have appeared like locusts to buy Sicilian wines at very cheap prices to sell them in Rome.

The last two statements produced a favorable impression on the audience and there was much applause. When this died down Cassarà ended his brief speech by stating that the people of Alcamo will be with their head and will follow on to the goal. He was followed by Avv. Peppitone, a local lawyer, who introduced Finocchiaro Aprile.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

and Independent Sicily" (VV La Sicilia Libera e Indipendente). These were thrown constantly until he reached the theater.

The first speaker was Avv. Cassarà, head of the Young Separatists League of Alcamo. After greeting the audience he proceeded to talk about the economic-political reasons which explain the widespread popularity of the movement and the spontaneous adherence to it on the part of the masses of workers on the island.

He dwelt particularly on the long lasting impoverishment of Sicily by northern Italy, and said that this has not been only a sad plague of the past but that it is continuing and will continue until the time when Sicily throws off the chains of her economic and political slavery. The speaker mentioned two recent developments in this connection:

a) That because of the industrial ruin in the North the Directors of the industrial firm of Montecatini in Sicily have been forbidden to initiate any work, and to keep for the use of the northern all the provisions, raw materials and machines existing in Sicily.

b) In talking about the wine situation the speaker said that it is well known that the vintage is a question of life or death for some centers of the Island. The High Commissioner for Sicily has forbidden Sicilians to export their wine, while for some time a myriad of speculators from liberated Italy have appeared like locusts to buy Sicilian wines at very cheap prices to sell them in Rome.

The last two statements produced a favorable impression on the audience and there was much applause. When this died down Cassarà ended his brief speech by stating that the people of Alcamo will be with their head and will follow on to the goal. He was followed by Avv. Peppitone, a local lawyer, who introduced Finocchiaro Aprile.

The head of the movement opened his speech with some remarks about Alcamo. He gave a brief historical account of the origins of the Italian language, especially Sicilian which had its beginnings at Alcamo in the person of Ciullo, the first great local poet, and in "Rosa Aulentissima", the first manifestation of Sicilian literary art.

Then the speaker stated that Alcamo represents for all Sicily one of the main bases on which will be constructed the new Sicilian state. "In saying this, "the speaker continued, "I do not wish to appear to be flattering you, for it is the truth. Alcamo will have a place of prime importance in the society of tomorrow".

The main points of his speech may be summarized as follows.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

ITALY - We have nothing against Italy, whom we consider to be our good sister, but we want to live alone. We wish to create a sovereign and independent Sicily in a perfect and absolutely international sphere. Only after such a sovereign state has been created will we consider the possibility of a confederation which will be able to occur only between similar states.

REGIME - As far as the political regime is concerned, Finocchiaro recalled that the National Committee of the movement at the Congress in Taormina unequivocably stated that they favored a republic. The Monarchy of Savoy has betrayed the people of Sicily, losing forever the right to remain on the throne of Sicily.

ARMISTICE - When we think of the signed armistice which stained the upright consciences of the Italian and Sicilian people, we must affirm that they (Badoglio and the King) do not have the right to citizenship in this land. There were two armistices. The first was signed the second of September, the second the 26th of September. The first is justifiable and has been justified, but the second certainly cannot be. An old friend of mine who lives today in America, G. Salvemini, has said that the second armistice was signed by Badoglio with conditions like slavery. There rises in us a legitimate hatred which we must state as to why those governing have not given as a condition of their governing that the second armistice should be revoked.

INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION - The Movement has taken a clear position against the Badoglio Ministry, and the Bonomi Ministry, and will maintain it against any government that may follow in Italy. All of us in Sicily have had a feeling of nausea over the events which are taking place in Rome. We have seen the dictatorship of one man followed by that of six who have in governing taken care of only the interests of their followers. It was not therefore possible that this cabinet could govern the country while serving the interests of the people. The men of this government have not had a thought for Italy or for Sicily.

We have been against the Committees of Liberation. We have seen what a diseased form some of these committees have had, their one burning desire to acquire a job. The Committees of Liberation do not represent the people because they are named by themselves. We shall never

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

recalled that the National Committee of the movement at the Congress in Taormina unequivocably stated that they favored a republic. The Monarchy of Savoy has betrayed the people of Sicily, losing forever the right to remain on the throne of Sicily.

ARMISTICE – When we think of the signed armistice which stained the upright consciences of the Italian and Sicilian people, we must affirm that they (Badoglio and the King) do not have the right to citizenship in this land. There were two armistices. The first was signed the second of September, the second the 26th of September. The first is justifiable and has been justified, but the second certainly cannot be. An old friend of mine who lives today in America, G. Salvemini, has said that the second armistice was signed by Badoglio with conditions like slavery. There rises in us a legitimate hatred which we must state as to why those governing have not given as a condition of their governing that the second armistice should be revoked.

INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION – The Movement has taken a clear position against the Badoglio Ministry, and the Bonomi Ministry, and will maintain it against any government that may follow in Italy. All of us in Sicily have had a feeling of nausea over the events which are taking place in Rome. We have seen the dictatorship of one man followed by that of six who have in governing taken care of only the interests of their followers. It was not therefore possible that this cabinet could govern the country while serving the interests of the people. The men of this government have not had a thought for Italy or for Sicily.

We have been against the Committees of Liberation. We have seen what a diseased form some of these committees have had, their one burning desire to acquire a job. The Committees of Liberation do not represent the people because they are named by themselves. We shall never accept any office which does not come to us from the Sicilian people.

The crisis in Rome is a crisis that will never have a sure outcome, since it seems evident that the parties are struggling for the hegemony of one over another. There is discord and it is logical that there will be discord among contrasting parties: for example, the Democ-Christian party is eminently religious and the Communist party denies religion.

The truth is that today it is not possible to govern in Italy and it is not possible because the Italian state has not yet that absolute sovereignty which is necessary because a government must be able to rule itself. Behind the government are the Allies who are governing and it is just that this should be so as they must maintain their power until the peace of tomorrow.

CONFIDENTIAL

3138

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

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

COUNT SFORZA - Minister Eden on the radio declared that Count Sforza was forbidden to enter the government as Minister of Foreign Affairs. I must say that I approve such a statement since it referred to a man who wanted to make his political personality weigh too heavily and who has occupied himself with affairs that were and are above his ability. I recall that Count Sforza said that I and my friends should be put in a pillory for what we were doing. Well, now I believe that today he is in the pillory. (Loud applause and the singing of the separatist s nt).

At Rome a government is being formed and we are not interested in what goes on in Rome as for us it is similar to what happens in Paris or Berlin. We favor only a government composed of Sicilians entirely. If it occurs to some of those governing today to extend some invitation to one of us independents, this invitation must be considered as already refused.

Finocchiaro reaffirmed the decision of the movement to continue the struggle until there is a complete realization of their own program. The possibility of a confederation was not excluded but it must assure Sicily's participation as an equal in an eventual European confederation.

Nenni, during the development of the crisis, worried lest his Socialist Party should remain out of the government, stated that he had some arrows in his quiver. Well, we in Sicily have some arrows in our quiver. If we had wanted to become masters of the public offices, we should have been able to do it. We did not wish to out of respect for the Allies. But the government must understand that we Sicilians do not joke. A great shock could occur tomorrow.

FOREIGN POLITICS - We do not have any intention of creating trouble for the Allies. We shall never ask for anything; the Sicilian republic must be the work of Sicilians. From the Allies we have asked only a plebescite and it seems from some recent remarks of American personalities that the beginning of the self-decision of the people will be applied to Italy and then to Sicily.

I have already said at Taormina that there is a serious divergence of opinion between Roosevelt and Churchill over the future systemization of Sicily; they both know that there exists in Sicily a movement

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

(one separatist 8 mt).

At Rome a government is being formed and we are not interested in what goes on in Rome as for us it is similar to what happens in Paris or Berlin. We favor only a government composed of Sicilians entirely. If it occurs to some of those governing today to extend some invitation to one of us independents, this invitation must be considered as already refused.

Finocchiaro reaffirmed the decision of the movement to continue the struggle until there is a complete realization of their own program. The possibility of a confederation was not excluded but it must assure Sicily's participation as an equal in an eventual European confederation.

Nenni, during the development of the crisis, worried lest his Socialist Party should remain out of the government, stated that he had some arrows in his quiver. Well, we in Sicily have some arrows in our quiver. If we had wanted to become masters of the public offices, we should have been able to do it. We did not wish to out of respect for the Allies. But the government must understand that we Sicilians do not joke. A great shock could occur tomorrow.

FOREIGN POLITICS - We do not have any intention of creating trouble for the Allies. We shall never ask for anything; the Sicilian republic must be the work of Sicilians. From the Allies we have asked only a plebescite and it seems from some recent remarks of American personalities that the beginning of the self-decision of the people will be applied to Italy and then to Sicily.

I have already said at Taormina that there is a serious divergence of opinion between Roosevelt and Churchill over the future systemization of Sicily: they both know that there exists in Sicily a movement for independence. They both know that in no case, ever, will Sicily remain united with Italy.

RUSSIA - I believe that I was one of the first in Italy to know the doctrine of Lenin, one of the greatest philosophers in Europe. I had believed I had noted with displeasure that Russia had taken a position of hostility toward our movement, so much so that all the Communist unitarians had maintained in the past a decidedly hostile attitude toward the movement. And yet if there is a movement that has oriented its politics toward the workers and the farmers it is the movement for the independence of Sicily. We are in fact convinced that if Sicily remains united to Italy the conditions of the workers on the island would remain as they have been for 84 years.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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

As far as my judgment on the attitude of Russia towards our movement is concerned it was stated to me some days ago that it is not true that Russia is against the formation of a sovereign state in Sicily. I thank Signor Stalin (and Signor Molotov?) for this. When this statement was made to me, I was asked what type of republic we intended to construct. I stated that I did not consider it possible to create a Soviet republic, since I did not believe that the Sicilian people tend toward the formation of such a republic. I say, however, that if the Sicilian people, asked to express their wishes, should declare themselves favorable, we should accept the formation of a Soviet republic which I still continue to believe hardly probable. What can they ask of us then? An open declaration of friendship? I am happy to declare that we are friends of Russia."

When Finocchiaro was introduced there were cheers and yells. During his speech there were a few catcalls and whistles, but he ignored them. In the balcony there was a large group which did not applaud Finocchiaro Aprile's entrance or remarks in general, but only applauded loudly when Stalin or Communism were mentioned.

Mrs. Finocchiaro Aprile, Mrs. Varvaro, Mrs; Tasca, (wife of the former sindaco of Palermo) and Mrs. Biondo (a wealthy woman from Palermo) were present for the purpose of organizing a feminine section of the movement in Alcamo.

Sixty carabinieri had been sent from Palermo but there were no disturbances and the meeting broke up peacefully. The crowd, carrying the separatist falg, escorted Finocchiaro back to the headquarters of the party.

Local Conditions Messina

Food - The scarcity of food and the continual rise in prices threaten to cause a crisis of preoccupying proportions. As a consequence, the black market flourishes under the very noses of the police who keep quiet because it is to their interest to do so. The situation is serious and it apparently seems to one in authority does anything about it, while through their agents, they invite the people to be calm, patient and comprehensive of the difficulties of the moment.

The High Commissioner has assigned L.300,000 as a contribution

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

[illegible] a Soviet republic, since I did not believe that the Sicilian people tend toward the formation of such a republic. I say, however, that if the Sicilian people, asked to express their wishes, should declare themselves favorable, we should accept the formation of a Soviet republic which I still continue to believe hardly probable. What can they ask of us then? An open declaration of friendship? I am happy to declare that we are friends of Russia."

When Finocchiaro was introduced there were cheers and yells. During his speech there were a few catcalls and whistles, but he ignored them. In the balcony there was a large group which did not applaud Finocchiaro Aprile's entrance or remarks in general, but only appleuded loudly when Stalin or Communism were mentioned.

Mrs. Finocchiaro Aprile, Mrs. Varvaro, Mrs; Tasca, (wife of the former sindaco of Palermo) and Mrs. Biondo (a wealthy woman from Palermo) were present for the purpose of organizing a feminine section of the movement in Alcamo.

Sixty carabinieri had been sent from Palermo but there were no disturbances and the meeting broke up peacefully. The crowd, carrying the separatist flag, escorted Finocchiaro back to the headquarters of the party.

Local Conditions Messina

Food - The scarcity of food and the continual rise in prices threaten to cause a crisis of preoccupying proportions. As a consequence, the black market flourishes under the very noses of the police who keep quiet because it is to their interest to do so. The situation is serious and it apparently seems to one in authority does anything about it, while through their agents, they invite the people to be calm, patient and comprehensive of the difficulties of the moment.

The High Commissioner has assigned L.300,000 as a contribution to the Soup Kitchens.

For the needs of those suffering from diabetes, special bread will be made and 100 grams given instead of the usual 200 gram ration, at the price of L.15 per kilo. Ration cards will be given on production of a medical sercificate.

The Academy of the Fucina has opened the first tournament of Literature for prose and poetry of both local and outside writers.

The decree revoking the blackout has just been published. While in other Sicilian cities measures were taken to repair, if only partially, the power plant so they could have light at once, in Messina there has only been the decree.

The pharmacy of the Civic Hospital "Piemonte" is open to the public with medical supplies from the [illegible] the sales at moderate prices will be made on presentation of a prescription endorsed by the provincial office of Hygiend.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

A Year of Administrative Life at Catenanuova, Sicily

(From the newspaper IL SOLCO of 19 November 1944)

A year ago Rag. Nicolò Buà took over the direction of the municipal administration of Catenanuova. On the 22 October last everything needed repairing from the bomb-damaged cemetery to the reservoir of drinking water, from the slaughter house to the Town Hall. Debris needed carting away and streets and squares repairing. It was no easy matter to reactivate the municipal services and offices. A capable, decisive, honest and practical man was needed. Nicolò Buà has shown himself to be such a man. In a year he obtained L. 1,317,500 to help unemployment and L. 1,003,500 for public assistance, making a total of L. 2,321,000.

First of all the ruins were cleared (80% of the houses had been damaged, and 5% destroyed) and the cemetery and its surroundings. The Town Hall, the reservoir which had been damaged in several places, the new municipal school, the municipal well and the slaughter-house were all repaired. The furniture and the doors and windows of the Municipal Building and the furniture of the school and kindergarten were put in order. A small villa was built next to the church.

The magnificent building of the Casa del Mietitore has been restored. The municipality acquired the ground around the spring 'POZZO' which it has enlarged, thus obtaining double the quantity of water for the nearby trough and has carried the water to the trough of Castellace much to the advantage of the peasants of that area who felt the benefit of it during the past summer.

In the bureaucratic-administrative field, many difficulties were overcome and important problems solved, among them, the Electric Company's power contract was dissolved, the co-operative lands saved and the municipal finances put in order.

The quantity of wheat turned into the People's Granary of this town was far above that assigned without there having been need to resort to threats or punishment. The prestige and authority of the mayor influenced the peasants with whom he is popular.

During the year everyone at Catenanuova had work and bread. For the winter the Mayor has prepared a further program which will b

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

decisive, honest and practical man was needed. Nicolò Buà has shown himself to be such a man. In a year he obtained L. 1,317,500 to help unemployment and L. 1,003,500 for public assistance, making a total of L. 2,321,000.

First of all the ruins were cleared (80% of the houses had been damaged, and 5% destroyed) and the cemetery and its surroundings. The Town Hall, the reservoir which had been damaged in several places, the new municipal school, the municipal well and the slaughter-house were all repaired. The furniture and the doors and windows of the Municipal Building and the furniture of the school and kindergarten were put in order. A small villa was built next to the church.

The magnificent building of the Casa del Mietitore has been restored. The municipality acquired the ground around the spring 'POZZO' which it has enlarged, thus obtaining double the quantity of water for the nearby trough and has carried the water to the trough of Castellace much to the advantage of the peasants of that area who felt the benefit of it during the past summer.

In the bureaucratic-administrative field, many difficulties were overcome and important problems solved, among them, the Electric Company's power contract was dissolved, the co-operative land saved and the municipal finances put in order.

The quantity of wheat turned into the People's Granary of this town was far above that assigned without there having been need to resort to threats or punishment. The prestige and authority of the mayor influenced the peasants with whom he is popular.

During the year everyone at Catenanuova had work and bread. For the winter the Mayor has prepared a further program which will be begun as soon as the necessary funds are obtained. In this program of reconstruction the Mayor has had the invaluable assistance of a very able Municipal Council. He himself has been on the job from morning until night and the people of Catenanuova have the greatest faith in his ability.

CONFIDENTIAL

105488

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

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY No. 46

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

1 DEC 1944

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 14 December 1944.

Consolidated Report on Conditions in Liberated Italy No. 46

PART I - SUMMARY

1) The political crisis which came to a head with the sudden resignation of Bonomi on Sunday, November 26, was resolved the evening of Thursday, December 7, when four of the six parties composing the Committee of National Liberation agreed to enter a government presided over by Bonomi. It is clear now that the crisis arose from two principal causes. The right wing parties within the government were alarmed at the extensive measures of epuration being carried out by Count Sforza, and his lieutenant, Scoccimarro, which they feared would result in a diminution of administrative efficiency, and ultimately in the complete disruption of the government bureaucratic machine. Scoccimaro set himself resolutely to remove the key men in each ministry, because of the fact that they had been fascist. The Liberals, in particular, feared that the Communists were aiming at a complete purge of the governing class, so that they could replace those thus eliminated by persons of their own choosing. The Liberals drew a distinction between those who had gained their advancement solely on account of fascist influence, and those who had risen to their positions through their own ability. The Liberals pointed out that there were many civil servants who had risen to their positions through individual merit, although they had been compelled to join the fascist party. These they argued should be allowed to remain, as their services were indispensable to the state. On the other hand, those who were incompetent or who had been promoted because of fascist influence, and those who had collaborated with the Germans after the armistice, should be dismissed and punished, if necessary, according to the laws of epuration. The Communists, however, maintained that all those who had been principally responsible for fascism should be removed from their posts. Sforza sided with Scoccimaro, who in addition to his own party had the support of the Party of Action and the Socialists. This divergence of views reached a climax when Scoccimaro asked Soleri, the Minister of the Treasury, and Admiral De Courten, the Navy Minister, to dismiss a large number of senior officials from their ministries. These two

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

nation of Bonomi on Sunday, November 26, was resolved the evening of Thursday, December 7, when four of the six parties composing the Committee of National Liberation agreed to enter a government presided over by Bonomi. It is clear now that the crisis arose from two principal causes. The right wing parties within the government were alarmed at the extensive measures of epuration being carried out by Count Sforza, and his lieutenant, Scoccimarro, which they feared would result in a diminution of administrative efficiency, and ultimately in the complete disruption of the government bureaucratic machine. Scoccimaro set himself resolutely to remove the key men in each ministry, because of the fact that they had been fascist. The Liberals, in particular, feared that the Communists were aiming at a complete purge of the governing class, so that they could replace those thus eliminated by persons of their own choosing. The Liberals drew a distinction between those who had gained their advancement solely on account of fascist influence, and those who had risen to their positions through their own ability. The Liberals pointed out that there were many civil servants who had risen to their positions through individual merit, although they had been compelled to join the fascist party. These they argued should be allowed to remain, as their services were indispensable to the state. On the other hand, those who were incompetent or who had been promoted because of fascist influence, and those who had collaborated with the Germans after the armistice, should be dismissed and punished, if necessary, according to the laws of epuration. The Communists, however, maintained that all those who had been principally responsible for fascism should be removed from their posts. Sforza sided with Scoccimaro, who in addition to his own party had the support of the Party of Action and the Socialists. This divergence of views reached a climax when Scoccimaro asked Soleri, the Minister of the Treasury, and Admiral De Courten, the Navy Minister, to dismiss a large number of senior officials from their ministries. These two ministers maintained that by dismissing all of these they would hamper the efficiency of their ministries, and consequently they only agreed to dismiss a few of the senior officials. As a result of this, Scoccimaro, in an interview published in the AVANTI, openly criticized certain democratic as well as reactionary forces for obstructing epuration, and mentioned in particular the case of these two Ministers. It is reported that after this interview Soleri offered to resign, but was dissuaded from doing so by Bonomi. The crisis was then accentuated, though the ministers carried on their discussions behind the scenes. Togliatti in a letter to Bonomi hints that the latter made proposals which amounted to a demand for the dissolution of the High Commissionership of Epuration, and which were tantamount to provoking the exit of the Communists from the government. The struggle between right and left was joined, and after discussions with the ministers without portfolio, Bonomi resigned.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

The other point of disagreement centered around the Committees of National Liberation. Nenni and the Socialists maintained that all power should be given to the Committees. The Party of Action and the Communist Party supported Nenni's thesis. The centre and right wing parties, while prepared to recognize the importance of the part played by the Committees of National Liberation in Occupied Italy, argued that by giving power to the Committees in liberated Italy the unity of the state would be disrupted and the authority of the government undermined. Many of these committees had arisen in Southern Italy after the Allies had liberated the territory and did not represent the forces of organized resistance as they did in the north. Moreover by handing over authority to the committees, the government would produce confusion, as the authority of the prefects, mayors and other government representatives in the provinces would be reduced.

In addition to these two principal causes, there were other minor reasons of discord, and Bonomi brought the crisis into the open by his resignation. For 1[illegible] days there were consultations and meetings between the Lieutenant-General, Bonomi, the leaders of the political parties belonging to the Committee of National Liberation, and the principal political leaders outside the Committee. The struggle was primarily one between the right and left, and at times it appeared difficult to find a solution. Shortly before resigning Bonomi informed the Ministers without Portfolio of his intention. The Committee of National Liberation met, and later invited Count Sforza to preside over their duscussions. The proposal was made that Sforza should be foreign secretary, but it was reported that he was "persona non grata" with the British Government. De Gasperi, Saragat and Cianca visited the British Ambassador and received confirmation of this report. Sforza then withdrew from the temporary presidency of these discussions. Up till this moment neither the Socialists nor the Action party had refused to join a government of which Bonomi was prime minister. In fact they had only demanded that Bonomi should form a government from the parties composing the Committee of National Liberation, and that the programme of this committee should be carried out.

The Action Party considered that the intervention of the British government, which in effect excluded the possibility of Sforza becoming Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary, was a violation of the Allied

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

undermined. Many of these committees had arisen in Southern Italy after the Allies had liberated the territory and did not represent the forces of organized resistance as they did in the north. Moreover by handing over authority to the committees, the government would produce confusion, as the authority of the prefects, mayors and other government representatives in the provinces would be reduced.

In addition to these two principal causes, there were other minor reasons of discord, and Bonomi brought the crisis into the open by his resignation. For 14 days there were consultations and meetings between the Lieutenant-General, Bonomi, the leaders of the political parties belonging to the Committee of National Liberation, and the principal political leaders outside the Committee. The struggle was primarily one between the right and left, and at times it appeared difficult to find a solution. Shortly before resigning Bonomi informed the Ministers without Portfolio of his intention. The Committee of National Liberation met, and later invited Count Sforza to preside over their duscussions. The proposal was made that Sforza should be foreign secretary, but it was reported that he was "persona non grata" with the British Government. De Gasperi, Saragat and Cianca visited the British Ambassador and received confirmation of this report. Sforza then withdrew from the temporary presidency of these discussions. Up till this moment neither the Socialists nor the Action party had refused to join a government of which Bonomi was prime minister. In fact they had only demanded that Bonomi should form a government from the parties composing the Committee of National Liberation, and that the programme of this committee should be carried out.

The Action Party considered that the intervention of the British government, which in effect excluded the possibility of Sforza becoming Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary, was a violation of the Allied policy of non-interference in the internal political affairs of Italy. Out of sympathy for Sforza they decided not to take any part in a government which was presided over by Bonomi. Attempts were then made by the left wing parties to propose Meuccio Ruini as the candidate for the premiership. The Communists, Socialists, and Action Party approved this proposal. The Christian Democrats and Labour Democrats preferred t reserve their judgment until the experiment of forming a government under Bonomi had been tried. The Liberals were prepared to enter a government composed of themselves, the Labour Democrats and the Christian Democrats, but the latter felt that if possible a government composed of all six parties should be formed, and failing this, at least a government of four or five parties. The Lieutenant-General entrusted Bonomi with the task of forming a government. When the Christian Democrats refused to join a cabinet composed exclusively of

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

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

the center and right wing parties, they suggested to Bonomi that he should invite the Socialists, Communists and the Christian Democrats to enter the government and offer them two posts as Vice-Presidents of the Council in recognition of the fact that these three parties were those with the largest mass following. If all the parties had accepted this offer, presumably one vice-presidency would have gone to the Christian Democrats and one to the Socialists or Communists. The Christian Democrats and Communists accepted this offer, but the Socialists after a certain hesitation turned it down. Togliatti tried to persuade his Socialist colleagues to enter the government, but finally they decided to remain out and on Thursday, 7 December, it was announced that a government of the four parties would be formed under the presidency of Bonomi.

Friday, 8 December, was spent in discussions between the leaders of the four parties and the Ministers were chosen. Togliatti, the Secretary of the Communist Party, and Giulio di Rodinò, the leader of the Christian Democrat Party in Southern Italy, were appointed Vice-Presidents. In addition the Liberals secured that the Secretary of their party, Manlio Brosio, should be Minister without Portfolio. Ruini, the principal representative of the Labour Democrat party, was appointed minister of Public Works, (a post he had already occupied in one of the pre-fascist government), but retained his title of Minister without Portfolio. At the same time he was entrusted with the task of presiding over the inter-ministerial Committee of Reconstruction. De Gasperi, the leader of the Christian Democrat Party, became Foreign Secretary. For the rest the Ministries were divided equally among the four parties so that each party has four portfolios with an equivalent number of undersecretaries.

Thus in spite of the "pact of unity" between the Socialists and Communists, at the first real test the two parties each chose a different course of action. It would appear that the Socialist Party was more influenced by the attitude of the Party of Action than that of the Communists with the result that they decided to remain outside the government. At first however, it was suggested that it was by mutual agreement the Socialists had remained outside to criticize, while the Communists entered the government to penetrate the administration. This suggestion was denied by Saraget in the AVANTI of 12 December,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

The Christian Democrats and Communists accepted this offer, but the Socialists after a certain hesitation turned it down. Togliatti tried to persuade his Socialist colleagues to enter the government. but finally they decided to remain out and on Thursday, 7 December, it was announced that a government of the four parties would be formed under the presidency of Bonomi.

Friday, 8 December, was spent in discussions between the leaders of the four parties and the Ministers were chosen. Togliatti, the Secretary of the Communist Party, and Giulio di Rodinò, the leader of the Christian Democrat Party in Southern Italy, were appointed Vice-Presidents. In addition the Liberals secured that the Secretary of their party. Manlio Brosio, should be Minister without Portfolio. Ruini, the principal representative of the Labour Democrat party, was appointed minister of Public Works, (a post he had already occupied in one of the pre-fascist government), but retained his title of Minister without Portfolio. At the same time he was entrusted with the task of presiding over the inter-ministerial Committee of Reconstruction. De Gasperi, the leader of the Christian Democrat Party, became Foreign Secretary. For the rest the Ministries were divided equally among the four parties so that each party has four portfolios with an equivalent number of undersecretaries.

Thus in spite of the "pact of unity" between the Socialists and Communists, at the first real test the two parties each chose a different course of action. It would appear that the Socialist Party was more influenced by the attitude of the Party of Action than that of the Communists with the result that they decided to remain outside the government. At first however, it was suggested that it was by mutual agreement the Socialists had remained outside to criticize, while the Communists entered the government to penetrate the administration. This suggestion was denied by Saragat in the AVANTI of 12 December, where he made it clear that the Socialist party took its decision because it believed that by entering the government it would have lent itself to a compromise resulting in the strengthening of the forces of the right. Saragat maintained that the solution of the present crisis has represented a triumph of the right wing forces who have strengthened their position. He admitted that the Socialists were unable to bring pressure on the Christian Democrats for a more progressive solution. He asserted that the pact of unity has not been weakened, as it did not bind the two parties to follow the same course of action. He added however that the present period is one of fluctuation and that the party must choose the ground where its action will be most effective and fertile in democratic development. This ground, he said, can best be found today in a constructive opposition.

C.PETRONELLI

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

It is clear that this crisis enabled the different political leaders to manoeuvre for positions, and this partly explains the long duration of the crisis. The Socialists and the Party of Action, in particular, relished these manoeuvres, hoping thereby to secure key ministries for themselves. On the left, Togliatti seems to have realized the futility of such manoeuvres and seems to have had a more realistic conception of the stakes at issue. Hence his decision to enter the government. By so doing, it is also true that the Communist Party have secured certain key positions for themselves. As a result of these manoeuvres the party of Action and the Socialists got themselves into positions from which they could not withdraw. From a letter published by Croce in the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE it is evident that the Liberals also attached a considerable importance to the posts they received. Croce was decidedly annoyed with Bonomi for offering the two posts of vice-presidency to the three socalled mass parties without first consulting the Liberals. As a result of threatening to withdraw from the government, however, he managed to secure that the Liberals be represented in the Government by a minister without portfolio.

Togliatti in an interview published in the UNITA declared that he considered the formation of the new government a triumph for the Committee of National Liberation, as the possibility of a government composed either of parties outside the Committee or of the three right wing parties alone had been avoided. He implicitly criticized the Party of Action and Socialist Party for trying to impose their views and interpretations on the others, without being prepared to compromise, thus imperiling the unity of the anti-fascist parties. Togliatti said that one of the reasons which decided the Communists to enter the government was Bonomi's recognition of the importance in the country of the three parties with a mass following (i.e. the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists), by his offer to those parties to share more closely the responsibility of directing the government. He believed that relations should become closer between the Communists and the Action and Socialist Parties. The "pact of unity" with the Socialists remained an essential part of the policy of the Communist party.

2) The statement of Mr. Eden explaining the reasons which prompted the British government opposition to Sforza as foreign secretary came as a shock to most Italians. Those who admired Sforza were disappointed that the British government should have taken up such a hostile atti-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

these manoeuvres the party of Action and the Socialists got themselves into positions from which they could not withdraw. From a letter published by Croce in the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE it is evident that the Liberals also attached a considerable importance to the posts they received. Croce was decidedly annoyed with Bonomi for offering the two posts of vice-presidency to the three socalled mass parties without first consulting the Liberals. As a result of threatening to withdraw from the government, however, he managed to secure that the Liberals be represented in the Government by a minister without portfolio.

Togliatti in an interview published in the UNITA declared that he considered the formation of the new government a triumph for the Committee of National Liberation, as the possibility of a government composed either of parties outside the Committee or of the three right wing parties alone had been avoided. He implicitly criticized the Party of Action and Socialist Party for trying to impose their views and interpretations on the others, without being prepared to compromise, thus imperiling the unity of the anti-fascist parties. Togliatti said that one of the reasons which decided the Communists to enter the government was Bonomi's recognition of the importance in the country of the three parties with a mass following (i.e. the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists), by his offer to these parties to share more closely the responsibility of directing the government. He believed that relations should become closer between the Communists and the Action and Socialist Parties. The "pact of unity" with the Socialists remained an essential part of the policy of the Communist party.

2) The statement of Mr. Eden explaining the reasons which prompted the British government opposition to Sforza as foreign secretary came as a shock to most Italians. Those who admired Sforza were disappointed that the British government should have taken up such a hostile attitude to one of the few prominent consistently anti-fascists. On the other hand those Italians, who disapprove of Sforza and were consequently delighted by those passages of the statement referring to him, were surprised by the tone of hostility which they detected toward Italy as a whole. The effect both of Mr. Eden's statement and Mr. Churchill's recent references to Italy was to sober many Italians who had recently begun to dream of the imminent possibility of Italy receiving the status of an ally. From various reports it is clear that more and more Italians are turning towards America as the one country from which they may expect sympathy and assistence. The statement of Mr. Stettinius declaring that America's policy was one of non-interference in the internal political affairs of European countries, was most favorably received.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

3) The events in Greece have attracted much attention in political circles, and great interest was shown in the debate which took place in the House of Commons on the subject. Some of the left wing newspapers pretend to see a certain similarity between the crisis in Greece and that in Belgium and Italy.

4) Many distinguished anti-fascists returned from Rome from Switzerland during the week. Most prominent among these was Senator Einaudi, the liberal economist who had crossed into Switzerland from Turin a few days after the Armistice in September 1943. In Switzerland he had been able to lecture at special university courses organized for Italian students with the assistance of the Swiss authorities. Professor Concetto Marchese, the Latinist who had been appointed Rector of the University of Padua after the fall of Mussolini, also returned. In his inaugural address to the University after the Armistice when the Germans were in occupation of Northern Italy, he invited the students, workers and peasants to struggle against the invaders and traitors. After this address he had to leave Italy and went to Switzerland. He is a member of the Communist party. Tommaso Gallarati-Scotti, who was recently appointed Ambassador in Madrid, Gasparotti, a former minister in the pre-fascist period, Facchinetti, a former republican deputy, Boerio, a former liberal deputy, and Jacini, a former Catholic deputy, also returned.

5) During the week, women and children marched through Rome and entered shops selling milk and cheese. From each of the shops they took away with them some cheeses, and then they ended up in the two or three quarters where food is openly sold at prohibitive prices. The barrows on which this food is sold were broken up and the money and food divided among the crowd. It is probable that these demonstrations were organized, but it is not clear by whom, although some reports suggest they might be planned by the dissident "Communist Movement".

6) The Italian troops who have paraded through Rome on their way forward received a most enthusiastic welcome. Italians remarked on their fine equipment and uniforms, and the good morale of the soldiers. In spite of their political divisions, Italians seem united in their admiration for these troops.

7) Many reports mention the success of the Allied propaganda reviews

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the liberal economist who had crossed into Switzerland from Turin a few days after the Armistice in September 1943. In Switzerland he had been able to lecture at special university courses organized for Italian students with the assistance of the Swiss authorities. Professor Concetto Marchese, the Latinist who had been appointed Rector of the University of Padua after the fall of Mussolini, also returned. In his inaugural address to the University after the Armistice when the Germans were in occupation of Northern Italy, he invited the students, workers and peasants to struggle against the invaders and traitors. After this address he had to leave Italy and went to Switzerland. He is a member of the Communist party. Tommaso Gallarati-Scotti, who was recently appointed Ambassador in Madrid, Gasparotti, a former minister in the pre-fascist period, Facchinetti, a former Republican deputy, Boeric, a former liberal deputy, and Jacini, a forper Catholic deputy, also returned.

5) During the week, women and children marched through Rome and entered shops selling milk and cheese. From each of the shops they took away with them some cheeses, and then they ended up in the two or three quarters where food is openly sold at prohibitive prices. The barrows on which this food is sold were broken up and the money and food divided among the crowd. It is probable that these demonstrations were organized, but it is not clear by whom, although some reports suggest they might be planned by the dissident "Communist Movement".

6) The Italian troops who have paraded through Rome on their way forward received a most enthusiastic welcome. Italians remarked on their fine equipment and uniforms, and the good morale of the soldiers. In spite of their political divisions, Italians seem united in their admiration for these troops.

7) Many reports mention the success of the Allied propaganda reviews IL MESE and VICTORY. At the same time however, there is a growing demand for English and American newspapers, reviews and books. A large number of Italians can read English, and this is particularly true among journalists and professors, who would like to have access to what is being written in England and America. In their turn, the journalists argue, they would be able to give a wide diffusion in their newspapers to what they assimilate from such reading. They maintain that this would be one of the most effective forms of Allied propaganda in liberated Italy.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

3454

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

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 46

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 14 December 1944.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 46

PART II - ANNEXES

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

I N D E X

Paragraph		Page
	CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Government Crisis	1
2	Press Reactions to Mr. Eden's Speech	1
	GENERAL REPORTS	
	FOOD SITUATION	
3	Defense of SERRAL	2
4	The Hunger League	4
5	Slight Improvement in Florence Food Supplies	4
	POLITICAL PARTIES	
7	Crisis in Christian Democrat Party	6
	AGRICULTURE	
8	National Agricultural Conference	7
	ARMED FORCES	
9	Parade of Italian Troops in Rome	7
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
10	This Week in Tuscany	9
11	Weekly Political Review, Naples	10
12	Government Crisis and Eden Statement - Reaction in Sardinia	10
13	Government Measures in favor of Sardinia	11
14	Movement on Account of Economic Situation Catania, Sicily	11
	RECONSTRUCTION	
15	Re-Housing	12
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
16	Reception of EIB Publications	13

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Paragraph		Page
	CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Government Crisis	1
2	Press Reactions to Mr. Eden's Speech	1
	GENERAL REPORTS	
	FOOD SITUATION	
3	Defense of SEPRAL	2
4	The Hunger League	4
5	Slight Improvement in Florence Food Supplies	4
	POLITICAL PARTIES	
7	Crisis in Christian Democrat Party	6
	AGRICULTURE	
8	National Agricultural Conference	7
	ARMED FORCES	
9	Parade of Italian Troops in Rome	7
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
10	This Week in Tuscany	9
11	Weekly Political Review, Naples	10
12	Government Crisis and Eden Statement - Reaction in Sardinia	10
13	Government Measures in favor of Sardinia	11
14	Movement on Account of Economic Situation Catania, Sicily	11
	RECONSTRUCTION	
15	Re-Housing	12
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
16	Reception of I/B Publications	13
17	DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE	13
18	Constant Lambert at the Argentina	14
19	"George and Margaret" at the Astra	14
20	American and Russian Films	14
21	In Florence	14
22	In Naples	15
23	In Taranto	16
	CULTURAL	
24	The Circolo del Ritrovo	16
25	Recovery of Masterpiece	17

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

APPENDIX I REPORT ON VITERBO
APPENDIX II REPORT ON AREZZO
APPENDIX III (NEW CABINET - will be sent out as soon as completed)
APPENDIX IV BOMB INCIDENT IN PALERMO

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 46

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 14 December 1944.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 46

PART II - ANNEXES

- -

A. - CURRENT EVENTS

1. The Government Crisis

The press continued to keep the public extremely closely informed about all fresh developments and new positions taken — to the detriment of other news.

The announcement (December 7th) that Bonomi was after all to form a new Government composed of four parties out of the six -- viz. Labour Democrats, Liberals, Christian Democrats and Communists -- came as a sudden surprise at a time when the crisis seemed almost interminable. It had not been clear up to the last minute what would be the attitude of the Socialists (whose leader Nenni was due to leave for London on December 8th) to a new Bonomi Ministry. The announcement of their abstention was welcomed by members of the Action Party. It was not clear what effect the difference of attitude between the Communists and the Socialists would have on the pact of alliance between these two parties. If the pact were to remain in full vigor and the Socialists, with their increased independence of criticism, and the Communists from inside the government, were to work together, the stability of the yet infant Ministry would be menaced at the start.

If the two parties were to cease to work closely together, one from inside and the other from outside the Government, then the pact between them would probably be weakened or dissolved as other parties have wished to see it dissolved; and the Socialists would presumably feel the attractive force of the Action Party and tend to form an opposition bloc. Ultimate developments of this situation could not of course be forecast. The fact remains that the Socialists, like the Action Party and the Christian Democrats, have a conservative as well as a more radical wing and each of the parties looks towards its immediate right as well as towards its immediate left.

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

1. The Government Crisis

The press continued to keep the public extremely closely informed about all fresh developments and new positions taken — to the detriment of other news.

The announcement (December 7th) that Bonomi was after all to form a new Government composed of four parties out of the six -- viz. Labour Democrats, Liberals, Christian Democrats and Communists -- came as a sudden surprise at a time when the crisis seemed almost interminable. It had not been clear up to the last minute what would be the attitude of the Socialists (whose leader Nenni was due to leave for London on December 8th) to a new Bonomi Ministry. The announcement of their abstention was welcomed by members of the Action Party. It was not clear what effect the difference of attitude between the Communists and the Socialists would have on the pact of alliance between these two parties. If the pact were to remain in full vigor and the Socialists, with their increased independence of criticism, and the Communists from inside the government, were to work together, the stability of the yet infant Ministry would be menaced at the start.

If the two parties were to cease to work closely together, one from inside and the other from outside the Government, then the pact between them would probably be weakened or dissolved as other parties have wished to see it dissolved; and the Socialists would presumably feel the attractive force of the Action Party and tend to form an opposition bloc. Ultimate developments of this situation could not of course be forecast. The fact remains that the Socialists, like the Action Party and the Christian Democrats, have a conservative as well as a more radical wing and each of the parties looks towards its immediate right as well as towards its immediate left.

The position of the Communists in the new Government cannot be entirely comfortable as they are the only left element in a predominantly right organization; though there are advantages as well as disadvantages in participation in an Italian Government at the present time.

2. Press Reactions to Mr. Eden's Speech

The Rome press has reacted strongly and resentfully to Mr.Eden's speech. His statement is looked upon as the disclosure of the real intentions of Britain -- at least of conservative Britain -- towards Italy, at a most inopportune moment when Italian troops are about to go to the front, and the Patriots are facing another hard winter of war.

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

ITALIA NUOVA writes that Eden gives the "strange impression" of one who confuses two diverse teams: co-belligerent and mercenary.

AVANTI (Socialist) points out that in the rear of the Allied Armies there is not the slightest need for precaution; that Britain and America have the forces of anti-fascism beside them, that Italy only asks to fight and work -- facts which every British citizen should know. British policy is to back anti-democrats; it supports Bonomi now that he is against the C.L.N. but in June Britain was antagonistic to him.

UNITA (Communist) stressed the need for unity among all anti-fascist forces to regain complete independence. Eden's plain speaking makes this need still more obvious.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) says it would be better to declare Italy a conquered country and warn the Patriots that they will pass from one military occupation to another, and not to liberation. The paper envisages a quisling government in a conquered Italy and ends "we can bear defeat, divisions, suffering, but not humiliation --the day we accept that, our mission is ended."

VOCE REPUBBLICANO (Republican) declares that the case of Sforza shows that Britain has the right to intervene because Italy, though co-belligerent, is under the Armistice a conquered country. Britain blames fascism for the war and supports those directly responsible (the Luogotenente, Badoglio, etc.) If Britain wants a puppet government let her choose it from the personnel of the Quirinale, and leave the anti-fascists alone.

TEMPO (Independent) discusses whether Eden's statement reflects the opinion of the government, in which case it may change, or whether it is a veto, which would make the Italian government a quisling one. The paper reaffirms the need for collaboration within the framework of European unity.

B. - GENERAL REPORTS

F O O D S I T U A T I O N

3. Defense of SEPRAL

In view of the numerous recent press attacks on SEPRAL and the associated agencies, ASA and UDIS, a member of PWB interviewed Dr. Petrucci, Secretary of the Director of SEPRAL, on 4 December.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

UNITA (Communist) stressed the need for unity among all anti-fascist forces to regain complete independence. Eden's plain speaking makes this need still more obvious.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action Party) says it would be better to declare Italy a conquered country and warn the Patriots that they will pass from one military occupation to another, and not to liberation. The paper envisages a quisling government in a conquered Italy and ends "we can bear defeat, divisions, suffering, but not humiliation --the day we accept that, our mission is ended."

VOCE REPUBBLICANO (Republican) declares that the case of Sforza shows that Britain has the right to intervene because Italy, though co-belligerent, is under the Armistice a conquered country. Britain blames fascism for the war and supports those directly responsible (the Luogotenente, Badoglio, etc.) If Britain wants a puppet government let her choose it from the personnel of the Quirinale, and leave the anti-fascists alone.

TEMPO (Independent) discusses whether Eden's statement reflects the opinion of the government, in which case it may change, or whether it is a veto, which would make the Italian government a quisling one. The paper reaffirms the need for collaboration within the framework of European unity.

B. - GENERAL REPORTS

F O O D S I T U A T I O N

3. Defense of SEPRAL

In view of the numerous recent press attacks on SEPRAL and the associated agencies, ASA and UDIS, a member of PWB interviewed Dr. Petrucci, Secretary of the Director of SEPRAL, on 4 December.

Dott. Petrucci said that SEPRAL (Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione) is a government organization under the Ministry of Agriculture charged with the distribution of rationed foods to the population of each province. SEPRAL has the task of collecting supplies into its warehouses and also of disciplining the people involved in the distribution. They distribute food only under the control of AMG and as a rule they distribute it to the large wholesalers in the various districts who in turn distribute to the retailers.

SEPRAL does not engage in any commercial activities involving financial transaction; its only function is bureaucratic. It has relations with UDIS (Uffice of Distribution) and ASA (Azienda Servizi An-

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

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

nonari); thus it is able to see that all of the various localities in the province of Rome have the means of storing and transporting the supplies that are rationed. SEPRAL does not possess any means of transportation and is not responsible for supplying transport. All transportation is done by the wholesalers or by Allied transport. The payment for the various goods does not pass through the hands of SEPRAL; the wholesalers pay the producers directly for the amount of goods assigned to them, or they sometimes pay the Allies, who in some cases facilitate exchanges.

In regard to goods that are sold on the free market (or the Black Market, whichever one choses to call it) SEPRAL issues permits that authorize commercial dealers to go into the provinces and buy goods, and SEPRAL wants to know the price they pay for the merchandise and also the price for which it is sold in order that SEPRAL may be able to exercise some degree of control. If these permits were not issued all the goods would disappear from the shop windows and be sold through the alley doors on the black market. This is a point where control is very difficult. Dott. Petrucci said that SEPRAL suffers very much from the lack of trained personnel; the employees receive very low government wages, and that does not attract able men.

According to Dott. Petrucci the press is a safety valve for the explosive public opinion, and they like to attack SEPRAL because they think it is at the root of their troubles; however they know nothing of the tremendous problems of organization that SEPRAL faces nor of any of the problems involved in trying to maintain a steady flow of rations to the people. He said that they often receive quantities of food in their warehouses for eventual distribution but they have to wait until they have enough to distribute to the whole population of some two million people. While they are collecting the supplies the newspapers and public like to shout that food is coming into Rome and is not being distributed.

The facts on the shipment of wine from Puglia were these: the Allies provided a ship that was to leave Brindisi and bring wine to Civitavecchia; from there the wine was sent to Rome by means of the transport of the wine wholesalers. As soon as the wine arrived at Rome SEPRAL had a meeting to try to decide how it should be distributed. They decided to distribute it by ration ticket at 28 lire a

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

cases facilitate exchanges.

In regard to goods that are sold on the free market (or the Black Market, whichever one choses to call it) SEPRAL issues permits that authorize commercial dealers to go into the provinces and buy goods, and SEPRAL wants to know the price they pay for the merchandise and also the price for which it is sold in order that SEPRAL may be able to exercise some degree of control. If these permits were not issued all the goods would disappear from the shop windows and be sold through the alley doors on the black market. This is a point where control is very difficult. Dott. Petrucci said that SEPRAL suffers very much from the lack of trained personnel; the employees receive very low government wages, and that does not attract able men.

According to Dott. Petrucci the press is a safety valve for the explosive public opinion, and they like to attack SEPRAL because they think it is at the root of their troubles; however they know nothing of the tremendous problems of organization that SEPRAL faces nor of any of the problems involved in trying to maintain a steady flow of rations to the people. He said that they often receive quantities of food in their warehouses for eventual distribution but they have to wait until they have enough to distribute to the whole population of some two million people. While they are collecting the supplies the newspapers and public like to shout that food is coming into Rome and is not being distributed.

The facts on the shipment of wine from Puglia were these: the Allies provided a ship that was to leave Brindisi and bring wine to Civitavecchia; from there the wine was sent to Rome by means of the transport of the wine wholesalers. As soon as the wine arrived at Rome SEPRAL had a meeting to try to decide how it should be distributed. They decided to distribute it by ration ticket at 28 lire a litre; but after a few days they were bitterly attacked by the press who said that SEPRAL was blocking the channels of commerce and that the wine should be sold freely on the open market. Without any control, the winesellers sold about 10% at 28 lire and the other 90% at about 50 lire. As the wholesalers are nearly all dishonest, he said, the next time wine comes from Puglia it will be distributed by ration cards.

3131

SEPRAL has also set up several small distributing centres where goods that have been seized by the Questura (in the case of illegal practices) are sold at moderate prices to the public.

The SEPRAL offices are in Via Borgo Pio. There are continually crowds of people coming and going from one office to another trying to get permits and special assignments from SEPRAL. The officials

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

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

are always swamped by telephone calls, visitors, and much paper work. In conclusion it should be added that the common opinion among Romans who know nothing about the workings of SEPRAL is that all the directors, secretaries, truck drivers and warehousemen take their cut of the goods and when the latter finally reach the consumer they have been reduced to about 10% of their original quantity.

4. The Hunger League

The press of 1 December announced the constitution of a so-called "Hunger League" (Lega della Fame) claiming to be composed of members of all social classes -- workmen, white-collar workers, unemployed, pensioners, war widows and orphans, etc. The League is stated to have presented the following five demands to the new Government (presumably the one being constituted):

a) Increase the bread ration to 300 grs.
b) Maceroni ration of 100 grs. per day and oil (or fat) ration of 1000 grs. per month.
c) Control of profiteering to reduce prices of fruit and vegetables.
d) No export of food from Italy or consumption of Italian foodstuffs by Allied troops.
e) Energetic measures against food producers evading the "ammessi" (state food control)

If these demands are not satisfied by the 16 December the League proposes to hold a 'gigantic' hunger march from Piazza del Cinquecento through the streets of Rome.

There is little editorial comment. "Risorgimento Liberale" envisages the possibility of the hunger-marchers meeting a column of Italian troops on their way to the front. AVANTI asks what will happen if they come across some of the "black market" stalls which sell in the public streets butter, sausage, eggs, etc.

Efforts on the part of PWB officials to contact representatives of the League have so far failed. The situation will be kept under observation.

5. Slight Improvement in Florence Food Supplies Reported

The activity of the SEPRAL during November has, thanks to somewhat improved transport, resulted in a slight increase in food supplies in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

"Hunger League" (Lega della Fame) claiming to be composed of members of all social classes -- workmen, white-collar workers, unemployed, pensioners, war widows and orphans, etc. The League is stated to have presented the following five demands to the new Government (presumably the one being constituted):

a) Increase the bread ration to 300 grs.
b) Macaroni ration of 100 grs. per day and oil (or fat) ration of 1000 grs. per month.
c) Control of profiteering to reduce prices of fruit and vegetables.
d) No export of food from Italy or consumption of Italian foodstuffs by Allied troops.
e) Energetic measures against food producers evading the "ammassi" (state food control)

If these demands are not satisfied by the 16 December the League proposes to hold a 'gigantic' hunger march from Piazza del Cinquecento through the streets of Rome.

There is little editorial comment. "Risorgimento Liberale" envisages the possibility of the hunger-marchers meeting a column of Italian troops on their way to the front. AVANTI asks what will happen if they come across some of the "black market" stalls which sell in the public streets butter, sausage, eggs, etc.

Efforts on the part of PWB officials to contact representatives of the League have so far failed. The situation will be kept under observation.

5. Slight Improvement in Florence Food Supplies Reported

The activity of the SFTRAL during November has, thanks to somewhat improved transport, resulted in a slight increase in food supplies in Florence. Figures quoted are:

Green vegetables	quintals	transported	5471
Fruit	"	"	4200
Wine	"	"	4235
Fish	"	"	201.14
Poultry	"	"	40.50
Milk	"	"	587.08
		Total	14734.72

To these figures must be added all the food supplies (fruit and vegetables) brought to the Florence market by other means and regarding which precise figures are not obtainable. To this month's food rations (equal to last month's) were added 300 grams of flour and 300 grams of pasta per head. It has been announced in the papers that sugar and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

soap will be distributed before the end of the month. No oil can be distributed as yet because there is none in the pools and the province can yield none before the new harvest is in.

Prospects for December -

Fruits and Vegetables - A slight reduction is expected since production in the Province of Florence is now less and supplies must be brought from the Southern provinces.

Wine - A slight increase is expected, export from the Province being blocked.

Poultry and Fish - Transport for about 100 - 150 quintals per week is expected.

Milk - No increase is expected.

Oil - Nothing is expected save the removal from the pools of very small deposits which may still be in stock.

Figs - During December, SEPRAI informs that a distribution will be made of dried figs.

Black Market Prices, Nov. 27, 1944, in Florence were:

Wheat flour	Lire	100 a kg.
Maize flour	"	80 a "
Oil	"	450 " "
Butter	"	600 " "
Beef	"	450 " "
Mutton	"	400 " "
Pork	"	500 " "
Potatoes	"	60 " "
Sugar	"	500 " "
Poultry	"	900 " "
Beans	"	80 " "
Hem	"	1100 " "
Rice	"	220 " "
Eggs	"	45 each
Woolen stuffs, 180 centimetres wide	Lire	2100 a metre
Linen stuffs, 180 centimetres wide	"	1500 a metre

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

Fruits and Vegetables – A slight reduction in the Province of Florence is now less and supplies must be brought from the Southern provinces.

Wine – A slight increase is expected, export from the Province being blocked.

Poultry and Fish – Transport for about 100 – 150 quintals per week is expected.

Milk – No increase is expected.

Oil – Nothing is expected save the removal from the pools of very small deposits which may still be in stock.

Figs – During December, SEPRAL informs that a distribution will be made of dried figs.

Black Market Prices, Nov. 27, 1944, in Florence were:

Wheat flour	Lire	100 a kg.
Maize flour	"	80 a "
Oil	"	450 " "
Butter	"	600 " "
Beef	"	450 " "
Mutton	"	400 " "
Pork	"	500 " "
Potatoes	"	60 " "
Sugar	"	500 " "
Poultry	"	900 " "
Beans	"	80 " "
Ham	"	1100 " "
Rice	"	220 " "
Eggs	"	45 each
Woolen stuffs, 180 centimetres wide	Lire	2100 a metre
Linen stuffs, 180 centimetres wide	"	1500 a metre
Cotton goods, 180 centimetres wide	"	700 a metre
Sewing cotton	"	280 30 Yd.
Charcoal	"	30 a kg.
Car tires (Copertoni 1100)	"	30,000 each
Car tires for Topolino	"	15,000 each

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

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

POLITICAL PARTIES

7 Crisis in the Christian Democratic Party

The following view of the crisis in the Christian Democratic Party has been given by an Italian left-wing source.

It may now be regarded as certain that as the Allies liberate the North of Italy, the Labour Democratic andAction Parties will gradually melt away, while the Republicans and extreme Left parties will gain in strength. The fact that Bonomi is held in slight esteem in the North, that members of the present government lack prestige, that the conflict of ideas regarding monarchy or republic grows daily sharper, may lead to a crisis.

Following this assumption the parties after the liberation of the North will coalesce into the following blocs: Liberals, Christian Democrats, coalition of Republicans with the Socialist-Communist group.

Christian Democracy will thus be the centre party and will have the difficult role of acting buffer between the two extreme ideologies - that of the Liberals on the Right, and of the Socialist-Communist group to the Left. The future of Christian Democracy is far from clear, as it is not yet possible to say which of the extreme parties will prevail in the future. It is,however, a fact that a split has already begun and the Left counts on the North to carry it to the top.

The Christian Democratic Party traces its origin to the neo-Catholic movement of the early years of the present century. After the war of 1915-18 Don Sturzo translated it from the philosophic plane to the political-economic one, founding the Italian Popular Party. As invariably happens in the development of Centre parties, a dualism between the conservative and the progressive revolutionary trends has been apparent from the beginning.

The general terms of the present conflict may be summarised as follows:

(a) The Left-wing (the progressive revolutionary element urged on by Miglioli - now Parinacci's prisoner - and eventually producing the Left Christian Party) wishes the Party to cut loose from its confessional ties and be independent of official Vatican policy.

The Right Wing (the conservative trends which had withdrawn under the protection of the Vatican, and the so-called "parties of order" which agreed to work with Mussolini and accept office under him), although disclaiming any such intentions, wishes to remain the secular instrument of the

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

of Italy, the Labour Democratic andAction Parties will gradually melt away, while the Republicans and extreme Left parties will gain in strength. The fact that Bonomi is held in slight esteem in the North, that members of the present government lack prestige, that the conflict of ideas regarding monarchy or republic grows daily sharper, may lead to a crisis.

Following this assumption the parties after the liberation of the North will coalesce into the following blocs: Liberals, Christian Democrats, coalition of Republicans with the Socialist-Communist group.

Christian Democracy will thus be the centre party and will have the difficult role of acting buffer between the two extreme ideologies - that of the Liberals on the Right, and of the Socialist-Communist group to the Left. The future of Christian Democracy is far from clear, as it is not yet possible to say which of the extreme parties will prevail in the future. It is,however, a fact that a split has already begun and the Left counts on the North to carry it to the top.

The Christian Democratic Party traces its origin to the neo-Catholic movement of the early years of the present century. After the war of 1915-18 Don Sturzo translated it from the philosophic plane to the political-economic one, founding the Italian Popular Party. As invariably happens in the development of Centre parties, a dualism between the conservative and the progressive revolutionary trends has been apparent from the beginning.

The general terms of the present conflict may be summerised as follows:

(a) The Left-wing (the progressive revolutionary element urged on by Miglioli - now Farinacci's prisoner - and eventually producing the Left Christian Party) wishes the Party to cut loose from its confessional ties and be independent of official Vatican policy.

The Right Wing (the conservative trends which had withdrawn under the protection of the Vatican, and the so-called "parties of order" which agreed to work with Mussolini and accept office under him), although disclaiming any such intentions, wishes to remain the secular instrument of the Holy See in the sphere of Italian politics.

(b) The Left Wing wants the Party to declare now for a decision against the Monarchy and in favour of a Republic taken by a Constituent Assembly and not by plebiscite

The Right Wing under cover of apparent indifference upholds the opposite view.

(c) The Left Wing have already adopted a policy of co-operation with the Socialist-Communist bloc, feeling that the latter parties will steal a march on them.

The Right Wing favours a policy of compromise and "wait and see" in regard to the Party's relations [illegible] Socialist Communist group.

At the moment the Right Wing represented by De Gasperi is in power and lays down the official policy of the Party. The weakness of the Right

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Wing resides, among other factors, precisely in the character of De Gasperi. As a political brain he is third-rate; as the spokesman for the official policy of the Vatican Foreign Office he is considered less clever than sly; within his own party circles he is known as "Alcide the Temporiser". Because ofhis close relations with the Holy See his stock stood high, especially during the underground period, with the chief members of the C.L.N.

The Left wing, on the other hand, enjoys the support of the young progressive forces of the party, and the greatest volume of support on which it can count is still under-Nazi-Fascist oppression.

The most disquieting feature of the dissension is the increasing movement ofthe more progressive Christian Democrats towards the Socialist-Communist coalition, which might lead to an open break and assure the victory of the latter. Togliatti is striving with all his might to bring about disagreements within the ranks ofthe Christian Democrats, and hasmany emissaries in the Left Christian Party.

AGRICULTURE

6 National Agricultural Conference

The first national agricultural conference since the Allies landed in Italy was held at the Ministry of Agriculture from 30th November to 3rd December. It was attended by the Compartmental Inspector of A.C., Italian experts in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and worked in three committees devoted to these topics. All A.C. agricultural officers were called to Rome to attend the proceedings. The basis for the work ofthe Conference was provided by a report produced by Allied and Italian experts estimating Italy's agricultural needs and production in 1945.

The opening address was pronounced by Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture. Commodore Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of A.C., praised the Italian farmers for their good work in the face of tremendous difficulties and expressed his pleasure at the rapid recovery being made by Italian agriculture. Mr. Leland Allbaugh, Director of A.C.'s Agricultural Sub-Commission, spoke of the need for co-operative and democratic methods to increase production and speed distribution, and referred to A.C.'s consultative role. Dr. Gino Bergami, Under-Secretary for Agriculture, stressed the need to increase production and mentioned the pressing problems of livestock and fisheries.

The major recommendations of the conference included plans to increase production of cereals, dried legumes, potatoes, olive oil, fuelwood, charcoal, fish and game with the limited supplies available. Improvement in the controls on livestock slaghter, fish markets and motor schooner transfers, were also suggested. Methods of improving the status of the personnel involved in carrying out the recommendations were suggested through the provision of legal status to provincial and communal committees in agriculture, de-militarization and improved epuration procedures for the Forestry Corps and the provision of a budget for the re-organized Fisheries Division in the Ministry of Agriculture.

[illegible] constitute a special committee to report on communal

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

Togliatti is striving with all his might to bring about disagreements within the ranks ofthe Christian Democrats, and has many emissaries in the Left Christian Party.

AGRICULTURE

8 National Agricultural Conference

The first national agricultural conference since the Allies landed in Italy was held at the Ministry of Agriculture from 30th November to 3rd December. It was attended by the Compartmental Inspector of A.C., Italian experts in agriculture, forestry and fishing, and worked in three committees devoted to these topics. All A.C. agricultural officers were called to Rome to attend the proceedings. The basis for the work ofthe Conference was provided by a report produced by Allied and Italian experts estimating Italy's agricultural needs and production in 1945.

The opening address was pronounced by Fausto Gullo, Minister of Agriculture. Commodore Ellery Stone, Chief Commissioner of A.C., praised the Italian farmers for their good work in the face of tremendous difficulties and expressed his pleasure at the rapid recovery being made by Italian agriculture. Mr. Leland Allbaugh, Director of A.C.'s Agricultural Sub-Commission, spoke of the need for co-operative and democratic methods to increase production and speed distribution, and referred to A.C.'s consultative role. Dr. Gino Borgani, Under-Secretary for Agriculture, stressed the need to increase production and mentioned the pressing problems of livestock and fisheries.

The major recommendations of the conference included plans to increase production of cereals, dried legumes, potatoes, olive oil, fuelwood, charcoal, fish and game with the limited supplies available. Improvement in the controls on livestock slaghter, fish markets and motor schooner transfers, were also suggested. Methods of improving the status of the personnel involved in carrying out the recommendations were suggested through the provision of legal status to provincial and communal committees in agriculture, de-militarization and improved epuration procedures for the Forestry Corps and the provision of a budget for the re-organized Fisheries Division in the Ministry of Agriculture.

It was also decided to constitute a special committee to report on communal and provincial agricultural committees to the next national agricultural conference on 20th January, which will deal with the problems of land reclamation, livestock and prices. During the discussion of this proposal strong approval of the communal and provincial committees was expressed by several speakers and democratic election of their members by the farmers themselves was urged.

ARMED FORCES

9 Parade of Italian Troops in Rome

Units of the newly-formed Italian Army paraded for the first time in Rome on November 25th. Students and school boys took the morning off and people of all walks of life lined the streets. The crowd clapped rather soberly as the soldiers passed: there were shouts of "bene", "viva l'Italia", and women threw flowers. At one point some ragged little boys were requisitioned to throw pink communist leaflets into the vehicles. The soldiers caught some and grinned as they read them; those that fell to the ground were hastily gathered up by the little urchins and used again. Feelings were somewhat uncertain when the flag of Savoy appeared, but some middle-aged men on the

3129

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

steps of the church bared their heads as it passed. Outside the Porta del Popolo where the parade halted, crowds pressed round the vehicles and talked with the troops and members of the Italians Women's Union distributed cigarettes and sweets.

Remarks of the crowd varied. Some said that this was the only way to go to war, i.e. armed and equiped by the British. Others remarked rather bitterly that their own flesh and blood would be fighting under foreign emblems, and a young workman said that it was a sorry sight to see Italian soldiers in British tin hats.

The troops were British battledress, and were well shod. They carried used British arms and equipment, and their trucks, armour and 16 and 25 pounders showed evidence of wear. They looked in good health and spirits.

An Italian Captain told a P.W.B. officer that the troops were mostly men from the North, and that their food was good. The troops themselves said their food was bad. They were glad to fight for their country, but did not like wearing British uniform or the British tin hats, which, they said were uncomfortable and too soft to give much protection - Italian helmets, they said, were far superior.

On December 1st the second parade took place. Again crowds of students were about, this time streaming down the Corso to Piazza Venezia protesting that they wanted four school hours a day instead of five. They faded into the larger crowds when the Italian troops came along. The crowd, smaller than at the first parade, was on the whole quiet and thoughtful: light waves of applause spread intermittently among the onlookers. The band played "Piave" continually. An elderly white-haired woman in anxious tears waved her handkerchief at the passing infantry.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

10 This Week in Tuscany

Mr. Eden's declaration about Conte Sforza has aroused a great deal of adverse comment. The majority of people consider that the British are trying to dominate the Italian political scene and to interfere unduly in the interests of their own national policy. Some of the Monarchists consider that Mr. Eden's remarks were perfectly justifiable in a country threatened with anarchy. Moreover, they declare that Count Sforza made many promises to the Allies which he did not attempt to carry out when he reached Italy. This recent crisis, it is claimed, adds to the discontent created by the appointment of Paterno as Prefect and to the belief that the Allies are, in the main, opposed to the Committee of National Liberation here and elsewhere. In Florence itself there is one new development. The tendency is now to separate the attitude of the British Government and the attitude of the British people who are believed to be friendly to Italy. This is due partly to the correspondence that there has been in certain London newspapers requesting greater liberty for Italian prisoners of war and also the fact that Mr. Eden's declaration was criticized in the House of Commons.

The new regulations concerning the movement of civilians, which were issued last week, have left most people frankly confused. Many Florentines declare that they do not understand them. At the same time there is some complaint that Italians who have friends in the Allied armies are getting preferential treatment when they apply for permits and that these permits are given by people who have no right to do so, whilst the authorized office adheres strictly to regulations. Comments are still being made about the lack of discipline being shown by irresponsible people, and many Italians would like to see Allied authority enforced more strictly.

In the meantime the population of Florence is suffering from the acute shortage of fuel, not only for heating, but also for cooking. Wood, which is most difficult to obtain, costs some 400 lire a quintal as opposed to the controlled price of 65 lire per quintal; charcoal, which used to be very cheap, now costs anything from 25-40 lire a kilo

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

it is claimed, adds to the discontent created by the appointment of Paterno as Prefect and the belief that the Allies are, in the main, opposed to the Committee of National Liberation here and elsewhere. In Florence itself there is one new development. The tendency is now to separate the attitude of the British Government and the attitude of the British people who are believed to be friendly to Italy. This is due partly to the correspondence that there has been in certain London newspapers requesting greater liberty for Italian prisoners of war and also the fact that Mr. Eden's declaration was criticized in the House of Commons.

The new regulations concerning the movement of civilians, which were issued last week, have left most people frankly confused. Many Florentines declare that they do not understand them. At the same time there is some complaint that Italians who have friends in the Allied armies are getting preferential treatment when they apply for permits and that these permits are given by people who have no right to do so, whilst the authorized office adheres strictly to regulations. Comments are still being made about the lack of discipline being shown by irresponsible people, and many Italians would like to see Allied authority enforced more strictly.

In the meantime the population of Florence is suffering from the acute shortage of fuel, not only for heating, but also for cooking. Wood, which is most difficult to obtain, costs some 400 lire a quintal as opposed to the controlled price of 65 lire per quintal; charcoal which used to be very cheap, now costs anything from 25-40 lire a kilo. Gas is not yet obtainable and electric heaters can no longer be used. Besides this, there is an acute shortage of labour for civilian purposes, since most people prefer to work for the Allies at a higher rate of pay. In any case the profits that can be made on the Black Market are so tempting, that the low wages which can be earned by honest labour can scarcely be an inducement. It is hard to find domestic servants, it is extremely difficult to get anything repaired, and this cannot be surprising when a boot-black of 14 claims to be making 1000 lire a day.

CONFIDENTIAL

3128

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

11 Weekly Political Review - Naples

The Italian Government crisis is being closely followed by political circles, but with apparent indifference by the general public.

The fact can be explained by the sorry economic conditions in which the majority of the Italian people finds itself. In truth the former Government crises at Brindisi and Salerno seemed to have been followed more closely by the Neapolitans. The present apathy can be explained by the fact that most of the members of political parties do not take an active part in the life of their own parties because of the more urgent problems of livelihood that are well-known to beset all Italians and also because of the delusion caused in many by the party politics of the men in the Government. The crisis is, therefore, regarded with less interest because it appears to be more a matter of form than principle. A new Government, whether of greater Left or Right tendencies, could still do little to solve the most urgent problems which can only be solved after the war.

In political circles, the situation is closely followed, no less by the Left Parties who are very guarded in their pronouncements than by the Right Parties who are less reserved in giving their opinion. When a "comrade" asks the Communist leaders for explanations, the stock answer is given - "Togliatti knows what he is doing." In Domo-Christian circles on the other hand, the crisis has aroused much discussion. A very strong current of opinion in the Party leans to a more Right Wing government, while a minority asks for a more Left Wing policy. This party is one of the few where there is free discussion and where you can find an influential member criticising the policy of the head of the party.

In Monarchist circles here, the crisis is causing some anxiety because, if Bonomi, who was nominated by the Lieutenant of the Realm, remains as premier, the Monarchy would indirectly feel a certain moral encouragement, whereas if the charge of forming a new government were given to a nominee of the National Committee of Liberation, the Lieutenant of the Realm and the Monarchy would lose prestige.

12 Government Crisis and Eden Statement - Reaction in Sardinia

The long government crisis has had very little effect in Sardinia. It can even be said that the news from Rome has not nullified the feeling of optimism which followed the announcement of the government measures in favour of Sardinia.

A renewal of xenophobe argument is evident following Mr. Eden's declaration with regard to Count Sforza, even among those who do not interest themselves much with politics. It has given rise to the exhumation of anti-English

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

their own parties because of the more urgent problems of livelihood that are well-known to beset all Italians and also because of the delusion caused in many by the party politics of the men in the Government. The crisis is, therefore, regarded with less interest because it appears to be more a matter of form than principle. A new Government, whether of greater Left or Right tendencies, could still do little to solve the most urgent problems which can only be solved after the war.

In political circles, the situation is closely followed, no less by the Left Parties who are very guarded in their pronouncements than by the Right Parties who are less reserved in giving their opinion. When a "comrade" asks the Communist leaders for explanations, the stock answer is given - "Togliatti knows what he is doing." In Demo-Christian circles on the other hand, the crisis has aroused much discussion. A very strong current of opinion in the Party leans to a more Right Wing government, while a minority asks for a more Left Wing policy. This party is one of the few where there is free discussion and where you can find an influential member criticising the policy of the head of the party.

In Monarchist circles here, the crisis is causing some anxiety because, if Bonomi, who was nominated by the Lieutenant of the Realm, remains as premier, the Monarchy would indirectly feel a certain moral encouragement, whereas if the charge of forming a new government were given to a nominee of the National Committee of Liberation, the Lieutenant of the Realm and the Monarchy would lose prestige.

12 Government Crisis and Eden Statement - Reaction in Sardinia

The long government crisis has had very little effect in Sardinia. It can even be said that the news from Rome has not nullified the feeling of optimism which followed the announcement of the government measures in favour of Sardinia.

A renewal of xenophobe argument is evident following Mr. Eden's declaration with regard to Count Sforza, even among those who do not interest themselves much with politics. It has given rise to the exhumation of anti-English political arguments dear to the mussolinian propagandists. People who have always expressed anti-bolshevick ideas are speaking in favour of Russia. There is a desire for national clarification and a fear that the democracies will try to impose an imperialistic policy on Italy which could only be opposed by Russia.

Among the island's intellectuals Eden's declaration has been received with surprise and disillusionment and they are afraid that involontary support will be given to the fascist elements which the new Italy was slowly eliminating.

Among the working classes the question is seen in a very simple light, that is as an issue between the Right and the Left, Capital and Labour, between Monarchy and Republic, in which Sforza figures as the champion of the latter.

A.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

13 Government Measures in Favour of Sardinia
Ing. Salvatore Sale Addresses the Sard Action Party of Sassari

This week there was a reunion of the Sard Action Party of Sassari. The greater part of the reunion was taken up by the report that Ing. Salvatore Sale made on the preparatory work on the measures which will be taken by the Government in favour of Sardinia.

The speaker gave details on his activity as representative of the party in the Regional Council. He spoke of the sheep production and of the possibility of sending 200,000 lambs to continental Italy: of the formation in Cagliari of a Compensation Chamber to balance buying and selling in relation to the different purchasing power of money: of the need for the party to come to a decision concerning the question of controlled or free trade, so that its representatives can be sure of expressing the will of the majority.

Ing. Sale went on to speak of numerous meetings in Rome with members of the Government and Sard personalities. He read and commented on a report presented to the Council of Ministers by General Pinna as well as the text of the measures advocated. The audience was pleased to hear of the creation of a Sard budget.

Referring to the ministerial crisis it was pointed out that the consent of all the political parties and well known personalities had been obtained in drawing up the regulations and it is certain that they will be adopted, whatever the new Government.

14 Movement on Account of the Economic Situation - Catania, Sicily

The so-called "white strike" or boycott of the normal work of the office continues in some of the fiscal offices of the Province (Agenzia delle Imposte di Catania) on the part of the office personnel. This is true in spite of the appeal made by the Prefect to the persons concerned when they were threatening to hold public demonstrations against the Government and the Allies.

The motives for their action are economic in character, but they are adding others which are political in order to keep the support of the mass of white collar workers. The economic motives resolve themselves into two main ideas:

(a) The impossibility of finding essential goods on the market at a fair price.

(b) The state of economic difficulty in which the employees find themselves because of the inadequate salary increases they have received. They openly blame the Allies for having prevented the Italian Government from increasing their wages sufficiently.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

to the different purchasing power of money: of the need for the party to come to a decision concerning the question of controlled or free trade, so that its representatives can be sure of expressing the will of the majority.

Ing. Salo went on to speak of numerous meetings in Rome with members of the Government and Sard personalities. He read and commented on a report presented to the Council of Ministers by General Pinna as well as the text of the measures advocated. The audience was pleased to hear of the creation of a Sard budget.

Referring to the ministerial crisis it was pointed out that the consent of all the political parties and well known personalities had been obtained in drawing up the regulations and it is certain that they will be adopted, whatever the new Government.

14 Movement on Account of the Economic Situation - Catania, Sicily

The so-called "white strike" or boycott of the normal work of the office continues in some ofthe fiscal offices of the Province (Agenzia delle Imposte di Catania) on the part of the office personnel. This is true in spite of the appeal made by the Prefect to the persons concerned when they were threatening to hold public demonstrations against the Government and the Allies.

The motives for their action are economic in character, but they are adding others which are political in order to keep the support of the mass of white collar workers. The economic motives resolve themselves into two main ideas:

(a) The impossibility of finding essential goods on the market at a fair price.

(b) The state of economic difficulty in which the employees find themselves because of the inadequate salary increases they have received. They openly blame the Allies for having prevented the Italian Government from increasing their wages sufficiently.

However, notwithstanding the moderate action among the employed personnel of the various public offices which have been influenced by a few persons interested in order and good sense, later developments must be expected. This may be affected by political manoeuvres by those officials who still have opinions identical with those of the fascist regime.

In a conversation held with Sig. Intendente di Finanza di Catania, he showed his disapproval of the behaviour of certain persons who are carrying on propaganda among theoffice workers in order to excite them. It is being said that the Allies are secretly supporting separatism in Sicily. This propaganda continues in spite of the official statements of denial issued by the American and British governments.

CONFIDENTIAL

3127

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

RECONSTRUCTION

15 Re-Housing

The "Quotidiano" of 2nd December publishes the text of a decree of the Ministry of public Works dealing with repairs to houses to provide shelter for homeless persons, calling it a "first step on the way to rehousing the more urgent cases".

In this connection the following extract from the Routine Report of 276 F.S. Sec. for the period 20-26 November is of interest. The information is said to come from a well-informed contact.

"The present contracting system by which the reconstructional work is being proportioned is little short of ludicrous and a further incitement to corruption if any were needed. An example of this was the allotment of the contract for huts ents for refugees and displaced persons in the Rome area by the Ministry of Public Works. Contracts were invited from about 20 firms, by an official communication in the newspapers, for the construction of sixty million lires worth of small buildings, at an average price of 6000 lire per sq. metre. Only 88 firms tendered estimates which varied between 2960 lire per sq. metre and 13,000 lire per sq. metre. This in itself is an indication that the data and technical information supplied to tendering firms was so hopelessly incompetent as to allow such wide variations in interpretation. The whole contract was finally allotted to a firm which offered to do the work for 2950 lire a sq. metre and it is extremely improbable that this firm will be able to do the work satisfactorily at the price. The contract will be fulfilled but only as a result of corruption of technical inspectors and engineers and the resulting buildings may be expected to be classic examples of jerry building. It would seem elementary to have selected a number of reasonably reliable firms and split up such a large contract among them."

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

The "Quotidiano" of 2nd December publishes the text of a decree of the Ministry of public Works dealing with repairs to houses to provide shelter for homeless persons, calling it a "first step on the way to rehousing the more urgent cases".

In this connection the following extract from the Routine Report of 276 F.S. Sec. for the period 20-26 November is of interest. The information is said to come from a well-informed contact.

"The present contracting system by which the reconstructional work is being proportioned is little short of ludicrous and a further incitement to corruption if any were needed. An example of this was the allotment of the contract for huts ents for refugees and displaced persons in the Rome area by the Ministry of Public Works. Contracts were invited from about 20 firms, by an official communication in the newspapers, for the construction of sixty million lires worth of small buildings, at an average price of 6000 lire per sq. metre. Only 88 firms tendered estimates which varied between 2960 lire per sq. metre and 13,000 lire per sq. metre. This in itself is an indication that the data and technical information supplied to tendering firms was so hopelessly incompetent as to allow such wide variations in interpretation. The whole contract was finally allotted to a firm which offered to do the work for 2950 lire a sq. metre and it is extremely improbable that this firm will be able to do the work satisfactorily at the price. The contract will be fulfilled but only as a result of corruption of technical inspectors and engineers and the resulting buildings may be expected to be classic examples of jerry building. It would seem elementary to have selected a number of reasonably reliable firms and split up such a large contract among them."

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

(Tassages marked with a line at the side are for ifformation only.)

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

16. Reception of PWB Publications

People in general have expressed pleasure at the arrival of the new issue of IL MESE. The one-volume edition of the first six issues of this publication, has arrived, but since a sufficient number of copies is not at hand, it has been decided to hold off the actual sale of the book. It will sell at about 50 lire.

The new issue of IL MONDO LIBERO has also just arrived but it is not liked so well. The complaint is that it does not have enough articles. There are too many pictures in it, and some of these are reprints from other issues. Specific pictures will be mentioned in a later report. Again complaints have been received concerning the format of this publication which changes from time to time. Articles about notable American personalities not known to Italians would be welcome.

VICTORY is still eagerly awaited because it is the publication most liked. The last issue to be sold to Italians is that of September. It is also hoped that back issues, especially No. 1 and No. 2, will be on sale.

The public desires that publications in the English language be put on sale; especially requested are LIFE and TIME. An artist met in one of the propaganda shops said;" We need to know what has happened in the world during the 22 years we were under the fascist yoke."

UNION JACK and STARS AND STRIPES are very often requested in the propaganda shops. "The more new publications we have, the better, because new publications help the sale of others," said the director of one of the shops.

EDUCAZIONE ALLA MORTE is very well liked by the public. A number of persons questioned on whether they would like to know more about the youth movements in England and in the United State, said they would be very happy indeed to know what is being done for the youth of other countries.

17. DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE, A New Periodical.

The first public issue of DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE appeared in Rome on 5 December. It is edited by Federico Valenzani and Giulio

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

The new issue of IL MONDO LIBERO has also just arrived but it is not liked so well. The complaint is that it does not have enough articles. There are too many pictures in it, and some of these are reprints from other issues. Specific pictures will be mentioned in a later report. Again complaints have been received concerning the format of this publication which changes from time to time. Articles about notable American personalities not known to Italians would be welcome.

VICTORY is still eagerly awaited because it is the publication most liked. The last issue to be sold to Italians is that of September. It is also hoped that back issues, especially No. 1 and No. 2, will be on sale.

The public desires that publications in the English language be put on sale; especially requested are LIFE and TIME. An artist met in one of the propaganda shops said;" We need to know what has happened in the world during the 22 years we were under the fascist yoke."

UNION JACK and STARS AND STRIPES are very often requested in the propaganda shops. "The more new publications we have, the better, because new publications help the sale of others," said the director of one of the shops.

EDUCAZIONE ALLA MORTE is very well liked by the public. A number of persons questioned on whether they would like to know more about the youth movements in England and in the United State, said they would be very happy indeed to know what is being done for the youth of other countries.

17. DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE, A New Periodical.

The first public issue of DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE appeared in Rome on 5 December. It is edited by Federico Valenzani and Giulio Cenci and the administrative director is Peppino Pampiglione.

The previous issues of this paper were clandestine numbers published during the German occupation. The present publishers have made numerous requests during the past four months for permission to resume publication of their paper.

The policy of the DEMOCRAZIA INTERNAZIONALE is described as being anti-nationalistic and international. In the number now issued, two columns furnished by PWB are included, "Democracy in a Simpler Form", and "What is the Economic Policy of the United States." There is also a small column in English on the "Political Situation in Italy".

Eager to prove the consistency of his ideas, Signor Valenzani

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

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

publishes in the present issue of the paper an article which he wrote in 1922. Always an anti-fascist, he lived in France for many years, during which time he wrote several books in French.

18 Constant Lambert at the Argentina

The long awaited concert (under the auspices of Radio Rome) conducted by Constant Lambert was given at the Argentina Theatre on 26 November and repeated on the 27th. A very large audience gave Mr. Lambert a great reception. The suite from his own ballet "Horoscope" earned particularly warm applause. Press criticism was unanimously favorable.

19. "George and Margaret" at the Astra Theatre.

This unpretentious comedy of English middle-class life was a great success in its Italian version at the newly-opened Astra (formerly Teatro Emanuele). Although some of the humor of the original is lost on an Italian audience, a packed house was very generous with its applause. The acting was excellent, and the press generally good.

20 American and Russian Films

Giuliano Ferrieri, writing in the cinema weekly "Star" expresses the disappointment of the Italian public in the films so far sent to Italy from America. The explanation, according to the writer, is not that American films are not good enough, but that good American films are too dear for Italian exhibitors. Five thousand dollars may not seem much to an American producer, but to an Italian exhibitor it means five hundred thousand lire, a price few are prepared to pay.

On the contrary Russian films are supplied absolutely gratis on application to the Soviet Embassy. The U.S.S.R. subscribes to no international agreement on performing rights and does not even protect the work of its nationals abroad -- an indication of its evaluation of the international character of art.

In conclusion the writer suggests that Britain and America might reduce their terms, even to the extent of showing films at a loss in Italy.

21. In Florence

a) Russian Film Draws Large Audiences -- The presentation of "The Battle for the Volga" now showing at the Corsonna Cinema has met

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

Lambert a great reception. The suite from his own ballet "Horoscope" earned particularly warm applause. Press criticism was unanimously favorable.

19. "George and Margaret" at the Astra Theatre.

This unpretentious comedy of English middle-class life was a great success in its Italian version at the newly-opened Astra (formerly Teatro Emanuele). Although some of the humor of the original is lost on an Italian audience, a packed house was very generous with its applause. The acting was excellent, and the press generally good.

20. American and Russian Films

Giuliano Ferrieri, writing in the cinema weekly "Star" expresses the disappointment of the Italian public in the films so far sent to Italy from America. The explanation, according to the writer, is not that American films are not good enough, but that good American films are too dear for Italian exhibitors. Five thousand dollars may not seem much to an American producer, but to an Italian exhibitor it means five hundred thousand lire, a price few are prepared to pay.

On the contrary Russian films are supplied absolutely gratis on application to the Soviet Embassy. The U.S.S.R. subscribes to no international agreement on performing rights and does not even protect the work of its nationals abroad -- an indication of its evaluation of the international character of art.

In conclusion the writer suggests that Britain and America might reduce their terms, even to the extent of showing films at a loss in Italy.

21. In Florence

a) Russian Film Draws Large Audiences - The presentation of "The Battle for the Ukraine" now showing at the Cambrinus Cinema has gratified the desire for Russian films. Preceded by a documentary of the great Military Review at Moscow in 1940, the film illustrates the industrious life of the Ukraine in prewar days and the subsequent horrors and devastations of the war. Crowded audiences witness the film with intense interest, and every appearance of Stalin is cheered, every appearance of Hitler and the Nazis hooted and hissed. (C-3)

b) Propaganda Shop - This continues to be much appreciated and is doing valuable work. There is however some disappointment that fresh material does not arrive more frequently and in greater quantities. People state that they go there frequently and find nothing new. Regret is also expressed that as the hours when the shop is open (9-12 and 15-17) fall within normal shop and office hours, large

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

numbers are debarred from visiting it. It is asked whether it would be possible to keep it open during the midday hours, at least three or four times a week. (B-2)

c) Simplicity and Geniality of British Forces Extolled - An Italian, employed in the decoration of a Rest Centre for Allied troops near Florence, expressed the wondering admiration felt by himself and his colleagues when General Alexander lately visited the premises. Accustomed to the spectacular arrival of Mussolini surrounded by self-important and obsequious dignitaries and received by rigidly marshalled troops and personnel, they saw General Alexander arrive quietly and unceremoniously with two or three officers and make his inspection, welcomed by all but disturbing no one, not even the soldiers in the reading room. All the Italians present, he reported, expressed their hope that Italy might learn this simplicity and ease from the Allies. (from an Italian source. B-2)

d) Col. Stevens' Broadcasts - Appreciation of Col.Stevens' broadcasts and gratitude for the information and encouragement they brought to Italian patriots during the war years is expressed in an "open letter' in the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO of Tuesday, 29 November. In this letter it is proposed to make a collection and offer him a medal. Although the tone of the letter is slightly humorous it reflects the feeling which the majority of Italians have for this celebrated British Radio Commentator. Since 194. the Colonel's name has been on everyone's lips in Italian circles. To listen to his amiable and admonishing words became a cherished habit, continued even today. The fascist government organized a regular campaign of calumny and jibes against him but it had no effect on public opinion. Col. Stevens' talks were undoubtedly the first lessons in democracy in agreeable form, given to Italians. They contributed not a little to create a vast current of sympathy for the Allies. In discussions the Colonel's benevolent tone was often compared with the virulent speeches of the fascists such as Anfuso and Appellius (inventor of the famous phrase "Dio stramaledica gli Inglesi" - "God super-curse the English!") (from an Italian source.)

22. In Naples

a) La Voce del Fesso (The Fool's Voice) - This unauthorized pa. r (? weekly) is published by a very popular journalist, Michele Parisi. Fully 50,000 copies have been sold, and comments by the public have been extensive and favorable. This paper, now in its third issue,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

troops and personnel, they saw General Alexander arrive quietly and unceremoniously with two or three officers and make his inspection, welcomed by all but disturbing no one, not even the soldiers in the reading room. All the Italians present, he reported, expressed their hope that Italy might learn this simplicity and ease from the Allies. (from an Italian source. B-2)

d) Col. Stevens' Broadcasts - Appreciation of Col.Stevens' broadcasts and gratitude for the information and encouragement they brought to Italian patriots during the war years is expressed in an "open letter' in the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO of Tuesday, 29 November. In this letter it is proposed to make a collection and offer him a medal. Although the tone of the letter is slightly humorous it reflects the feeling which the majority of Italians have for this celebrated British Radio Commentator. Since 1940 the Colonel's name has been on everyone's lips in Italian circles. To listen to his amiable and admonishing words became a cherished habit, continued even today. The fascist government organized a regular campaign of calumny and gibes against him but it had no effect on public opinion. Col. Stevens' talks were undoubtedly the first lessons in democracy in agreeable form,given to Italians. They contributed not a little to create a vast current of sympathy for the Allies. In discussions the Colonel's benevolent tone was often compared with the virulent speeches of the fascists such as Ansaldo and Appellius (invdntor of the famous phrase "Dio stramaledica gli Inglesi" - "God super-curse the English") (from an Italian source.)

22. In Naples

a) La Voce del Fesso (the Fool's Voice) - This unauthorized paper (? weekly) is published by a very popular journalist, Michele Parisi. Fully 50,000 copies have been sold, and comments by the public have been extensive and favorable. This paper, now in its third issue, humorously reviews public life without sparing anyone, hence its popularity. Even the Roman daily TEMPO has recently devoted an article, on its front page, to the Voce del Fesso.

b) La Fiaccola (the Torch) - On 26 November, the first number of La Fiaccola, the new organ of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, and successor to "Bandiera Rossa", came out duly authorized by PWB. In actual fact, PWB had authorized paper for only 10,000 copies, but there was such a demand for the second number, issued 4 December, that 25,000 copies were sold, some of them at inflated prices.

The great attraction of the paper for Neapolitans is the indiscriminate attacks which it makes on all and sundry: personalities, public institutions, etc. It appears that various daring articles of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

the second number have caused some apprehension in the offices of the Genio Civile (Civil Engineers), the Pubblica Sicurezza (Police), and also in the Royal Academy of Sciences.

Popular opinion seems to be that this is the only paper which speaks the truth about anyone in plain language, but the Allies authorities will not allow the established authorities to be excessively criticized and it is foreseen that the "Fiaccola" will eventually suspend publication. It is said that the attacks of the paper are so many and so vigorous because the edictors are in possession of numerous secret files on personalities, institutions, and so on, which they acquired no one knows how. (B-2)

24 In Taranto

"Educazione alla Forte" by Grego Ziener seems to a Taranto reviewer most interesting and a complete exposé of the nazi methods of education, but he wonders if the Italian people are able to understand it with their scant knowledge of the truth of nazism. He feels they are still intoxicated by a false elation from fascist propaganda, but that the use of this book in Italian high schools might educate them. Literarily it is clearly written, and the material has been carefully and intelligently collected, and he would like if possible to see parts of it published in the press. He also notes that the book is not known in the Province of Salento. (B-2)

C U L T U R A L

24 The Circolo del Ritrovo

A new artistic and intellectual club of some size and importance was inaugurated in Rome at the Palazzo del Drago, Via Quatro Fontane, on 2 December. It is called Il Circolo del Ritrovo. Its aim, according to its founders, is to bring together the large numbers of intellectuals who have no meeting place at present in Rome, to provide some facilities for reading and discussion, and also to promote a cultural interchange between Italians and Allies.

For the opening of the club there was an exhibition of mosaics by Galassi, of ceramics by Leoncillo and of bronze work by Mirko. Some of the Galassi mosaics were especially well worth seeing.

Amongst the large and varied concourse of persons present at the opening were most of the founders of the club. Politics were repre-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

they acquired no one knows how. (B-2)

24 In Taranto

"Educazione alla Morte" by Grego Ziener seems to a Taranto reviewer most interesting and a complete exposé of the nazi methods of education, but he wonders if the Italian people are able to understand it with their scant knowledge of the truth of nazism. He feels they are still intoxicated by a false elation from fascist propaganda, but that the use of this book in Italian high schools might educate them. Literarily it is clearly written, and the material has been carefully and intelligently collected, and he would like if possible to see parts of it published in the press. He also notes that the book is not known in the Province of Salento. (B-2)

C U L T U R A L

24 The Circolo del Ritrovo

A new artistic and intellectual club of some size and importance was inaugurated in Rome at the Palazzo del Drago, Via Quatro Fontane, on 2 December. It is called Il Circolo del Ritrovo. Its aim, according to its founders, is to bring together the large numbers of intellectuals who have no meeting place at present in Rome, to provide some facilities for reading and discussion, and also to promote a cultural interchange between Italians and Allies.

For the opening of the club there was an exhibition of mosaics by Galassi, of ceramics by Leoncillo and of bronze work by Mirko. Some of the Galassi mosaics were especially well worth seeing.

Amongst the large and varied concourse of persons present at the opening were most of the founders of the club. Politics were represented by, amongst other, Sig. Mario Palermo, tall, thin and gesticulative; amongst the many Allies were the Czech Minister, the Editors of the French weekly "Tresences", and several PWB officers. The Circolo has no restaurant at present but it provides tea.

The President of the Circolo is Princess Bassiano, with Count Umberto Morra as Vice-President. Amongst the "Soci Fondatori" are the following: Marchesa Visconti Venosta, Elena Craveri, Elena Giolitti; Pietro Paolo Trompeo, the critic; Prof. Carlo Antoni; Enrico Galassi, the architect; Gino Severini, the painter; Alberto Moravia; Dr. Perotti, the psychologist; Alessandro Manasseri, atteché to the Italian representative in London; Contessa Carandini; Prince Filippo Saracciolo; Riccardi, the former Minister; Fedele D'Amico, Editor of

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

the"Voce Operaia", organ of the Christians of the Left; Mirko, the painter; Vittorio Gabrieli, the young critic; Princess Boncompagni-Ludovisi; Paolo Solari, the economist. The fondatori members are of very different political points of view. There is also an Allied advisory Committee to deal with Allied membership.

The dynamic spirit behind the organization of the Circolo has been Elena Craveri, the eldest daughter of Benedetto Croce, on whom its birth very largely depended. Elena Craveri explained privately that there are several problems still to be overcome. One of the greatest difficulties lay in getting into touch with Allied officers who would probably be interested if they knew of the existence of the Circolo. Another was to get hold of Allied periodicals or other literature, which at present are utterly unobtainable in Rome. Large numbers of enthusiastically pro-Allied Italians are anxious to see English and American newspapers and books but feel at present cut off from information about the outside world. Amongst the members of the club the majority can read English and much prefer English originals to translations imported from England or the U.S.

.25 Recovery of Caravaggio's "Susannah and the Elders"

One of the many masterpieces of Italian art looted by the Germans -- in this case from the monastery of Monte Cassino -- has turned up in Rome, in the studio of an artist who was trying to sell it. It was stated to have been given to an Italian musician by a German officer as the price of a concert.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The dynamic spirit behind the organization of the Circolo has been Elena Craveri, the eldest daughter of Benedetto Croce, on whom its birth ~~her~~ y largely depended. Elena Craveri explained privately that there are several problems still to be overcome. One of the greatest difficulties lay in getting into touch with Allied officers who would probably be interested if they knew of the existence of the Circolo. Another was to get hold of Allied periodicals or other literature, which at present are utterly unobtainable in Rome. Large numbers of enthusiastically pro-Allied Italians are anxious to see English and American newspapers and books but feel at present cut off from information about the outside world. Amongst the members of the club the majority can read English and much prefer English originals to translations imported from England or the U.S.

5 Recovery of Caravaggio's "Susannah and the Elders"

One of the many masterpieces of Italian art looted by the Germans -- in this case from the monastery of Monte Cassino -- has turned up in Rome, in the studio of an artist who was trying to sell it. It was stated to have been given to an Italian musician by a German officer as the price of a concert.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I No. 46

REPORT ON VITERBO

Viterbo, a town of some 38,000 inhabitants, is the center of Viterbo Province. It lies on the highway to Florence, about 80 km. north of Rome, in the midst of a rich wheat, olive and wine growing farming district. It is an old town, picturesque, full of shrines and historical buildings, bearing the stamp of an old culture. Nearby are mineral springs, known for centuries for their therapeutic values. Local industries include pasta manufacturing, oil pressing, wineries, a ceramics factory, metal foundries, and many other small industries.

Viterbo Province has a population of about a quarter million, at present increased by some 20,000 refugees from Naples, Civitavecchia and Toscana. The population makes its living mostly from farming and small industry based chiefly on local raw materials.

5 km. outside the city of Viterbo the Luftwaffe maintained an important airfield. The city itself is an important communications link between north and south. From the end of July 1943 to July 5, 1944 Viterbo suffered 15 major bombardments. About 1000 civilians were killed, 4 to 5 hundred seriously and some 800 lightly wounded, even though all but 6,000 citizens had left the town after the first heavy bombardment. Six Hundred houses were completely destroyed; 300 were severely damaged, and about 1500 suffered light damage. Of the latter about 300 have already been repaired; another 500 could be put to use within a matter of a few weeks if 250,000 roofing tiles could be made available. On 31 July, 1944. the provincial engineering department, Ing. Muritano, Francesco, assistant city engineer, estimated that the cost of repairing and rebuilding these structures would come to about 370 million lires. The repair of public buildings, schools, churches, etc., would add another 150 million lire.

40% of the city is still uninhabitable, which means that some 15,000 are without homes. Of these 8000 live in the country, 5000 have found shelter in the city, and about 2000 now living in makeshift quarters in the city, still have to be adequately housed. Theoretically at least if the above mentioned 500 houses were repaired, the most urgent housing needs could be met. The necessary roofing tiles have been set aside for the Viterbo genio civile at the tile works at Sinalunga, but have not been delivered. 50,000 tiles have been delivered. Of these 12,000 had to be used to repair the grain elevator of the Consorzio Agrario. A local brick oven is pro-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Viterbo Province has a population of about a quarter million, at present increased by some 20,000 refugees from Naples, Civitavecchia and Toscana. The population makes its living mostly from farming and small industry based chiefly on local raw materials.

5 km. outside the city of Viterbo the Luftwaffe maintained an important airfield. The city itself is an important communications link between north and south. From the end of July 1943 to July 5, 1944 Viterbo suffered 15 major bombardments. About 1000 civilians were killed, 4 to 5 hundred seriously and some 800 lightly wounded, even though all but 6,000 citizens had left the town after the first heavy bombardment. Six Hundred houses were completely destroyed; 300 were severely damaged, and about 1500 suffered light damage. Of the latter about 300 have already been repaired; another 500 could be put to use within a matter of a few weeks if 250,000 roofing tiles could be made available. On 31 July, 1944, the provincial engineering department, Ing. Muritano, Francesco, assistant city engineer, estimated that the cost of repairing and rebuilding these structures would come to about 370 million lires. The repair of public buildings, schools, churches, etc., would add another 150 million lire.

40% of the city is still uninhabitable, which means that some 15,000 are without homes. Of these 8000 live in the country, 5000 have found shelter in the city, and about 2000 now living in makeshift quarters in the city, still have to be adequately housed. Theoretically at least if the above mentioned 500 houses were repaired, the most urgent housing needs could be met. The necessary roofing tiles have been set aside for the Viterbo genio civile at the tile works at Sinalunga, but have not yet been delivered. 50,000 tiles have been delivered. Of these 12,000 had to be used to repair the grain elevator of the Consorzio Agrario. A local brick oven is producing some 3000 tiles a week now, but it is hoped to step up that production.

There has not been enough to eat since July 1943. The provincial physician (Dr. Giuseppe Gabriele, Medico Provinciale) estimates that about one-third of all children are undernourished. Symptoms are chiefly pallor and glandular disturbances. Infant mortality, he thinks, is 20% above normal. Allied medical supplies have been of great help, especially the packages supplied for newborn babies and their mothers, though more are needed. Bombing in June 1944 broke the sewer system resulting in a typhus epidemic. 200 cases were reported, of which 24 resulted in death. The outbreak was controlled by vaccination (vac-

CONFIDENTIAL

3123

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

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

cines supplied by the Istituto Vaccinogino Toscana and the Ist. Sup. di Vacc. Roma), repair of the sewer, and disinfection of the water system. Even during the worst bombings, the city's five physicians remained, and so did the midwives. The present lack of soap is responsible for the prevalence of scabies and other skin troubles. Insufficient clothing and primitive, damp shelters are causing rheumatism and respiratory diseases. These difficulties are expected to be a serious threat to community health during the winter. At present school luncheons and a community soup kitchen are helping somewhat to ease the food situation. However, the children do not "take" to the thin soups made from dehydrated vegetables. Many grown-ups still seem to hesitate to avail themselves of the soup, sold at a nominal price or given free to the needy; but the soup kitchens are only a few days old.

The school system of the province of Viterbo was described by the Provveditore degli Studi, Mr. Antonio Marzulo, as follows (the facts were corroborated by Major E.H. Clerkson of the Viterbo AMG, and to some extent by personal inspection):

The 58 communities of the province have 70 elementary schools with some 711 classes, comprising about 25,000 pupils. 2000 additional children normally receive higher education in 9 institutions which include one gimnasio, 2 technical schools, 3 artisan training schools and 3 magistral institutes. In addition the Province boasted 69 kindergartens. Not only were about 20% of all school buildings of the province destroyed, but a good number of those not destroyed had to be used to house refugees, most of whom could not yet be moved.

As of November 30, 1944, 46 elementary schools were open and functioning fully; 12 were open but functioned only in part, because of refugees and war damage; 13 were still closed. Of the latter, 5 were occupied by refugees; 2 were occupied by troops; the rest were damaged and partly occupied by refugees. But even though only 2/3 of all schools were functioning fully, more than 80% of 16 children were going to school. This accomplishment is a great credit to Mr. Marzulo, the various communities concerned, the religious institutions of the province, and to the responsible officers of AMG.

Viterbo city had 2 elementary schools. One, an old monastery, was half bombed out; the other half is now occupied by refugees. The other school which formerly housed 24 classes now contains not only elementary but high school classes, and 6 of its 24 rooms are used by

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

a serious threat to community health [illegible] ent school luncheons and a community soup kitchen are helping somewhat to ease the food situation. However, the children do not "take" to the thin soups made from dehydrated vegetables. Many grown-ups still seem to hesitate to avail themselves of the soup, sold at a nominal price or given free to the needy; but the soup kitchens are only a few days old.

The school system of the province of Viterbo was described by the Provveditore degli Studi, Mr. Antonio Marzulo, as follows (the facts were corroborated by Major E.H. Clarkson of the Viterbo AMG, and to some extent by personal inspection):

The 58 communities of the province have 70 elementary schools with some 711 classes, comprising about 25,000 pupils. 2000 additional children normally receive higher education in 9 institutions which include one gimnasio, 2 technical schools, 3 artisan training schools and 3 magistral institutes. In addition the Province boasted 69 kindergartens. Not only were about 20% of all school buildings of the province destroyed, but a good number of those not destroyed had to be used to house refugees, most of whom could not yet be moved.

As of November 30, 1944, 46 elementary schools were open and functioning fully; 12 were open but functioned only in part, because of refugees and war damage; 13 were still closed. Of the latter, 5 were occupied by refugees; 2 were occupied by troops; the rest were damaged and partly occupied by refugees. But even though only 2/3 of all schools were functioning fully, more than 8/10ths of 30 children were going to school. This accomplishment is a great credit to Mr. Marzulo, the various communities concerned, the religious institutions of the province, and to the responsible officers of AMG.

Viterbo city had 2 elementary schools. One, an old masonry, was half bombed out; the other half is now occupied by refugees. The other school which formerly housed 24 classes now contains not only elementary but high school classes, and 6 of its 24 rooms are used by the Provincial Finance Administration. Elementary school is taught also in the buildings of the Sisters of Beata Angelica, the Sisters of S. Giovanni, the Sisters of Buon Pastore, Padre Giuseppe, and the Brothers of S. Filippo Neri.

In Soriano, the large beautiful elementary school building was used by the Luftwaffe as a supply depot. On leaving in a hurry, the Nazis destroyed it. School is now being held in a large private house (2[illegible] classes), in a privately owned [illegible] and one class is being held right in the [illegible] home.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

The elementary school of Montefiascone was so badly damaged that it cannot soon be repaired. Meanwhile classes are held in the building of the Suore Filippine who had formerly instructed girls only. Now the girls have classes in the morning, the boys in the afternoon.

In Bolsena the monks used to teach only boys; now girls are instructed in the afternoon.

In Oriolo elementary school is taught in the town hall. In Vetralla and Vignanello high school is held in the municipal buildings; in Basagnello a privately owned castle serves as school house. In Sutri, the Bishop has made available the rooms of the Seminario for newly organized high school classes by sending his own students to Nepi. In Nepi the Frati Serviti have furnished space for the high school students. New high school classes have also been organized in Vignanello, Basagnello and Vetralla for those students who formerly attended school in Viterbo.

In contrast to fascist practice, the principle followed was that the teacher was to follow the children to their new, even if temporary homes. Not that these adjustments were possible without overcoming difficulties. Many teachers refused to move to new locations where no housing could be made available. A number of teachers even stayed in their Rome refuges. When the school superintendent instructed them to return, or to show good reason for the continued payment of their salaries, they tried to have him removed on the charge of being a fascist.

The necessary textbooks are available in only one out of every five towns on the average. Where books are available, they are being shared. In other places, the teacher dictates the lesson or writes it on the blackboard. In some places the children go to the teacher's home to study. The Province last semester received 2000 textbooks from the Allies for its 25000 elementary school children.

The overthrow of fascism has made little impression on the average child. Fascism was never taught by the regular elementary school teachers, but spread by specialists who visited the schools. Thus fascism was always something "foreign" and not absorbed by the children. Out of 720 elementary school teachers 21 were epuratdd; also one high school professor out of a total of 130; 6 directors of ele-

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

tralla and Vignanello high school is held in the municipal buildings; in Basagnello a privately owned castle serves as school house. In Sutri, the Bishop has made available the rooms of the Seminario for newly organized high school classes by sending his own students to Nepi. In Nepi the Frati Serviti have furnished space for the high school students. New high school classes have also been organized in Vignanello, Basagnello and Vetralla for those students who formerly attended school in Viterbo.

In contrast to fascist practice, the principle followed was that the teacher was to follow the children to their new, even if temporary homes. Not that these adjustments were possible without overcoming difficulties. Many teachers refused to move to new locations where no housing could be made available. A number of teachers even stayed in their Rome refuges. When the school superintendent instructed them to return, or to show good reason for the continued payment of their salaries, they tried to have him removed on the charge of being a fascist.

The necessary textbooks are available in only one out of every five towns on the average. Where books are available, they are being shared. In other places, the teacher dictates the lesson or writes it on the blackboard. In some places the children go to the teacher's home to study. The Province last semester received 2000 textbooks from the Allies for its 25000 elementary school children.

The overthrow of fascism has made little impression on the average child. Fascism was never taught by the regular elementary school teachers, but spread by specialists who visited the schools. Thus fascism was always something "foreign" and not absorbed by the children. Out of 720 elementary school teachers 21 were epuratdd; also one high school professor out of a total of 130; 6 directors of elementary schools out of 71; and 2 high school directors out of 9.

The ECONOMIC SITUATION of the province is well characterized by the fact that not only is there no unemployment, but on the contrary need for skilled labor. Only recently some 400 expert charcoal burners were brought from near Naples. In the past 4 months the province has supplied Rome with 10,000 tons of charcoal. This cha coal has gone where it was most needed, to kitchens, bakeries, hospitals, etc. The Vatican soup kitchens have [illegible] with firewood from Viterbo. Livestock has been supplied to other provinces for restocking purposes. Substantial additional amounts of sheep cheese and salt pork could be produced if the necessary salt were available. The ceramics works are producing urgently needed china ware. More details on these and other industrial activities are to be obtained from another visit. At pres-

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

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

ent the olive oil harvest is in progress. The growers and pressers of the Province seem to be cooperating in the government-sponsored program, though the price paid is not considered attractive. Twice the estimated amount of oil is however expected to be collected.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

Unfavorable Factors - Town and Province of Viterbo have suffered considerable war damage, especially from bombing. When liberation came, it arrived in the persons of French native troops who came not as liberators but as victors. Many outrages (24 cases of rape, for instance) were committed by French soldiers wearing American uniforms. When Americans took over, they had to overcome considerable distrust. The people of the province are not given to cooperative action. Nevertheless they have helped each other by sharing housing and clothing. But they had to be pushed fairly hard sometimes to cooperate in the reopening of schools, and doing other things for the common good.

At the moment the low salaries of state employees present a grave problem. For instance, a man charged with maintaining Italian and Allied laws and regulations cannot live and feed his family on the 2,200 lire he earns monthly. So he is forced to seek an income on the side; and the only way to find it is either by granting favors, or carrying on black market operations. Graft and corruption cannot easily be eliminated without first supplying an economic basis on which honesty can exist.

Allied trucks are alleged to be buying up wine and meat direct from the farmers; they not only interfere with the food supply to the local population but they also set poor examples with regard to the black market. The farmer won't bring his products to market if he can sell at a higher price direct to Allies without any risk or trouble of transportation.

Favorable Factors - The provincial Allied Military Government, under Captain W.E.Phillips, is setting a splendid example of efficienty, sincere interest in the welfare of the people, and practical approach to many problems facing it. It has succeeded in establishing an atm sphere of mutual trust and confidence not only by such human touches as giving a weekly dance to the town folks, but by going out of its way to secure essential parts and materials to get local industry go-

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

came, it arrived in the persons of French native troops who came not as liberators but as victors. Many outrages (24 cases of rape, for instance) were committed by French soldiers wearing American uniforms. When Americans took over, they had to overcome considerable distrust. The people of the province are not given to cooperative action. Nevertheless they have helped each other by sharing housing and clothing. But they had to be pushed fairly hard sometimes to cooperate in the reopening of schools, and doing other things for the common good.

At the moment the low salaries of state employees present a grave problem. For instance, a man charged with maintaining Italian and Allied laws and regulations cannot live and feed his family on the 2,200 lire he earns monthly. So he is forced to seek an income on the side; and the only way to find it is either by granting favors, or carrying on black market operations. Graft and corruption cannot easily be eliminated without first supplying an economic basis on which honesty can exist.

Allied trucks are alleged to be buying up wine and meat direct from the farmers; they not only interfere with the food supply to the local population but they also set poor examples with regard to the black market. The farmer won't bring his products to market if he can sell at a higher price direct to Allies without any risk or trouble of transportation.

Favorable Factors - The provincial Allied Military Government, under Captain W.E.Phillips, is setting a splendid example of efficienty, sincere interest in the welfare of the people, and practical approach to many problems facing it. It has succeeded in establishing an atm sphere of mutual trust and confidence not only by such human touches as giving a weekly dance to the town folks, but by going out of its way to secure essential parts and materials to get local industry going. For instance, the oil presses could not have functioned without the necessary washers; AMG got them. Glass was needed to repair the hospital; somehow AMG helped get it. The restoration of salt manufecturing is an epic of cooperation between local enterprise and AMG in the face of great obstacles; some of these difficulties might have been avoided by more practical plans on the part of other allied agencies. Nicotin was needed to cope with a threatened epidemic among the provinces 300,000 sheep; an officer was dispatched to find it.

A recent meeting of olive growers and pressers, called jointly by the Prefect and the Allied Commissioner, was typical of the manner in which problems are discussed, difficulties avoided. The procedure of and reasons for the laws [illegible] relating to oliv oil pressing and collection were explainted to 4 - 500 people present at that meeting.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

The professional police officer attached to AMG has tried to maintain honesty and integrity among the provincial police. The officer in charge of education has given full support to the provincial school superintendent chiefly responsible for the good record mentioned above.

Viterbo Province's rapid recovery is, however, due not only to competent administration, but to a basically sound economy. Not only were the Nazis forced to retire too quickly to destroy all the existing industrial establishments, but these industries are small, dispersed, and they do not depend on the importation of raw materials from other parts of the country, or from abroad. The nearness to Rome assures provincial products of a ready market. Most of the sheep and pigs could be saved; the olive oil crop is better than in many years; wine and chestnuts yielded good returns. At this time more wood is cut in local forests than a sound forestry program would justify in normal times, but the cutting is held to limits which are believed not to endanger the continued existence of the forests themselves.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

competent administration, but to a basically sound economy. Not only were the Nazis forced to retire too quickly to destroy all the existing industrial establishments, but those industries are small, dispersed, and they do not depend on the importation of raw materials from other parts of the country, or from abroad. The nearness to Rome assures provincial products of a ready market. Most of the sheep and pigs could be saved; the olive oil crop is better than in many years; wine and chestnuts yielded good returns. At this time more wood is cut in local forests than a sound forestry program would justify in normal times, but the cutting is held to limits which are believed not to endanger the continued existence of the forests themselves.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX II No. 46

REPORT ON AREZZO

1) ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

THE PREFECT, Colonel Guidotti Mori, was appointed by the Allied Government, despite some opposition on the part of the C.L.N. He belongs to one of the richest families of the district and was the first Fascist Podestà of the city. At the beginning of the year he was Food Controller and was arrested by the Fascists for having authorized the distribution of a reserve stock of biscuits which was being held for an emergency. Suggestions have been made by some Italians that this distribution was not purely disinterested, and that the Prefect was able to gain a reputation as a martyr without financial loss to himself. At present he is reported doing his best to satisfy the population, although he is said twice to have offered his resignation. In any case the Prefect is reported to be working in harmony with the C.L.N.

The SINDACO, Signor Curina (Party of Action) is reported to be kindly, energetic and very popular with the people. During the German occupation he was President of the C.I.N. and one of the chief organizers of patriot activities.

THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION has representatives of the Communists, Socialists and Demo-Christians. The Democracy of Labor does not exist in Arezzo, but has some members in the provinces. The Sindaco of Cortona, who is President of the C.L.N., is a member of the party. Besides the representatives of the party, the Partisans have two members on the Committee, both of whom are said to be without political tendencies.

The relations of the C.L.N. with the other Italian organizations are excellent. Every Tuesday the Committee has a meeting with the Prefect, the Sindaco and the representatives of the Administrations of the town to discuss various problems. The C.L.N. of Arezzo deplores the attitude of the C.L.N. of Florence, on the grounds that it acts without consulting the other Tuscan Committees. The relations of the C.L.N. with the Allies are said to be not quite so cordial, as the Civil Affairs Administration is believed to consider that the Committee is now superfluous.

THE PRESIDENT, the Hon. Mascagni (Socialist), is reported to be popular and a very sound man.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

that this distribution was not purely disinterested, and that the Prefect was able to gain a reputation as a martyr without financial loss to himself. At present he is reported doing his best to satisfy the population, although he is said twice to have offered his resignation. In any case the Prefect is reported to be working in harmony with the C.L.N.

The SINDACO, Signor Curina (Party of Action) is reported to be kindly, energetic and very popular with the people. During the German occupation he was President of the C.I.N. and one of the chief organizers of patriot activities.

THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION has representatives of the Communists, Socialists and Demo-Christians. The Democracy of Labor does not exist in Arezzo, but has some members in the provinces. The Sindaco of Cortona, who is President of the C.L.N., is a member of the party. Besides the representatives of the party, the Partisans have two members on the Committee, both of whom are said to be without political tendencies.

The relations of the C.L.N. with the other Italian organizations are excellent. Every Tuesday the Committee has a meeting with the Prefect, the Sindaco and the representatives of the Administrations of the town to discuss various problems. The C.L.N. of Arezzo deplores the attitude of the C.L.N. of Florence, on the grounds that it acts without consulting the other Tuscan Committees. The relations of the C.L.N. with the Allies are said to be not quite so cordial, as the Civil Affairs Administration is believed to consider that the Committee is now superfluous.

THE PRESIDENT, the Hon. Mascagni (Socialist), is reported to be popular and a very sound man.

2) POLITICAL PARTIES

In Arezzo at the present moment there appear to be no Christian Socialists, Republicans or Anarchists.

THE LIBERALS are said to have about 50 members. Their leaders are aristocrats such as Marchese Albergotti, Count Frassineto, Marchese Corbelani. The Liberals are accused by the other parties of being ex-Fascists.

THE COMMUNISTS have about 1000 members, of whom about 400 are women. Although moderate in theory, they are accused of being extremist in practice by the other parties. They are reported to have ample means which allow them to do a good deal of propaganda in the countryside.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

The DEMO-CHRISTIANS have about 500 members, mainly intellectuals and members of the middle class. In Arezzo they have opposed the Communists.

SOCIALISTS in Arezzo are said to have from 3-400 members. They do not appear to be ready to collaborate with the Communists.

THE PARTY OF ACTION has rather less than 100 members, but is fairly well represented in the various labour organizations.

3) EPURATION

The Provincial Commissioner for Epuration is Avv. Severi. Epuration has scarcely begun, though a few officials in government offices have been suspended. Most of the leading Fascists have left the city and consequently it is impossible to take proceedings against them. The people of Arezzo are indifferent to epuration as there were few fascist atrocities in the city.

4) MONARCHIST AND REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES

The people of Arezzo are hostile to the House of Savoy rather than to monarchy as a political system. Most of them consider that the king and his son are largely responsible for the present condition in Italy. There would appear to be no republican organizations in the town. The aversion of the population towards the present king is shown by their dislike for the Carabinieri, whom they consider to be representatives of the Crown.

5) THE ITALIAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Quite recently two young women formed an association called Unione Donne Italiane, at whose headquarters there are courses in typing, dressmaking and other professional instruction. Although this league claims to be without political tendencies, suggestions have been made that the U.D.I. is backed by the Communists.

6) THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Fronte della Gioventù is considered to be under the aegis of the Communists, hence it has been banned by the Demo-Christians. The football team of this organization has the red star as a badge. The activities of the Fronte della Gioventù include sports, amateur dram-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

fairly well represented in the various labour organizations.

3) EPURATION

The Provincial Commissioner for Epuration is Avv. Severi. Epuration has scarcely begun, though a few officials in government offices have been suspended. Most of the leading Fascists have left the city and consequently it is impossible to take proceedings against them. The people of Arezzo are indifferent to epuration as there were few fascist atrocities in the city.

4) MONARCHIST AND REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES

The people of Arezzo are hostile to the House of Savoy rather than to monarchy as a political system. Most of them consider that the king and his son are largely responsible for the present condition in Italy. There would appear to be no republican organizations in the town. The aversion of the population towards the present king is shown by their dislike for the Carabinieri, whom they consider to be representatives of the Crown.

5) THE ITALIAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE

Quite recently two young women formed an association called Unione Donne Italiane, at whose headquarters there are courses in typing, dressmaking and other professional instruction. Although this league claims to be without political tendencies, suggestions have been made that the U.D.I. is backed by the Communists.

6) THE YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Fronte della Gioventù is considered to be under the aegis of the Communists, hence it has been banned by the Demo-Christians. The football team of this organization has the red star as a badge. The activities of the Fronte della Gioventù include sports, amateur dramatics and debates.

7) PATRIOTS

The chief patrict organization of the Province was the 23rd Garibaldi Brigade commanded by Capt. Sirio Rossetti. Apparently it had no Communist tendencies. When the town was liberated, with the help of the patriots, Rossetti induced 25% of his men to enlist in the Italian army. Within a very short time most of them returned to Arezzo, declaring themselves disgusted with the treatment they had received. They said they had been used to train recruits and had been ill-treated by officers and NCO's alike. As a consequence of this Rossetti went to Rome and obtained the release of his men from the Army.

CONFIDENTIAL

3120

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

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

8) LABOUR PROBLEMS

The CAMERA DEL LAVORO has representatives of the Communists, Socialists and Demo-Christians. But the Communists alone have a paid representative. The Demo-Christians have had some difficulty in participating in this organization which is dominated by the Communists. In the local offices of the Province the Communists and Socialists only are represented.

The FACTORY COMMISSIONS have no great importance in Arezzo because there are no industries. There are Employees Commissions which function easily and without opposition from the Allies or the employers.

UNEMPLOYMENT is small at the present as the bulk of workers work for the Allies. Last month the Sindaco issued an order to all citizens between 16 and 60 to present themselves at the Provincial Labour Office for registration. Everyone unable to present a certificate of employment is compelled to work on the city's reconstruction. In order to avoid what they considered unjustifiable forced labour, many people procured forged employment certificates, so that unemployment statistics are rather hard to control.

WAGES generally speaking are considered to be far too low. Even with an increase of 70% they would be insufficient in relation to the present high cost of living. There are still municipal employees earning 300 lire a month, and few of the lower grade earn more than 700 lire a month. A graduate in local government employment does not earn more than 1700 lire a month and the Education officer for the Province earns less than 4000 lire a month. The increases in wages that have been made have been the result of local agreements. Most people think that a general agreement would be preferable.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS in this essentially agricultural province are a problem of greatest importance with reference to wages for farmhands. The Demo-Christians are trying to form agricultural workers' unions before the Communists can intervene.

9) FOOD SITUATION

Here as elsewhere the food situation is linked up with the question of transport. Although Arezzo is a junction, the Province is so

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

cause there are no industries. There are Employees Commissions which function easily and without opposition from the Allies or the employers.

UNEMPLOYMENT is small at the present as the bulk of workers work for the Allies. Last month the Sindaco issued an order to all citizens between 16 and 60 to present themselves at the Provincial Labour Office for registration. Everyone unable to present a certificate of employment is compelled to work on the city's reconstruction. In order to avoid what they considered unjustifiable forced labour, many people procured forged employment certificates, so that unemployment statistics are rather hard to control.

WAGES generally speaking are considered to be far too low. Even with an increase of 70% they would be insufficient in relation to the present high cost of living. There are still municipal employees earning 300 lire a month, and few of the lower grade earn more than 700 lire a month. A graduate in local government employment does not earn more than 1700 lire a month and the Education Officer for the Province earns less than 4000 lire a month. The increases in wages that have been made have been the result of local agreements. Most people think that a general agreement would be preferable.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS in this essentially agricultural province are a problem of greatest importance with reference to wages for farmhands. The Demo-Christians are trying to form agricultural workers' unions before the Communists can intervene.

9) FOOD SITUATION

Here as elsewhere the food situation is linked up with the question of transport. Although Arezzo is a junction, the Province is so well supplied in normal times, that only sugar, salt, cheese and groceries had to be imported. Local production is sufficient for the other necessities. At the present moment the food situation is considered bad. The daily ration of 200 grams of bread cannot be supplemented by Pasta, as the factories have been destroyed or else have no electric power. For the month of November however, the SEPRAL has announced the distribution of 600 grams of flour per head. Pending the complete organization of the Ente Nazionale Auto-Trasporti, the Allied authorities and the Prefect have formed a provincial transport organization.

TRANSPORT AVAILABLE in all is said to be about 33 lorries with a potential load of 1698 quintals. Owing to a shortage of tires and other factors, only about half that amount can be carried at one time.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Assuming that the above figures are correct, only about 1/4 the daily needs of the town can be brought in of the 3600 quintals of food required daily to supply Arezzo.

SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS TO THE TRANSPORT PROBLEM - Since the Provinces of Siena and Perugia are said to be well provided with transport, it is suggested that 10 more lorries could be borrowed from these sources. Many of the lorries available are now stationary for want of spare parts: these could be obtained, it is believed, from Florence, and also by having access to some of the material left by the withdrawn German armies.

10) SILK INDUSTRY

25 years ago the production of the Province was over 500,000 quintals of coccons, and even before the war it reached 200,000. Mulberry trees are plentiful, especially in the Casentino. The following problems are raised this year:

a) Whether there will be a sufficiency of eggs.
b) How to dry the coccons.
c) How to work the spinning looms.

Since the centre of the silk industry is Milan, there may be great difficulties in inducing the population to continue production. It will be necessary to launch a campaign for the cultivation of the cocoons. Also the local silkproducers should meet in order to decide how to handle the present situation. Lastly a fair price should be fixed by the pools, which function like the grain and oil pools. This industry should be able to employ a great many people, especially women.

11) WOOL PRODUCTION

The chief wool producing centres of the Province are in the mountain districts which have suffered most from the war. The autumn shearing was rather late, owing to the fighting. In spite of this, the Minister of Agriculture has ordered that the wool should be handed into the pools. As the producers are short of clothes, owing to the war, the Ministry has allowed them to keep 2 kilos of wool per head, which of course diminishes the contribution to the pools. In a normal year the Province has a production of some hundred thousand kilos. and this year it will not be more than 7000 kg.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the withdrawn German armies.

10) SILK INDUSTRY

25 years ago the production of the Province was over 500,000 quintals of cocoons, and even before the war it reached 200,000. Mulberry trees are plentiful, especially in the Casentino. The following problems are raised this year:

a) Whether there will be a sufficiency of eggs.
b) How to dry the cocoons.
c) How to work the spinning looms.

Since the centre of the silk industry is Milan, there may be great difficulties in inducing the population to continue production. It will be necessary to launch a campaign for the cultivation of the cocoons. Also the local silkproducers should meet in order to decide how to handle the present situation. Lastly a fair price should be fixed by the pools, which function like the grain and oil pools. This industry should be able to employ a great many people, especially women.

11) WOOL PRODUCTION

The chief wool producing centres of the Province are in the mountain districts which have suffered most from the war. The autumn shearing was rather late, owing to the fighting. In spite of this, the Minister of Agriculture has ordered that the wool should be handed into the pools. As the producers are short of clothes, owing to the war, the Ministry has allowed them to keep 2 kilos of wool per head, which of course diminishes the contribution to the pools. In a normal year the Province has a production of some hundred thousand kilos. and this year it will not be more than 7000 kg.

12) CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

There is a great shortage of agricultural machinery, hence a pair of oxen now costs about 180,000 lire, some ten times last year's price. The Val di Chiana was a centre for the production of beef; owing to the German depredations, the stock of the province has been reduced by 55%. If however the cattle are not slaughtered for the meat market, it is probable that this deficiency can be made up within a year.

The number of pigs is also considerably reduced, but if restraint is used, the stock should be made up again very quickly. The price of pork in Arezzo is L.400 a kilo, and it appears that this high price is due to purchases by Allied troops.

CONFIDENTIAL

3113

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

13) PROBLEM OF FLOODS IN THE VAL DI CHIANA

Owing to the mining of bridges and the steady downpour of rain, the district to the south of the Val Di Chiana is flooded. Although the Allies have repaired or supplemented the bridges, they have not removed the ruins which hold up the water. In the floods of 2 November, thousands of acres of land were flooded and much sown seed was wasted.

14) PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES IN AREZZO

Supply of light and water is practically normal and it is hoped very shortly gas will be available. Train services between Arezzo and Rome have been re-established, but are reserved entirely for military purposes.

15) EDUCATION

Many of the schools in Arezzo Province are closed, because they have been damaged by bombardment or shelling. Of those that remained, 3/4 have been requisitioned by Allied troops, often without occupying them. At Foiano, for instance, the Elementary and Technical Schools, which are new and well equipped, are occupied by six or seven soldiers, who prevent the re-opening of the autumn session.

In Arezzo the central schools (grammar schools) are open on alternate days and its scholars have 12 hours tuition a week. In San Sepolcro only one of the central schools is open. In the Casentino practically all the schools have closed down. Restrictions on travel are an obstacle to the re-opening of schools. For instance, a school master of Leghorn, now resident in Arezzo, was ordered to return to work, not only by his Educational Officer, but also by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer at Leghorn. In spite of this, he was not allowed to leave Arezzo. Also the Education Officer for the Province of Arezzo, (Italian) has no car, hence it is impossible for him to reorganize education, send his inspectors on tour, or even to displace his staff.

16) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS

The people of Arezzo, who welcomed their liberators with enthusiasm, were somewhat disappointed to find that they had a 7 o'clock cur-

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

wasted.

14) PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES IN AREZZO

Supply of light and water is practically normal and it is hoped very shortly gas will be available. Train services between Arezzo and Rome have been re-established, but are reserved entirely for military purposes.

15) EDUCATION

Many of the schools in Arezzo Province are closed, because they have been damaged by bombardment or shelling. Of those that remained, 3/4 have been requisitioned by Allied troops, often without occupying them. At Foiano, for instance, the Elementary and Technical Schools, which are new and well equipped, are occupied by six or seven soldiers, who prevent the re-opening of the autumn session.

In Arezzo the central schools (grammar schools) are open on alternate days and its scholars have 12 hours tuition a week. In San Sepolcro only one of the central schools is open. In the Casentino practically all the schools have closed down. Restrictions on travel are an obstacle to the re-opening of schools. For instance, a school master of Leghorn, now resident in Arezzo, was ordered to return to work, not only by his Educational Officer, but also by the Senior Civil Affairs officer at Leghorn. In spite of this, he was not allowed to leave Arezzo. Also the Education Officer for the Province of Arezzo, (Italian) has no car, hence it is impossible for him to reorganize education, send his inspectors on tour or even to displace his staff.

16) RELATIONS WITH ALLIED TROOPS.

The people of Arezzo, who welcomed their liberators with enthusiasm, were somewhat disappointed to find that they had a 7 o'clock curfew. Since the population of this town is law-abiding and peaceful, this restriction is considered to be rather an insult.

They complain about the difficulty in obtaining permits to travel in the district. As this province is exceptionally fertile, it should be possible to relieve food shortage without much difficulty. Agriculture has suffered greatly because of the number of mine which have not been removed; the peasants especially are asking for a rapid solution of this problem.

The last complaint is that many of the troops invite young women to their premises and induce them to drink....

Relations between individual soldiers and the people of Arezzo seem very friendly. The Polish troops especially are on the best of terms with the population, although they had been described by German

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

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

propaganda as fierce, dishonest and treacherous. The Poles too impressed the people by their piety. Most of the men in these detachments have been in the Siberian Internment Camps and are anti-Communist. They declare that the Lublin government is one of traitors and this war will not be finished until the Soviet dictatorship is overthrown. Another favorite theme is that the British are using them as Storm Troops and they boast their success at Cassino. The population, already prepared by fascist propaganda to believe the British always sacrifice troops of another country, are inclined to believe these statements.

17) ALLIED PROPAGANDA

Quite recently an Information Bureau has been opened under the auspices of the Army Educational Corps, in Piazza S. Francesco at Arezzo. The site is very central and the bureau has attracted a great deal of attention. Inside there is a display of reviews and newspapers in English, Polish, Hebrew and Italian and they hope soon to have a loudspeaker to broadcast the news. Italians complain that reviews such as the Mese and Victory, are not on sale; in fact there is a demand for propaganda literature of all kinds.

Of the cinemas, one was destroyed by bombardment, and 2 have been requisitioned for Allied troops. The Supercinema is open only Sundays, for Italians. In spite of high prices (25 and 15 lire) it is always full, and newsreels and films are appreciated.

Now that electricity is available many people can listen to the radio. On they whole they prefer music to war news. BBC is however still popular; many continue to listen to Colonel Stevens and Candidus, out of habit and personal regard.

18) THE PRESS

Popular and considered reliable, the CORRIERE DEI MATTINO arrives daily in sufficient quanty from Florence. The INFORMATORE DI AREZZO is published locally twice a week, edited by Avv. Funaro, who is reported to have done excellent work during the occupation. 10,000 copies are published at 2 lire, considered high. The C.L.N. is said to be anxious to control the INFORMATORE. The NAZIONE DEL POPOLO, Florence much in demand. The POPOLO, Rome, and AVANTI both ar-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

already prepared by fascist propaganda to believe the British always sacrifice troops of another country, are inclined to believe these statements.

17) ALLIED PROPAGANDA

Quite recently an Information Bureau has been opened under the auspices of the Army Educational Corps, in Piazza S. Francesco at Arezzo. The site is very central and the bureau has attracted a great deal of attention. Inside there is a display of reviews and newspapers in English, Polish, Hebrew and Italian and they hope soon to have a loudspeaker to broadcast the news. Italians complain that reviews such as the Mese and Victory, are not on sale; in fact there is a demand for propaganda literature of all kinds.

Of the cinemas, one was destroyed by bombardment, and 2 have been requisitioned for Allied troops. The Supercinema is open only Sundays, for Italians. In spite of high prices (25 and 15 lire) it is always full, and newsreels and films are appreciated.

Now that electricity is available many people can listen to the radio. On they whole they prefer music to war news. BBC is however still popular: many continue to listen to Colonel Stevens and Candidus, out of habit and personal regard.

18) THE PRESS

Popular and considered reliable, the CORRIERE DEL MATTINO arrives daily in sufficient quanty from Florence. The INFORMATORE DI AREZZO is published locally twice a week, edited by Avv. Funaro, who is reported to have done excellent work during the occupation. 10,000 copies are published at 2 lire, considered high. The C.L.N. is said to be anxious to control the INFORMATORE. The NAZIONE DEI POPOLO, Florence, is very much in demand. The POPOLO, Rome, and AVANTI both arrive by train: the former, Demo-Christian, has many readers outside the party. AVANTI (Socialist) also has a fair circulation.

19) RELATIONS BETWEEN DIFFERENT PROVINCES OF TUSCANY

Tuscany is divided into many self-contained and self-supporting division; hence at present there is very little exchange of material between the different provinces. Other contributing factors are shortage of transport and shortage of food. Quite recently, owing to protests by the people of Arezzo, a permit for export of potatoes and chestnut to Florence was rescinded by the Prefect. At different times there have been Prefectorial decrees restricting the export of cattle and meat, potatoes, chestnuts and fruit of all kinds. Later by order of AMG permits for exports of goods had to be obtained and only on conditions that a corresponding quantity of goods was to be imported.

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

S I C I L Y

Bomb Incident at the showing of the "Great Dictator"

Showing of the long-awaited Charlie Chaplin film "The Dictator" finally began in Palermo on Friday 24 November, in two of the leading cinemas, the Olympia and the Biondo. Both cinemas were crowded from the start, and there were lines of people outside waiting to buy tickets on the first afternoon. It is estimated that there were about 2000 persons in the Olympia Theater by the late afternoon. The theater has 927 seats which were all occupied, and crowds were standing in all available places.

The showing at the Olympia started at 2 p.m., and shortly after 4:30 a violent explosion occurred, the noise being audible within a radius of half a mile. A time bomb had been placed in a toilet adjoining the balcony, and when it exploded, a small service stairway was partly wrecked. Despite the violence of the blast, only two persons were seriously injured, one an employee of the cinema, and the other a Carabinieri major who was attending the showing in civilian dress. The latter's injuries may prove fatal.

Following the blast, there was a brief moment of panic, which was quickly subdued when the theater manager assured spectators that it was merely an explosion in the projection booth, and that there was no danger of fire. The audience was then asked to file out quietly which was done.

No further showings of the film were held that evening at the Olympia, but showings were resumed next day at 2 p.m., with an extra guard of police on hand. Meantime, showings on Friday at the Biondo continued, although the manager, on the advice of the police, ceased selling standing room. The front doors of the Biondo were closed, and additional spectators admitted only to fill places vacated by departing spectators. There were no special incidents in connection with the first day's showing at the Biondo.

As for the film itself, viewed by three members of PWB, and an Italian friend, at the Biondo on the evening of the opening day, it seemed to be highly appreciated by the audience. The adroit mixture of comedy and tragedy gripped the audience's attention. There was no special audience reaction to any of the scenes, although the comedy incidents brought hearty laughter. It was wondered in advance what the reaction would be to the scenes showing Mussolini's visit to Hit- [illegible] record these scenes as high comedy, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

ter has 927 seats which were all occupied, and crowds were [illegible] all available places.

The showing at the Olympia started at 2 p.m., and shortly after 4:30 a violent explosion occurred, the noise being audible within a radius of half a mile. A time bomb had been placed in a toilet adjoining the balcony, and when it exploded, a small service stairway was partly wrecked. Despite the violence of the blast, only two persons were seriously injured, one an employee of the cinema, and the other a Carabinieri major who was attending the showing in civilian dress. The latter's injuries may prove fatal.

Following the blast, there was a brief moment of panic, which was quickly subdued when the theater manager assured spectators that it was merely an explosion in the projection booth, and that there was no danger of fire. The audience was then asked to file out quietly which was done.

No further showings of the film were held that evening at the Olympia, but showings were resumed next day at 2 p.m., with an extra guard of police on hand. Meantime, showings on Friday at the Biondo continued, although the manager, on the advice of the police, ceased selling standing room. The front doors of the Biondo were closed, and additional spectators admitted only to fill places vacated by departing spectators. There were no special incidents in connection with the first day's showing at the Biondo.

As for the film itself, viewed by three members of E.B, and an Italian friend, at the Biondo on the evening of the opening day, it seemed to be highly appreciated by the audience. The adroit mixture of comedy and tragedy gripped the audience's attention. There was no special audience reaction to any of the scenes, although the comedy incidents brought hearty laughter. It was wondered in advance what the reaction would be to the scenes showing Mussolini's visit to Hitler. The audience seemed to regard these scenes as high comedy, and at this particular showing there were no anti or pro-fascist reactions.

Regarding the bomb incident, several suspects were arrested the same day, and by Saturday afternoon 14 in all were being detained by the police.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

3117

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

10 DEC 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy December 7, 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 45

PART II - ANNEXES

NOTE. - Part I is not issued this number

C O N T E N T S

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
	THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS	
1	Rome Press Comments	1
2	An Action Party View	2
3	Interview with Dr. Ernesto Bonaiuti	3
4	Interview with Avv. Mario Montini	4
5	A Christian Democrat View	4
6	A Talk with an Industrial Leader	5
7	Interview with Comm. Restagno	5
8	"The Man in the Street"	5
9	Disturbances at Regina Coeli Prison	6
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICS	
10	Political Review in Newly Liberated Romagna	7
11	Left Wing Parties Want Port Cooperative	8
12	Italian Patriots	10
13	Trade Union Congress	10
14	Opinion of a Young Liberal	10
15	A Socialist's View of General Situation	11
	LABOUR	
16	The Cost of Production	12
17	CCREN Workers on Strike	13
18	Strikes	13
	PRESS	
19	Allotment of Newsprint in Rome	13
	Italian Censorship	13

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

C O N T E N T S

Paragraph	A. CURRENT EVENTS	Page
	THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS	
1	Rome Press Comments	1
2	An Action Party View	2
3	Interview with Dr. Ernesto Bonaiuti	3
4	Interview with Avv. Mario Montini	4
5	A Christian Democrat View	4
6	A Talk with an Industrial Leader	5
7	Interview with Comm. Restagno	5
8	"The Men in the Street"	5
9	Disturbances at Regina Coeli Prison	6
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICS	
10	Political Review in Newly Liberated Romagna	7
11	Left Wing Parties Want Port Cooperative	8
12	Italian Patriots	10
13	Trade Union Congress	10
14	Opinion of a Young Liberal	10
15	A Socialist's View of General Situation	11
	LABOUR	
16	The Cost of Production	12
17	OCREN Workers on Strike	13
18	Strikes	13
	PRESS	
19	Allotment of Newsprint in Rome	13
20	Attack on Italian Censorship	13
21	Neapolitan Weeklies	14
22	IL DOMANI D'ITALIA	15
23	Rome Literary Review	15
	ECONOMICS	
24	Report on Hemp in Campania	15
25	Almonds, Walnuts and Filberts	17
26	Olive Oil Collection, Salerno	17

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

	FOOD SITUATION	
27	Public Opinion	18
28	Salt	18
29	Wine from Apulia	19
30	Rome Rations	19
31	Food Distribution in Rome	19
32	Rationed Foodstuffs in Rome, November	20
33	Prices of Food, Naples	20
	RECONSTRUCTION & REFUGEE PROBLEMS	
34	A Labour Plan for Reconstruction	20
35	Restocking Latium with Livestock	21
36	Government Credits for Sardinian Reconstruction	21
37	Red Cross Week	21
38	Christmas Plans	21
39	1000 Refugees Return Home	21
40	Report on War Victims, Naples	23
	ROME LOCAL CONDITIONS	
41	Valle Aurelia	25
	CULTURAL NEWS	
43	Christianity and Communism	26
44	Re-opening of University of Siena	27
45	FILMS	28

APPENDIX I CORRIERE DI ROMA QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX II LEGHORN

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

Source (reliability)	Report (probability)
A always reliable	1 confirmed
B usually reliable	2 probable
C Sometimes reliable	3 possible
D frequently unreliable	4 doubtful
F a bad source	5 improbable

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

	Public Opinion	18
28	Salt	18
29	Wine from Apulia	19
30	Rome Rations	19
31	Food Distribution in Rome	19
32	Rationed Foodstuffs in Rome, November	20
33	Prices of Food, Naples	20
	RECONSTRUCTION & REFUGEE PROBLEMS	
34	A Labour Plan for Reconstruction	20
35	Restocking Latium with Livestock	21
36	Government Credits for Sardinian Reconstruction	21
37	Red Cross Week	21
38	Christmas Plans	21
39	1000 Refugees Return Home	21
40	Report on War Victims, Naples	23
	ROME LOCAL CONDITIONS	
41	Valle Aurelia	25
	CULTURAL NEWS	
43	Christianity and Communism	26
44	Re-opening of University of Siena	27
45	FILMS	28

APPENDIX I CORRIERE DI ROMA QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX II LEGHORN

Explanation of Reliability Rating:

Source (reliability)	Report (probability)
A always reliable	1 confirmed
B usually reliable	2 probable
C Sometimes reliable	3 possible
D frequently unreliable	4 doubtful
F a bad source	5 improbable

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 45

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
APO 512 UNIT 12

Central D Section, Liberated Italy 7 DECEMBER 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT N CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 45

PART II - ANNEXES

NOTE: Part I is not issued this number

- -

A. - CURRENT EVENTS

THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS

1 Rome Press Comments

A fullpanorama of the Government crisis was given in the Rome press which was very much the center of it, as the attitude of the respective party organs to the government was at least a contributary cause of the government's instability.

Wholehearted criticism of the attempt of Bonomi to solve the crisis came, as was to be expected, from two opposite angles: from Pacciardi's V CE REPUBBLICANA which used the breakdown of the Bonomi system to illustrate further attacks on the Monarchy, which it maintained was now discredited and was a hopeless obstacle to a fresh democratic rebirth as it was to epuration on which issue the present deadlock had arisen; and from the Monarchist ITALIA NUOVA which continued its familiar line of arguing that the Committee of National Liberation represents only a small percentage of the people, and that the only adequate solution would be a collaboration of all forces around the Monarchy. IL TEMPO (indepedent) supported ITALIA NUOVA's usual contention in one particular, when it pointed out that the great majority of the people were apathetic to the problems of the Bonomi government.

According to IL TEMPO, 26 November, the present crisis had arisen when the Socialists had raised a new platform and had provided a new and more revolutionary conception of the Italian government's real functions. Faced with the left attitude, the Christian Democrats had cried "Halt!" and had become the "paladins of legality à l'outrance." The Christian Democrats had not only refused to join a left combination, they had gone further towards the right. There were two

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

A. — CURRENT EVENTS

THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS

1 Rome Press Comments

A fullpanorama of the Government crisis was given in the Rome press which was very much the center of it, as the attitude of the respective party organs to the government was at least a contributary cause of the government's instability.

Wholehearted criticism of the attempt of Bonomi to solve the crisis came, as was to be expected, from two opposite angles: from Pacciardi's V. DI REPUBBLICANA which used the breakdown of the Bonomi system to illustrate further attacks on the Monarchy, which it maintained was now discredited and was a hopeless obstacle to a fresh democratic rebirth as it was to epuration on which issue the present deadlock had arisen; and from the Monarchist ITALIA NUOVA which continued its familiar line of arguing that the Committee of National Liberation represents only a small percentage of the people, and that the only adequate solution would be a collaboration of all forces around the Monarchy. IL TEMPO (independent) supported ITALIA NUOVA's usual contention in one particular, when it pointed out that the great majority of the people were apathetic to the problems of the Bonomi government.

According to IL TEMPO, 28 November, the present crisis had arisen when the Socialists had raised a new platform and had provided a new and more revolutionary conception of the Italian government's real functions. Faced with the left attitude, the Christian Democrats had cried "Halt!" and had become the "paladins of legality a l'outrance." The Christian Democrats had not only refused to join a left combination, they had gone further towards the right. There were two extreme solutions now being advocated, neither of which would work: on the one hand government by a left bloc which was made impossible by the Allied veto, and the preponderance of administrative needs in Italian political life at present; and on the other hand the plan to set up a cabinet of technicians which would mean an end of any really democratic government in Italy. (The latter proposal, advocated by elements of the right, has been violently attacked by the left, especially by Togliatti and the Communists.) The Communists denied their responsibility for causing the present crisis, of which they were accused by the parties of the right, and UNITA argued that the impasse was due to 1) the tendency of the present government to "liquidate" the movement of the Committees of Liberation, and 2) the tendency "to liquidate epuration".

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

IL POPOLO and RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE came out approximately in agreement in their interpretation of the main issues and in the blame which both threw on the Communists and the Socialists. According to the organ of the Liberal Party, the Socialists and the Communists had torpedoed the Bonomi government by playing a double game, by violent criticism of the government in which they were represented, by the threat of turning out into the piazza and by adopting a revolutionary and illegal tone. The Committees of Liberation should not be allowed to become a "super government". IL POPOLO took up the same polemical line against the left and attacked (28 November) the slogan "all power to the Committees of Liberation". It was apparent from the columns of the POPOLO as from those of other papers, that the crux lay in the question of epuration, which the left would like to use so as to promote an ultimate revolution, while the right in its fear of such ultimate effects, could be accused of complacency regarding the continued existence of fascist or ex-fascist elements in key positions. The epuration issue had become thorny, according to the POPOLO, after Soccimarro's interview which involved an attack on certain ministers of the Bonomi government; and Togliatti and Bonomi had discussed the question without reaching any agreement.

Pietro Nenni's daily articles in the AVANTI were a further factor which helped to pour oil into the fire of the government crisis. This opinion was generally held in Rome both by Nenni's supporters -- opponents of the conservative or moderate attitude of the Bonomi government -- and by his many critics. According to the AVANTI while Bonomi was prepared to accept increased left representation in the Council of the Ministers, he would not accept a Socialist Minister of the Interior, the post for which Nenni's name had previously been mentioned.

ITALIA LIBERA (28 November) came out with a whole hearted support of Count Sforza as the man who should form the new government. On November 29 Rome Newspapers published without comment the news of the British veto.

2 An Action Party View

Professor Guido Calogero of the Action Party who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Dr. Ruggiero at the Ministry of Education, said in a discussion with a PWB officer on 26 November that he thought that of all the men available, Count Sforza would make the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

to become a "super government". IL POPOLO took up the same polemical line against the left and attacked (28 November) the slogan "all power to the Committees of Liberation". It was apparant from the columns of the PDP Lo as from those of other papers, that the crux lay in the question of epuration, which the left would like to use so as to promote an ultimate revolution, while the right in its fear of such ultimate effects, could be accused of complacency regarding the continued existence of fascist or ex-fascist elements in key positions. The epuration issue had become thorny, according to the POPOLO, after Scoccimarro's interview which involved an attack on certain ministers of the Bonomi government; and Togliatti and Bonomi had discussed the question without reaching any agreement.

Pietro Nenni's daily articles in the AVANTI were a further factor which helped to pour oil into the fire of the government crisis. This opinion was generally held in Rome both by Nenni's supporters -- opponents of the conservative or moderate attitude of the Bonomi government -- and by his many critics. According to the AVANTI while Bonomi was prepared to accept increased left representation in the Council of the Ministers, he would not accept a Socialist Minister of the Interior, the post for which Nenni's name had previously been mentioned.

ITALIA LIBERA (28 November) came out with a whole hearted support of Count Sforza as the man who should form the new government. On November 29 Rome Newspapers published without comment the news of the British veto.

2 An Action Party View

Professor Guido Calogero of the Action Party who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Dr. Ruggiero at the Ministry of Education, said in a discussion with a PWB officer on 26 November that he thought that of all the men available, Count Sforza would make the best President of the Council of Ministers. This view made its appearance later in the Italia Libera as the official outlook of the Action Party.

The appointment of Sforza would, in Calogero's opinion, be acceptable to the extreme left. The danger lay in the formation of a new government, either with or without Bonomi, which would be to the right of the present one. From such a government the Communists might break off and their position in the country might be very much strengthened if they had freedom to criticize, and no responsibility to bear. In fact were the Communists out of office, the difficulties which had risen through the criticism levelled in the Communist and Socialist press against the present government, would naturally be intensified.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

and it would probably be impossible to build up a stable cabinet. It would be much better, he thought, to agree to a strengthened representation of the extreme left, such as had been demanded. If Nenni could be got into the government so much the better. The Action Party had always been anxious that none of the Party leaders should evade their share of responsibility, especially at this critical period. There was a grave danger in the ever-widening rift between the Socialists and Communists on the one side, and the Christian-Democrats and Liberals on the other. The anti-Communist feeling of the Christian Democrats had driven them more appreciably to the right in the last two months. The right wing tendency among the Liberals and the hostility to the Communists derived in part, he thought, from Benedetto Croce.

Professor Calogero said that Orlando was far too old and out of date to be suitable for the post of Premier. Moreover he would not be acceptable to the left. He was a Monarchist and his message supporting Mussolini at the time of the Abyssinian war had not been forgotten.

Calogero expressed some critical views of Bonomi, whose weakness took the form of acting in the interests of the right; and of De Ruggiero who had been lacking in energy in the epuration of the universities and schools, and their reformation on non-fascist lines.

Calogero seemed to have the impression that the Anglo-Saxon allies wanted a right wing government.

3 Interview with D. Ernesto Bonaiuti

Dr. Bonaiuti is the ecclesiatical historian and writer, formerly of Rome University, who was unfrocked and excommunicated by the Vatican for his modernism. In an interview with a P.B officer, Dr. Bonaiuti said that in his opinion the effect of the present crisis would be disastrous abroad where what little confidence there was in the Italian government would evaporate. One wondered if the Italians were fit for Democracy. Sforza has been grotesque and inept in angling for a position which he knew the Allies would not let him take over. Nenni's lack of restraint and political experience was a scandal and a shame, he said. He could not see what solution remained save 1) holding an election of some sort now even in spite of the al-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

last two months. The right wing tendency, and [illegible] hostility to the Communists derived in part, he thought, from Benedetto Croce.

Professor Calogero said that Orlando was far too old and out of date to be suitable for the post of Premier. Moreover he would not be acceptable to the left. He was a Monarchist and his message supporting Mussolini at the time of the Abyssinian war had not been forgotten.

Calogero expressed some critical views of Bonomi, whose weakness took the form of acting in the interests of the right; and of De Ruggiero who had been lacking in energy in the epuration of the universities and schools, and their reformation on non-fascist lines.

Calogero seemed to have the impression that the Anglo-Saxon allies wanted a right wing government.

3 Interview with D. Ernesto Bonaiuti

Dr. Bonaiuti is the ecclesiatical historian and writer, formerly of Rome University, who was unfrocked and excommunicated by the Vatican for his modernism. In an interview with a FAB officer, Dr. Bonaiuti said that in his opinion the effect of the present crisis would be disastrous abroad where what little confidence there was in the Italian government would evaporate. One wondered if the Italians were fit for Democracy. Sforza has been grotesque and inept in angling for a position which he knew the Allies would not let him take over. Nenni's lack of restraint and political experience was a scandal and a shame, he said. He could not see what solution remained save 1) holding an election of some sort now even in spite of the almost insupereable difficulties, or else 2) the establishment of complete Allied control. The composition of the present government was absurd and an anomaly if one were to talk of democracy seriously. The Liberals and the Labour Democrats for instance, who had hardly 2000 members in Rome between them, had as many representatives, or more proportionately, than the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists, who had about 12,000 inscribed members each in the Rome area. Italy's tragedy was the lack of leaders of any substance or value.

Dr. Bonaiuti is sometimes criticized for being hasty and emotional in his judgments. He has a wide acquaintance among Italian anti-fascists in Roma.

CONFIDENTIAL

3114

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

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

4 Interview with Avv. Mario Montini

Avv. Mario Montini, brother of Monsignor Montini, discussed the government crisis with a PWB officer on November 29. He called it a "crisis of conscience." How can there be a government crisis when there is no parliament, no vote against it from any direction? No one overthrew this government except itself, he said. Until Italy has regained something to make politics about, she should be treated as an irresponsible minor. The Allies should say, "for such and such a time, there will be no change in the government,' and then people will go to work. He said there are plenty of good men, but no one wants to get mixed up with a government that can be shaken loose by newspaper articles or an attack of conscience.

Montini seems to share the increasing view that the Allies should take a firm hand and control what there is of liberated Italy until she "grows up again".

5 A Christian Democrat View

A PWB office talked with Ragionere Liverani, Christian Democrat administrative director of IL POPOLO, on the subject of the Government crisis on November 28. Liverani was obviously worried by the news, saying that he had not yet spoken with his colleagues who had more intimate knowldge of the cabinet shakeup and therefore knew nothing more than the obvious facts. He said it was certain that this crisis had been forced upon the government and Bonomi by the Communists and socialists.

"You know that our party wants order, tranquility and legal processes. Instead the extremist parties are continually causing unrest which eventually manifests itself in such a crisis. It is a sad thing for our country. Certainly it is not welcomed by us. Who but Bonomi can have the confidence of the six parties. Anyone else would have the interest of his own party at stake to a much greater degree. Who else but Bonomi can unite the parties at this moment? It would be much better to keep what we have and try to improve it instead of overturning the whole administration... but this is the way the parties of the left always act. We have few enough experienced men in liberated Italy who are able to accomplish the purely technical work required of a government."

He said that times have been extremely hard for the newly formed government, not only because of the immense destruction in Italy, but

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

will go to work. He said there are plenty of good men, but no one wants to get mixed up with a government that can be shaken loose by newspaper articles or an attack of conscience.

Montini seems to share the increasing view that the Allies should take a firm hand and control what there is of liberated Italy until she "grows up again".

2 A Christian Democrat View

A P.B office talked with Ragionere Liverani, Christian Democrat administrative director of IL POPOLO, on the subject of the Government crisis on November 28. Liverani was obviously worried by the news, saying that he had not yet spoken with his colleagues who had more intimate knowldge of the cabinet shakeup and therefore knew nothing more than the obvious facts. He said it was certain that this crisis had been forced upon the government and Bonomi by the Communists and Socialists.

"You know that our party wants order, tranquility and legal processes. Instead the extremist parties are continually causing unrest which eventually manifests itself in such a crisis. It is a sad thing for our country. Certainly it is not welcomed by us. Who but Bonomi can have the confidence of the six parties. Anyone else would have the interest of his own party at stake to a much greater degree. Who else but Bonomi can unite the parties at this moment? It would be much better to keep what we have and try to improve it instead of overturning the whole administration... but this is the way the parties of the left always act. We have few enough experienced men in libertated Italy who are able to accomplish the purely technical work required of a government."

He said that times have been extremely hard for the newly formed government, not only because of the immense destruction in Italy, but also because the Allied authorities sat over the Italian government, and thus it is impossible for it to have the confidence of the people or to act with authority in an autonomous manner. He stressed Italy's past and how it was divided into many small warring states and later dominated by other nations, France, Austria, Spain, etc.. All historical differences come to the surface at times like these and make for unrest and lack of unity, this lack being Italy's greatest defect and tragedy. He spoke of the great influence that North Italy would have upon political and governmental decisions when it would be liberated, and could not understand why the Allied armies had stopped when they were so near their goal. He could not see why the Allied armies do not break across the Po valley to Verona thereby

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

trapping all the Germans in western Italy. By dragging out the war this way, all the northern Italy is daily subjected to further murder, robbery, looting and destruction. He himself fought at Piave in the last war.

The Italians envy France her immediate liberation with her lands and towns intact, he said. Instead it is with the greatest possible discouragement that Italians must look at their destroyed country and try and put it together and form a sound government at the same time; this too in the face of little outside cooperation or help. He spoke with great fear of Russia and felt that any Russian influence in Italy would be a bad thing.

6 A Talk with an Industrial Leader on the Committee of Experts for the Reconstruction of Industry (Nov. 29)

This man said that he interested himself very little in politics. The politicians were all merely wasting time. Five valuable months had already gone by and they had done no reconstruction. True, the Allies had put a few railroads into operation, but for military use only. He was anxious to begin to do something. It did not matter how little it would be, but the Italians must be the ones to take the first step. Then they would be ready for another. According to his information all of the railroad tunnels that link northern Italy with the peninsula have been destroyed; these tunnels were in the zone where the front lines are at the moment, and it will be a matter of years before they can be repaired. Therefore traffic between northern and southern Italy will have to go by truck of ship. As a shipbuilder who built up the merchant marine in the past decades -- the Conte di Savoie and such -- he was extremely anxious to be allowed to begin reconstruction. He had just completed an exhaustive survey of industry which he has passed on to A.C. He does not know whether or not they have any plans for action.

7 Interview with Comm. Restagno

Comm. Restagno is Christian Democrat Director of Banca Sao Paolo, Galleria Colonna, Rome. In an interview with a PWB officer on Nov.29 Restagno looked upon the crisis as a very unfortunate thing. The heart of the difficulty rests in the differing conceptions of epuration, according to him. He said the Communists were prepared to exempt anyone from epuration if they would subscribe to their party. Party cards exists at every step in the epuration process. He felt

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

with great fear of Russia and felt that any Russian influence in Italy would be a bad thing.

6 A Talk with an Industrial Leader on the Committee of Experts for the Reconstruction of Industry (Nov. 29)

This man said that he interested himself very little in politics. The politicians were all merely wasting time. Five valuable months had already gone by and they had done no reconstruction. True, the Allies had put a few railroads into operation, but for military use only. He was anxious to begin to do something. It did not matter how little it would be, but the Italians must be the ones to take the first step. Then they would be ready for another. According to his information all of the railroad tunnels that link northern Italy with the peninsula have been destroyed; these tunnels were in the zone where the front lines are at the moment, and it will be a matter of years before they can be repaired. Therefore traffic between northern and southern Italy will have to go by truck of ship. As a shipbuilder who built up the merchant marine in the past decades -- the Conte di Savoia and such -- he was extremely anxious to be allowed to begin reconstruction. He had just completed an exhaustive survey of industry which he has passed on to A.C. He does not know whether or not they have any plans for action.

7 Interview with Comm. Restagno

Comm. Restagno is Christian Democrat Director of Banca Sao Paolo, Galleria Colonna, Rome. In an interview with a P/B officer on Nov. 29 Restagno looked upon the crisis as a very unfortunate thing. The heart of the difficulty rests in the differing conceptions of epuration, according to him. He said the Communists were prepared to exempt anyone from epuration if they would subscribe to their party. Party strife exists at every step in the epuration process. He felt that De Gasperi would be a leader acceptable to all the parties, and to the English. He spoke of the necessity of epurating quickly, because the longer it would be drawn out the more difficult it would be. There is a great need in the government for men who are efficient and technically equipped to handle vigorously the food and transportation problems, and who will "make less polemics".

8 "The Man in the Street"

Rumors that the crisis in the Bonomi Government had come to a head began to spread wildly by Sunday afternoon, November 26. People

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

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

talked of announcements on the radio. During that day and the next, the belief was widespread that Military Dictatorship would succeed the dissolved Bonomi cabinet. A reliable Italian source interviewed the following:

A worker in a sweet shop, about 49 years old: "I believe Badoglio will take the reins of government again, instituting a military dictatorship. Thus a state of emergency, and to crown it all, moving the curfew back to 8 o'clock. That will be great fun indeed!"

A teacher of an elementary school, about 25 years old: "I have a brother in the war ministry. There is a general opinion there that General Messe will be placed at the head of the military dictatorship, and I believe so too."

A colleague of the above, about 27 years old, replied that this would be impossible because the Allies would not allow Messe's appointment because he led the Italian Forces against them in Africa.

A government employee, about 34 years old: "This is a very important event, especially in a moment like this. If however, a crisis like this should arise in the military dictatorship (which dictatorship we all expect) it could only lead to a revolution of the people and bloodshed. It is therefore preferable to desire a government like the preceding one, however weak."

Many expressed the strong wish that the Allies take the power directly into their own hands. In doing this many mistakes and misunderstandings would be avoided as in the present Italian political situation the government has to act on the basis of compromises. Also because the ineptitude of the Bonomi government has demonstrated that Italy does not yet know the meaning of the word "democracy." An officer on leave said, "In order to placate all, and not run the danger of further crisis, the best solution would be the dictatorship of a just man who belongs to no party at all."

9. DISTURBANCES AT REGINA COELI

Rioting was reported at the Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, on 20 November, with attempts at arson necessitating the calling in of firemen. A few shots were fired by guards to intimidate the prisoners. The prison authorities stated that the causes were alleged poor food and bad living conditions. On the 23rd serious disturbances took

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

A teacher of an elementary school, about 25 years old: "I have a brother in the war ministry. There is a general opinion there that General Messe will be placed at the head of the military dictatorship, and I believe so too."

A colleague of the above, about 27 years old, replied that this would be impossible because the Allies would not allow Messe's appointment because he led the Italian Forces against them in Africa.

A government employee, about 34 years old: "This is a very important event, especially in a moment like this. If however, a crisis like this should arise in the military dictatorship (which dictatorship we all expect) it could only lead to a revolution of the people and bloodshed. It is therefore preferable to desire a government like the preceding one, however weak."

Many expressed the strong wish that the Allies take the power directly into their own hands. In doing this many mistakes and misunderstandings would be avoided as in the present Italian political situation the government has to act on the basis of compromises. Also because the ineptitude of the Bonomi government has demonstrated that Italy does not yet know the meaning of the word "democracy." An officer on leave said, "In order to placate all, and not run the danger of further crisis, the best solution would be the dictatorship of a just man who belongs to no party at all."

9. DISTURBANCES AT REGINA COELI

Rioting was reported at the Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, on 20 November, with attempts at arson necessitating the calling in of firemen. A few shots were fired by guards to intimidate the prisoners. The prison authorities stated that the causes were alleged poor food and bad living conditions. On the 23rd serious disturbances took place involving 700 prisoners. They reached the roof from which they showered tiles on the guards. Some of the latter are reported to have opened fire and a few persons were wounded. AC intervened energetically and 400 prisoners were transferred to other prisons the same day. "Aventi" of 24th attirubted the rioting to two grievances of the prisoners; poor food and slow judicial procedure. With regard to the former it is stated that the 200 political prisoners received Allied rations and were much better fed; it is even alleged that ordinary prisoners, realizing this, raised seditious cries such as 'Vive il Duce" in order to be transferred to the political wing. The slowness of procedure appears to be a very real grievance. Persons arrested for petty offences punishable by a few days' or weeks'

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

imprisonment, are said to have been awaiting trial for months.

On the 25th prison officials reported heavy damage to the building. Not only had the fabric been badly damaged, but in four wings all the beds and mattresses had been destroyed and the locks rendered useless. By that date 700 prisoners had been moved from Regina Coeli, some being taken as far as Benevento.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

10 Political Review in Newly Liberated Romagna

The leading members of the Republican and Action Parties of Romagna being [illegible] arrested, executed or forced into hiding, the Communists succeeded in getting full control of the situation and deployed their political activities almost undisturbed by other parties during the last 3 months of occupation. The following factors were responsible for bringing about this state of affairs:

The Communists gained a majority vote in the C.D.L.N. by imposing in addition to their own representatives those of the following organizations: FRONTE DELLA GIOVENTU, GRUPPI DIFESA DELLE DONNE, SINDACATI OPERAI; absence of strong personalities in other political parties, and the absorption of the Socialist party, represented by weak leaders.

Such was the political situation as found in CESENA and FORLI when these towns were liberated. In FORLI, the walls were plastered with Communist posters and Communist newspapers were distributed. Very soon though with the return of their leaders, the other parties reacted.

Christian Democrats have been very active in the area of CESENA and their leader, MARIO PASINI, declares himself very satisfied with the progress achieved.

Partito d'Azione. The return to FORLI fo Avv. Bruno ANGELETTI, well-known anti-fascist and one of the most popular figures in Romagna, has reinforced the party's position. Furthermore, Avv. F. COMANDINI, one of the leaders of the Partito d'Azione in ROME and a member of a well-known CESENA family, has returned to Romagna recently and has been working hard trying to fuse the Republican and Action parties.

[illegible] carrying on an intensive propaganda

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The leading members of the Republican and Action Parties of Romagna being arrested, executed or forced into hiding, the Communists succeeded in getting full control of the situation and deployed their political activities almost undisturbed by other parties during the last 3 months of occupation. The following factors were responsible for bringing about this state of affairs:

The Communists gained a majority vote in the C.D.L.N. by imposing in addition to their own representatives those of the following organizations: FRONTE DELLA GIOVENTU, GRUPPI DIFESA DELLE DONNE, SINDACATI OPERAI; absence of strong personalities in other political parties, and the absorption of the Socialist party, represented by weak leaders.

Such was the political situation as found in CESENA and FORLI when these towns were liberated. In FORLI, the walls were plastered with Communist posters and Communist newspapers were distributed. Very soon though with the return of their leaders, the other parties reacted.

Christian Democrats have been very active in the area of CESENA and their leader, MARIO PASINI, declares himself very satisfied with the progress achieved.

Partito d'Azione. The return to FORLI fo Avv. Bruno ANGELETTI, well-known anti-fascist and one of the most popular figures in Romagna, has reinforced the party's position. Furthermore, Avv. F. COMANDINI, one of the leaders of the Partito d'Azione in ROME and a member of a well-known CESENA family, has returned to Romagna recently and has been working hard trying to fuse the Republican and Action parties.

Meanwhile the Communists are carrying on an intensive propaganda drive to win support for themselves among the peasants who are becoming convinced that they should no longer share profits with their landlords.

Strength of Parties and their Leaders in Province of Forli:

COMMUNIST	5000		Zanelli, Adamo
FRONTE GIOVENTU	3000		Rossi, Vladimiro
GRUPPI DIFESA DONNE	4000		
SINDACATI OPERAI	1000	(approx.)	Maroni, Nello
REPUBBLICAN	2500	"	QUERZOLI, Giovanni
AZIONE	2000		Avv. Angelatti, Bruni
Christian Democrat	3000		Avv. Braschi
Socialist	4000		Morgagni, Piero

Confidential

3112

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

11 Left Wing Parties Want Port Cooperatives

From information gathered from various sources and also as the result of direct contacts with heads of Parties and organizations, the labour position in Naples port appears to be as follows:

The Neapolitan Federations of the Communist and the Socialist Parties have received identical instructions from their respective headquarters in Rome. The instructions are to the effect that the Neapolitan Federations of the aforesaid Parties should start action at once for the formation of numerous cooperatives among the various categories of port workers, so that the loading and unloading of ships would be entrusted exclusively to such cooperative. This action is to be started in the port of Naples and extended to those of the Province (Portici, Torre del Greco, Castellammare di Stabia and Pozzuoli.)

In view of the great interest which the headquarters of the Communist and Socialist Parties are showing in the matter, it may be concluded -- and this is confirmed by rumors in circulation -- that it is their intention to extend later on the same kind of organization to all other Italian ports in order to secure absolute control of them. Obviously the influence of the Communist and Socialist Parties in the port cooperatives would be considerable, in fact paramount for various reasons:

(a) because it is they who will have started this cooperative movement, and the original nucleus of the various cooperatives would be formed by their own men;

(b) very many among the workers in Naples port belong to the two left-wing parties;

(c) in the cooperatives the personnel would practically be always the same and, therefore, easily organized from a trade-union point of view (internal commissions, trade unions, etc.) and from the political point of view (Communist cells, Socialist groups, etc.)

It is therefore easy to realize that if the Communist and Socialist Parties should succeed in securing the allotment of even a small section of work to a cooperative, the Port Authorities might find themselves (once the precedent is established) little by little com-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

headquarters in Rome. The instructions are to the effect that the Neapolitan Federations of the aforesaid Parties should start action at once for the formation of numerous cooperatives among the various categories of port workers, so that the loading and unloading of ships would be entrusted exclusively to such cooperative. This action is to be started in the port of Naples and extended to those of the Province (Portici, Torre del Greco, Castellammare di Stabia and Pozzuoli.)

In view of the great interest which the headquarters of the Communist and Socialist Parties are showing in the matter, it may be concluded -- and this is confirmed by rumors in circulation -- that it is their intention to extend later on the same kind of organization to all other Italian ports in order to secure absolute control of them. Obviously the influence of the Communist and Socialist Parties in the port cooperatives would be considerable, in fact paramount for various reasons:

(a) because it is they who will have started this cooperative movement, and the original nucleus of the various cooperatives would be formed by their own men;

(b) very many among the workers in Naples port belong to the two left-wing parties;

(c) in the cooperatives the personnel would practically be always the same and, therefore, easily organized from a trade-union point of view (internal commissions, trade unions, etc.) and from the political point of view (Communist cells, Socialist groups, etc.)

It is therefore easy to realize that if the Communist and Socialist Parties should succeed in securing the allotment of even a small section of work to a cooperative, the Port Authorities might find themselves (once the precedent is established) little by little compelled to entrust the whole work of loading and unloading to new cooperatives which would spring up one after another. Thus the port of Naples and presently other Italian ports, would find themselves under complete control of the extreme left wing parties, of which these cooperatives would be the docile instruments.

The cooperatives might appear as a legitimate expression of a plausible labor principle, and from the point of view of organization and output, they might well improve conditions in the port. On the other hand, there would be the enormous disadvantage that the Allied Port Authorities would, in a great measure, be at the mercy of the left wing parties.

In this connection the case of the "Navalmeccanica" may serve as an example. This important concern, which was reorganized some time ago, has been the object of special attention by the Communist Party,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

to the point that the word of Quadro, the Secretary of the Communist cell, is now law.

Naturally the disadvantages of a position as outlined would not be serious while the left wing parties maintain their present attitude, but would become so in case of a change of policy by these parties. The means by which cooperatives could be formed and work secured for them might be summed up as follows:

a) Direct pressure on affiliated port workers in order to persuade them to get together and form cooperatives. This policy has already been set in motion since the lists of members are ready, the leaders have been selected and the adherence of many specialists has been secured.

b) Indirect pressure on the workers through their associations, (Confederazione Italiana del Lavoro, Sindacato Portuale, etc.) on which generally the influence of the Communists and Socialists is decisive.

c) A vigorous press campaign to convince port workers that the only means for improving working conditions is to form cooperatives. An article over the signature of Nino Gaeta, which appeared in the "Voce" a few days ago, has been the cause of much discussion.

In order to eliminate or mitigate the effects of this campaign on the part of the left wing parties, it might be advisable to exercise a more rigid control over the press, especially that of the left. After all, the port of Naples has its importance from a military point of view. Also, the conditions of the workers might if possible be improved in order to reduce discontent, which is of great assistance to left wing parties in gaining influence over them.

From the point of view of both security and output, it can be said that the present system for the loading and unloading of ships by private firms is the best. Workers in this case are continually shifting, so they cannot so easily organize themselves, either politically or in a trade-union way, and it is more difficult for them to bring about a strike; also they are less liable to be influenced by the left wing parties.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the means by which cooperatives could be formed and work secured for them might be summed up as follows:

a) Direct pressure on affiliated port workers in order to persuade them to get together and form cooperatives. This policy has already been set in motion since the lists of members are ready, the leaders have been selected and the adherence of many specialists has been secured.

b) Indirect pressure on the workers through their associations, (Confederazione Italiana del Lavoro, Sindacato Portuale, etc.) on which generally the influence of the Communists and Socialists is decisive.

c) A vigorous press campaign to convince port workers that the only means for improving working conditions is to form cooperatives. An article over the signature of Nino Gaeta, which appeared in the "Voce" a few days ago, has been the cause of much discussion.

In order to eliminate or mitigate the effects of this campaign on the part of the left wing parties, it might be advisable to exercise a more rigid control over the press, especially that of the left. After all, the port of Naples has its importance from a military point of view. Also, the conditions of the workers might if possible be improved in order to reduce discontent, which is of great assistance to left wing parties in gaining influence over them.

From the point of view of both security and output, it can be said that the present system for the loading and unloading of ships by private firms is the best. Workers in this case are continually shifting, so they cannot so easily organize themselves, either politically or in a trade-union way, and it is more difficult for them to bring about a strike; also they are less liable to be influenced by the left wing parties.

Furthermore, by considering the problem from this angle, the system of working under private firms appears perhaps even preferable to that of working under Allied directives. Private firms get more out of the workers and the latter, by constantly working for different concerns, are less organized, whereas if employed by the Allies, they would instinctively drift into forming regular gangs and thus have better opportunities to organize themselves.

The left wing parties try to influence public opinion through the press and by meetings and false reports. Among other things, they are saying that the Allies will soon have to give in and hand over the port to the workers' organizations. (B-L)

CONFIDENTIAL

3111

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

12 Italian Patriots

Italian public opinion has been struck by the campaign which has been and is being carried on by the press in favor of Patriots in occupied Italy. The serious consequence is that most Italians are acquiring the conviction through their press that it is the Allies who have failed the help the Patriots. As to political circles, especially those of the left and centre, the opinion is that the Allies, though they dispose of large quantities of war materials, have not for political reasons furnished either adequately or regularly, supplies to the Patriots. Neapolitan Political circles have, up to the present, greatly discussed the argument, and even now it is second only to that of the Government's crisis. (B-2)

13 Trade Union Congress

In Trade Union circles, intense activity is being displayed in preparation for the Trade Union Congress to be held at Naples from the 10th to the 13th of December. The Congress will be preceded by a meeting of the Christian Labour organizations who will very probably decide to withdraw from the Italian General Confederation of Labor. It is therefore likely that the outcome of the Trade Union Congress will be to strengthen the bonds of trade unionism in spite of definite opposition by Right wing catholics, and the marked activities by some left wing Communists and Socialists, headed by Enrico Russo, to overcome the influence of the official Communist and Socialist Parties.

It may also be foreseen that the Party of Action will secure a place in the General Presidency, but the ultimate result will undoubtedly depend on whether the three parties now in office (Communist, Socialist and Catholics) will present themselves as a whole, or in competition, at the election of the chief offices. In any case, the expectation in Trade Union and political circles is very great because from the results of the Trade Union Congress, it will be possible to get a clear idea of the tendency of the working classes. (B-2)

14 Opinion of a Young Liberal on the Present Situation (29 November)

A young professor in his twenties, working in the Liberal Party offices, expressed his disappointment and dismay at the way things were going in Naples. He professed himself little expert in govern-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

though they dispose of large quantities of war materials, have not for political reasons furnished either adequately or regularly, supplies to the Patriots. Neapolitan Political circles have, up to the present, greatly discussed the argument, and even now it is second only to that of the Government's crisis. (B-2)

13 Trade Union Congress

In Trade Union circles, intense activity is being displayed in preparation for the Trade Union Congress to be held at Naples from the 10th to the 13th of December. The Congress will be preceded by a meeting of the Christian Labour organizations who will very probably decide to withdraw from the Italian General Confederation of Labor. It is therefore likely that the outcome of the Trade Union Congress will be to strengthen the bonds of trade unionism in spite of definite opposition by Right wing catholics, and the marked activities by some left wing Communists and Socialists, headed by Enrico Russo, to overcome the influence of the official Communist and Socialist Parties.

It may also be foreseen that the Party of Action will secure a place in the General Presidency, but the ultimate result will undoubtedly depend on whether the three parties now in office (Communist, Socialist and Catholics) will present themselves as a whole, or in competition, at the election of the chief offices. In any case, the expectation in Trade Union and political circles is very great because from the results of the Trade Union Congress, it will be possible to get a clear idea of the tendency of the working classes. (B-2)

14 Opinion of a Young Liberal on the Present Situation (29 November,

A young professor in his twenties, working in the Liberal Party offices, expressed his disappointment and dismay at the way things were going in Naples. He professed himself little expert in governmental politics; however he said that the late Government had achieved much in foreign affairs, but had done nothing to improve the internal situation. He then quoted Benlio Lupinacci of the Liberal organ, "IL GIORNALE" as saying that the Government crisis was not a political, but a much deeper national crisis. The older and more authoritative members of the Liberal Party who were in financially secure positions -- the leisured class -- represented the more Conservative wing in the party and still had the upper hand; the younger members (including himself) tended towards more progressive ideas and would work to assert themselves in the party. The professor, apart from expressing a somewhat vague belief in liberalism as the kindly inoffensive Alma Mater of politics, gave the impression of being rather perplexed and irritated with his own uncertainty. He was impatient of the corrup-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

tion and inefficiency of local government in Naples. The professor was evidently preoccupied solely with local problems to which he, like so many Neapolitan youths of Liberal leanings, is most sensitive. He was bitter about the treatment of some Italian soldiers, their torn uniforms, poor equipment, etc. The Italian army's contribution to the war is indeed for many young Italians the only foundation of dignity and hope left to them, unless they hold a very strong political creed.

Another thing with which the professor was critical is the deplorable conditions in which many poor families have been living for two years in the damp and dark shelters of Naples. He had himself seen over 200 people in the San Gaetano shelter near Piazza Donna Regina, living in these painful conditions.

The professor announced that the Liberal Youth movement headed by Mario D'Onofrio is now debating whether to admit Monarchist members or not. It appears that the Liberals are near the parting of the ways. Because of the government crisis several leading Liberals have gone up to Rome. Senator De Nicola, said the professor, has already gone up twice. (A - 2)

15 A SOCIALIST'S VIEW OF ITALY'S GENERAL SITUATION

Dr. Malfatti, who is shortly going to London to join the staff of the Italian Representative, Count Carandini, is a prominent member of the Italian Socialist Party. He is associated with their paper AVANTI. His sympathies are for the more moderate wing represented by Saraget and Modigliani, and he tends to take an anti-Communist line. In the course of recent conversations with a PWB officer, he expressed the following opinions:

Italian Morale The collapse of Italy as a power had led to general moral collapse and scepticism in which a handful of people, "some 300" in Rome were struggling to establish democratic institutions and to carry on the government and the press. One way of improving morale would be to allow Italians a greater participation in the war; to provide something about which enthusiasm could be begotten. In addition as reconstruction was so impossible owing to the lack of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

political creed.

Another thing with which the professor was critical is the deplorable conditions in which many poor families have been living for two years in the damp and dark shelters of Naples. He had himself seen over 200 people in the San Gaetano shelter near Piazza Donna Regina, living in these painful conditions.

The professor announced that the Liberal Youth movement headed by Mario D'Onofrio is now debating whether to admit Monarchist members or not. It appears that the Liberals are near the parting of the ways. Because of the government crisis several leading Liberals have gone up to Rome. Senator De Nicola, said the professor, has already gone up twice. (A - 2)

15 A SOCIALIST'S VIEW OF ITALY'S GENERAL SITUATION

Dr. Malfatti, who is shortly going to London to join the staff of the Italian Representative, Count Carandini, is a prominent member of the Italian Socialist Party. He is associated with their paper AVANTI. His sympathies are for the more moderate wing represented by Saraget and Modigliani, and he tends to take an anti-Communist line. In the course of recent conversations with a PWB officer, he expressed the following opinions:

Italian Morale The collapse of Italy as a power had led to general moral collapse and scepticism in which a handful of people, "some 300" in Rome were struggling to establish democratic institutions and to carry on the government and the press. One way of improving morale would be to allow Italians a greater participation in the war; to provide something about which enthusiasm could be begotten. In addition as reconstruction was so impossible owing to the lack of materials and transport, employment in the war would save many from despair and misery and destitution through pointless idleness. Owing to the shortage of materials, reconstruction was at present a secondary issue, or at least a political solution needed to be found first.

Epuration Italy has been ruined for "200 years to come"; hence the indignation against those responsible for Italy's plight. But what could he do. When he had been at the Commissary of Police he had put numbers of fascists in concentration camp; but he had been told by Allied authorities that in a democratic country political opponents could not be kept indefinitely in a concentration camp, and they had been released. The trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto would take place, but they could not be given the death sentence because they had already raised the awkward point of the behavior of Badoglio and the King. The latter were as guilty as the former, and the cordiality of Churchill's references to Badoglio made the whole question an anomalous one.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

The Partisans - Dr. Malfatti said that the position of the partisans in the north was very serious. Their losses had been heavy. Food was not their problem, but they desperately needed shoes, for instance, and odd articles such as nails for shoes. The arms dispatched to them were always insufficient. They had on occasions received a type of "gangster" material which while theoretically excellent had turned out to be ineffective against German weapons in practice. But above all what mattered was the moral issue. He thought that interest abroad in their activities would be an encouragement to them. It was totally impractical to suppose that they could lie low or go home during the winter, and then rise again as a reorganized body in the spring.

Prisoners of War - Though it seemed a cruel thing to say, he and his colleagues (especially Socialists) did not want prisoners of war to be returned to Italy at present, and they looked forward with apprehension to the day of their eventual return. They were quite sure that workers who had been carried off to Germany would be a treatable and politically seasoned element. But prisoners who returned from India or England, who had none of the experiences through which Italians at home had passed, in the majority either retained their fascist beliefs or had no belief in democracy. The return of brigades of blackshirts to Italy would be an additional problem.

The Financial Situation - Dr. Malfatti said that the Italian currency was in the exceptional situation at present of having no covering at all. President Roosevelt's declaration did not alter this situation as only a small percentage of the actual currency for the whole of Italy was involved therein. Immediately after the declaration people had hoarded American lire as distinct from currency notes. Fortunately this dangerous tendency had been restrained by the fact that large numbers of false American notes were in circulation. In addition the flourishing black market in foreign currencies was flooded with false dollars.

LABOUR

16 The Cost of Production (from conversation with a shipyard owner)

The question of transport is still very serious, and plays quite a part in the cost of production, inasmuch as it very generally af-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

thought that interest abroad in their activities would be an encouragement to them. It was totally impractical to suppose that they could lie low or go home during the winter, and then rise again as a reorganized body in the spring.

Prisoners of War - Though it seemed a cruel thing to say, he and his colleagues (especially Socialists) did not want prisoners of war to be returned to Italy at present, and they looked forward with apprehension to the day of their eventual return. They were quite sure that workers who had been carried off to Germany would be a treatable and politically seasoned element. But prisoners who returned from India or England, who had none of the experiences through which Italians at home had passed, in the majority either retained their fascist beliefs or had no belief in democracy. The return of brigades of blackshirts to Italy would be an additional problem.

The Financial Situation - Dr. Malfatti said that the Italian currency was in the exceptional situation at present of having no covering at all. President Roosevelt's declaration did not alter this situation as only a small percentage of the actual currency for the whole of Italy was involved therein. Immediately after the declaration people had hoarded American lire as distinct from currency notes. Fortunately this dangerous tendency had been restrained by the fact that large numbers of false american notes were in circulation. In addition the flourishing black market in foreign currencies was flooded with false dollars.

LABOUR

16 The Cost of Production (from conversation with a shipyard owner)

The question of transport is still very serious, and plays quite a part in the cost of production, inasmuch as it very generally affects the individual output of workmen. Let us take as an example the men in a Naples shipyard. Many of them live far from their work, in fact it takes them an hour or even at times two hours twice a day to travel between their homes and their work. They probably leave home on an empty stomach, with a piece of bread in their pocket, perhaps 100 gr. (about 3 oz.); at noon they are given a soup; frequently prepared daily from the same ingredients (of which they are heartily tired), and on this they have to work all day. If there is a pressure of work and they remain on until late, the chances are that they will not consider it worthwhile to go home that night, so they are paid for night work.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Underfed as they are, the long walk to and from their work saps their energy, and production suffers in consequence. At the shipyard referred to, the men's output is no higher than 40 per cent of what it was a year ago. The cost of production rises accordingly; one of the chief sufferers being the Allies who are probably the most important employers of labour in Naples. (A-2)

17 OCREN Workers on Strike

The workmen of te Officina Costruzioni Reparazioni Elettromeccaniche Napoletana (about 200) went on strike because they demanded better wages and thepossibility of purchasing food, shoes, clothing, etc. at reasonable prices. The strike has now been settled and is indicative of an economic conditions which might lead to more serious agitations. (B-2)

18 Strikes

The continued state of unrest amongst Neapolitan employees and workers who have unsuccessfully been asking for improvement of their economic conditions, frequently results in strikes and agitations. This week, besides the strike of the OCREN workers, which has meanwhile been settled, there has also been a strike on the part of the clerical employees of the Provincial Labour Office. This last is important because the Labour office, by its very function of settling and controlling labour disputes, can influence many other categories of workers. (B-2)

P R E S S

19 Allotment of Newsprint to Rome Newspapers

ITALIA NUOVA of 25 November complains that the method of allotting newspring to the various party newspapers constitutes a very effective kind of censorship of the Press. It prints the following figures:

Newspaper	Party	Newsprint	Number of Copies
Corriere di Roma	PWB	864 quintals	180,000
AVANTI	Socialist	201	42,000
UNITA	Communist	192	40,000
ITALIA LIBERA	Action Party	134	28,000
RICOSTRUZIONE	Labour Dem.	110	23,000

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

caniche Napoletana (ab ut 200) went on strike because they demanded better wages and thepossibility of purchasing food, shoes, clothing, etc. at reasonable prices. The strike has now been settled and is indicative of an economic conditions which might lead to more serious agitations. (B-2)

18 Strikes

The continued state of unrest amongst Neapolitan employees and workers who have unsuccessfully been asking for improvement of their economic conditions, frequently results in strikes and agitations. This week, besides the strike of the COREN workers, which has meanwhile been settled, there has also been a strike on the part of the clerical employees of the Provincial Labour office. This last is important because the Labour office, by its very function of settling and controlling labour disputes, can influence many other categories of workers. (B-2)

P R E S S

19 Allotment of Newsprint to Rome Newspapers

ITALIA NUOVA of 25 November complains that the method of allotting newsprint to the various party newspapers constitutes a very effective kind of censorship of the Press. It prints the following figures:

Newspaper	Party	Newsprint	Number of Copies
Corriere di Roma	PWB	864 quintals	180,000
AVANTI	Socialist	201	42,000
UNITA	Communist	192	40,000
ITALIA LIBERA	Action Party	134	28,000
RICOSTRUZIONE	Labour Dem.	110	23,000
RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE	Liberal	110	23,000
ITALIA NUOVA	Monarchist	46	10,000

20 Attack on Italian Censorship

On 22 November the Cabinet approved the drafts of two decrees dealing with the organization of 2 commissions to be responsible respectively for the co-ordination and control of radio programmes, and the censorship of films. Thest two bodies would act in a consultative capacity to the Undersecretariat of Press and Information.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE of 23 November deplored that such grave decisions should be taken without any attempt to consult public o-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

pinion and stated that such hasty legislation was only too reminiscent of fascist methods. ITALIA LIBERA of the same date warned the Government that the country would no longer stand for controls imposed from above and obligatory propaganda speeches à la Ministry of Popular Culture.

On the 24th the National Press Association issued a statement criticizing the office of the Undersecretary for Press and Information and demanding that Government control of the Press should be reduced to the absolute minimum consistent with military security. The statement pointed out that the Undersecretariat was originally created for the purpose of gradually doing away the functions of the Ministry of Popular Culture.

IL TEMPO of 27 November, however, defends the institution of a cinema censorship as an anti-pornographic measure; but hopes that it will soon become unnecessary, as it holds up the release of films of topical interest.

21. Neapolitan Weeklies

Two new weeklies have been published this week: LA FIACCOLA and IL CORRIERE DEI LAVORI, both sanctioned by PWB.

LA FIACCOLA is a paper of the Italian Socialist Revolutionary party and to all intents and purposes is a continuation of BANDIERA ROSSA (Red Flag), an unsanctioned paper which for many months was published in Naples by the said party. In fact, LA FIACCOLA bears the subheading "Edito da Bandiera Rossa" (edited by "Red Flag") because the heads of the I.R.S.P. have formed a company and called it "Bandiera Rossa." Newsvendors take advantage of the subheading and shout "BANDIERA ROSSA" in order to attract the public, whose attention and perhaps curiosity are aroused by the name of a wellknown paper the printing of which was banned.

From the very first LA FIACCOLA has taken up the same political attitude as that of BANDIERA ROSSA, i.e. definite opposition to the Committees of Liberation. It appears to be the intention of the heads of the Italian Revolutionary Socialist Party to give the widest possible circulation to their weekly, of the first copy of which they printed 20,000 copies. The paper has further been very extensively advertised, to encourage sales, and the most advantageous

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

ation and demanding that Government [illegible]
reduced to the absolute minimum consistent with military security. The statement pointed out that the Undersecretariat was originally created for the purpose of gradually doing away the functions of the Ministry of Popular Culture.

IL TEMPO of 27 November, however, defends the institution of a cinema censorship as an anti-pornographic measure; but hopes that it will soon become unnecessary, as it holds up the release of films of topical interest.

21. Neapolitan Weeklies

Two new weeklies have been published this week: LA FIACCOLA and IL CORRIERE DEL LAVORO, both sanctioned by P.W.B.

LA FIACCOLA is a paper of the Italian Socialist Revolutionary party and to all intents and purposes is a continuation of BANDIERA ROSSA (Red Flag), an unsanctioned paper which for many months was published in Naples by the said party. In fact, LA FIACCOLA bears the subheading "Edito da Bandiera Rossa" (edited by "Red Flag") because the heads of the I.R.S.P. have formed a company and called it "Bandiera Rossa." Newsvendors take advantage of the subheading and shout "BANDIERA ROSSA" in order to attract the public, whose attention and perhaps curiosity are aroused by the name of a wellknown paper the printing of which was banned.

From the very first LA FIACCOLA has taken up the same political attitude as that of BANDIERA ROSSA, i.e. definite opposition to the Committees of Liberation. It appears to be the intention of the heads of the Italian Revolutionary Socialist Party to give the widest possible circulation to their weekly, of the first copy of which they printed 20,000 copies. The paper has further been very extensively advertised, to encourage sales, and the most advantageous conditions have been offered to newsvendors. Though the price of LA FIACCOLA is 3 instead of the usual 2 lire, the paper has a good sale, at any rate for the time being.

IL CORRIERE DEL LAVORO is, instead, the organ of the "Associazione Generale delle Unioni Libere del Lavoro". This weekly was published in Naples for several months, at first illegally, and afterwards as a bulletin for the internal use of the "Associazione". It had/not however as large a number of readers as BANDIERA ROSSA. The tendency of the CORRIERE DEL LAVORO is definitely towards trade unionism but like all the associations of Free Unions of Labour,

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

it is under the influence of the heads of the Italian Revolutionary Socialist Party. It amply discusses the problem of war victims; Dr. Gennaro Capozzi, President of the Free Union of War Victims, is one of the heads of the Association of the Free Unions, and of the CAMERE DEL LAVORO". (B-2)

22. IL DOMANI D'ITALIA

On Nov. 30th, in Naples, the first number of the Dame-Christian daily, IL DOMANI D'ITALIA (Italy's Future) was published. So far it seems that sales are going well, but at the same time this is not having any effect on the sale of RISORGIMENTO, though both papers come out at the same hour. The main reason for this is the fact that public opinion is primarily more inclined to buy a daily giving news than a paper of a political character. It would appear, therefore, that the present output of IL RISORGIMENTO is much below the demand. (B-2)

23. ROME Literary Review

A substantial weekly literary review entitled CITTA has just made its first appearance in Rome. In size and format it resembles the political and cultural weeklies DOMENICA and CORRIERE LIT., already in existence. It has 16 pages, costs 20 lire and prints 12,000 copies.

The editorial committee of CITTA is composed of an interesting cross section of Italian literary figures of very varied ages and styles: Massimo Bontempelli, Goffredo Bellonci, Ercole Rasolli, Paula Masino, Alberto Moravia, Guido Piovene and Alberto Savinio.

The standard of the first issue of CITTA was high. It contained a good Moravia short story, a bizarre and brilliant story by Albert Savinio (the brother of the painter G. Di Chirico), and the first part of a serial on life in German occupied Italy by Arrigo Benedetti. The critical articles were somewhat uneven. Moravia in the form of a review contributed a very interesting short defense of writers mainly of "between the two wars" who deserve to be better known outside of Italy, such as Pratazzeschi, Gozzano, Soffri, Montale and Saba. Bellonci and Mario Soldati also wrote good critical articles, though that of the latter was a little marred by journalism. Bontempelli was academical and dull; Savinio unorthodox and sparkling; Piovene psychoanalytical and not quite sensitive enough.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

On N.v. 30th, in Naples, the first number of the Demo-Christian daily, IL D.MANI D'ITALIA (Italy's Future) was published. So far it seems that sales are going well, but at the same time this is not having any effect on the sale of RISORGIMENTO, though both papers come out at the same hour. The main reason for this is the fact that public opinion is primarily more inclined to buy a daily giving news than a paper of a political character. It would appear, therefore, that the present output of IL RISORGIMENTO is much below the demand. (B_2)

23___ROME Literary Review

A substantial weekly literary review entitled CITTÀ has just made its first appearance in Rome. In size and format it resembles the political and cultural weeklies D MEMION and O SMOP IIT., already in existence. It has 16 pages, costs 20 lire and prints 12,000 copies.

The editorial committee of CITTÀ is composed of an interesting cross section of Italian literary figures of very varied ages and styles: Massimo Bontempelli, Goffredo Bellonci, Ercole Rossilli, Paula Masimo, Alberto Moravia, Guido Piovene and Alberto Savinio.

The standard of the first issue of CITTÀ was high. It contained a good Moravia short story, a bizarre and brillian story by Albert Savinio (the brother of the painter G. Di Chirico), and the first part of a serial on life in German occupied Italy by Arrigo Benedetti. The critical articles were somewhat uneven. Moravia in the form of a review contributed a very interesting short defense of writers mainly of "between the two wars" who deserve to be better known outside of Italy, such as Perazzeschi, Gozzano, Soffri, Montale and Saba. Bellonci and Paolo Soldati also wrote good critical articles, though that of the latter was a little marred by journalism. Bontempelli was academical and dull; Savinio unorthodox and sparkling; Piovene psychoanalytical and not quite sensitive enough.

E C O N O M I C S

24___ Report on the Production and Control of Hemp in Campania

As soon as Naples was liberated the Allies substituted the fascist "Ente Economico delle Fibre Tessili" by the "Ammasso Regionale Canapa". At present the Ammasso Regionale Canapa (which will soon be called the "Consorzio Nazionale Canapa") has its main offices in Rome. The Naples branch has 25 warehouses which are scattered in the most important hemp-producing districts of Campania. Each warehouse has its office in order to attend to matters in connection with the Ammasso and to render assistance to hemp growers.

CONFIDENTIAL

3108

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

With reference to the cultivation of hemp it has suffered a set-back in the last two years; more attention having been given to the production of foodstuffs. The following figures are interesting:

1938	Quintals	276,855
1939	"	292,748
1940	"	291,925
1941	"	244,751
1942	"	291,917
1943	"	166,987
1944		130,000

The first step which the "Ammasso Regionale Canapa" took, when it came into being, was to raise the price of hemp so as to make it correspond more adequately to the higher cost of living, and thus encourage hemp growers to deliver their production to the pools. The price of hemp, which on an average was 1000 lire per quintal in 1943, was therefore raised to the average price of 3000 lire.

For some months past all raw hemp and articles manufactured therefrom have been placed monthly at the disposal of the Allied Commission who, after establishing the quantities needed to cover military requirements and exports to the United Kingdom, release the surplus for civilian consumption. The hemp and its manufactured articles for export to the United Kingdom and for civilian consumption are paid for in full. The Allied Armed Forces instead pay only to the Ammasso the cost of manufacturing plus a percentage to cover the expenses of the pools. This is in accordance with orders laid down by the Allied Commission. The cost of the raw material will presumably be paid for in clearing against goods imported from Allied Countries.

The Ammasso is practically an agricultural, industrial and commercial organization. It collects the hemp produced by fully 20,000 small growers, and allots it to thousands of artisans and hundreds of small industrialists for the purpose of manufacture. Further, the Ammasso assists the growers by allotting fertilizers, seed, additional rations of food for scutchers, transport, etc. It also helps industrialists in securing the materials necessary for the working of their plants (electric power, fuel, oxygen, acetylene, lubricating oils, etc.), as well as in obtaining the additional ration of bread which the Allied Commission has granted to workers.

[illegible] possible to eliminate

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

The first step which the "Ammasso Regionale Canapa" took, when it came into being, was to raise the price of hemp so as to make it correspond more adequately to the higher cost of living, and thus encourage hemp growers to deliver their production to the pools. The price of hemp, which on an average was 1[illegible]0 lire per quintal in 1943, was therefore raised to the average price of 3000 lire.

For some months past all raw hemp and articles manufactured therefrom have been placed monthly at the disposal of the Allied Commission who, after establishing the quantities needed to cover military requirements and exports to the United Kingdom, release the surplus for civilian consumption. The hemp and its manufactured articles for export to the United Kingdom and for civilian consumption are paid for in full. The Allied Armed Forces instead pay only to the Ammasso the cost of manufacturing plus a percentage to cover the expenses of the pools. This is in accordance with orders laid down by the Allied Commission. The cost of the raw material will presumably be paid for in clearing against goods imported from Allied Countries.

The Ammasso is practically an agricultural, industrial and commercial organization. It collects the hemp produced by fully 20,000 small growers, and allots it to thousands of artisans and hundreds of small industrialists for the purpose of manufacture. Further, the Ammasso assists the growers by allotting fertilizers, seed, additional rations of food for scutchers, transport, etc. It also helps industrialists in securing the materials necessary for the working of their plants (electric power, fuel, oxygen, acetylene, lubricating oils, etc.), as well as in obtaining the additional ration of bread which the Allied Commission has granted to workers.

The control of the industry has made it possible to eliminate speculation in the field of manufactured articles. It has also made it possible to place at the disposal of the Allied Armed Forces, from as far back as February 1944 considerable quantities of manufactured articles such as rope, twine, string, sacks and canvas. In conclusion the working of the Ammasso is good. The 1945 crop, however, will be considerably lower than last year's, it is estimated at 100,000 quintals as against 13[illegible],000 of this year. Notwithstanding the fact that last year's prices have been raised by 50% farmers find that other crops such as potatoes, beans, etc., pay them better. A further increase in the price of hemp is however being considered, and at the same time, fertilizers are going to be distributed to intensify production. (A-2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

25 Almonds, Walnuts and Filberts

This year the walnut crop has been very abundant, but the quality is poor to the extent that in normal times it would not have been found satisfactory by foreign buyers.

The almond crop has been limited in Sicily, and below normal in Puglia. However, the availability after the harvest was above normal because of stocks carried over from the previous year.

The filbert crop has been slightly above normal in Sicily, but below normal in Campania. The availability at this time of the year is perhaps larger than usual as a result of the quantities still on hand from the previous harvest.

Prices per quintal as compared to those ruling before the armistice are as follows:

	Present average	Old controlled price
Filberts, Naples long	L. 5000	L. 850
" Sicilian round	" 3400	" 750
Walnuts (Sorrento)	" 6000	" 800
Almonds (shelled)	" 10000	" 2800

In both cases the prices are first cost for delivery at the place of production. Prices before the armistice were controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture who therefore fixed them. The present prices are those of the free market.

Although the above products were largely exported before the war, the present high prices are due partly to local consumption, which is abnormally large in consequence of the present food conditions in Italy, and partly to fear in the further depreciation of the lira and the consequent unwillingness of producers to part with their products which, particularly in the case of almonds and filberts, may be kept in stock for years. A further explanation of the high prices is the fact that many who have never handled these products consider them a good investment as they are not readily perishable.

The evident disparity in prices of Sicilian and Neapolitan filberts is due to the fact that as the Naples production is nearer the centre of consumption, it is more readily absorbed than the Sicilian one, as the latter is handicapped by lack of transport.

As to the export of these products, it could readily be done be-

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

below normal in Campania. The availability at this [illegible] is perhaps larger than usual as a result of the quantities still on hand from the previous harvest.

Prices per quintal as compared to those ruling before the armistice are as follows:

	Present average	Old controlled price
Filberts, Naples long	L. 5000	L. 850
" Sicilian round	" 3400	" 750
Walnuts (Sorrento)	" 6000	" 800
Almonds (shelled)	" 10000	" 2800

In both cases the prices are first cost for delivery at the place of production. Prices before the armistice were controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture who therefore fixed them. The present prices are those of the free market.

Although the above products were largely exported before the war, the present high prices are due partly to local consumption, which is abnormally large in consequence of the present food conditions in Italy, and partly to fear in the further depreciation of the lire and the consequent unwillingness of producers to part with their products which, particularly in the case of almonds and filberts, may be kept in stock for years. A further explanation of the high prices is the fact that many who have never handled these products consider them a good investment as they are not readily perishable.

The evident disparity in prices of Sicilian and Neapolitan filberts is due to the fact that as the Naples production is nearer the centre of consumption, it is more readily absorbed than the Sicilian one, as the latter is handicapped by lack of transport.

As to the export of these products, it could readily be done before the war because the products, being pooled at prices fixed by the Italian Government could be submitted as firm offers for the quantity allotted to him for export. At present, however, these products are only obtainable on the free market, and prices in these abnormal times are subject to very wide fluctuations. The would-be exporter finds it therefore extremely difficult if not impossible to submit firm offers holding good over a length of time such as would be required if deals went through I.C.F.

26 Olive Oil Collection, Salerno

The Prefect of Salerno recently held a conference with regard to the pooling of this year's oil production. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to adopt the following resolutions:

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

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

1) to appoint 4 flying squads for the purpose of going round to the various districts and demanding delivery of oil from the producers.

2) The squads will be made up of one Police agent, one official of the Consorzio Agrario, and an official of the Ufficio Accertamenti Agricoli (Agricultural Ascertainment Office).

3) As the squads would have no transport a decree of the Prefect is being published ordering all car owners to place their vehicles at the disposal of SEPRAL for 2 days a month for the purposes of this oil collection. (B-2)

FOOD SITUATION

27 Public Opinion

The food situation may be said to occupy the attention of the general public more than any other single topic, and observers frequently report that persons interviewed on any subject very soon may work the conversation around to this all important subject. Complaints center on three main points: short supplies, high prices and mismanagement by distribution authorities.

In mid-November about 100 women assembled in the Piazza della Signoria, Florence, shouting out at the Prefect, and any Fascists still in office. They carried placards bearing the words, "We want bread," "We want milk for our children", and also some lauding the Allies and their armed forces. A little later another band of women arrived and demanded "Coal" and the removal of the Prefect from office.

On 25 November, a group of housewives from workingclass districts of Testiense and Testaccio, Rome, went to the Campidoglio to protest to the Mayor, who received them. They bore placards with such inscriptions as "We are hungry." "E ora di finirla".

28 Salt

On 21 November the Directors of the State Monopolies announced that in the future no issue of salt would be made to bakers for bread-making. The press attacked both monopolies' management and SEPRAL, the food distribution agency. Il Popolo declared that the present ration of 100 grs. per month is quite insufficient for health, and demanded more salt be made available even if the price had to be raised.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

3) As the squads would have no transport a decree of the Prefect is being published ordering all car owners to place their vehicles at the disposal of SEPRAL for 2 days a month for the purposes of this oil collection. (B-2)

FOOD SITUATION

27 Public Opinion

The food situation may be said to occupy the attention of the general public more than any other single topic, and observers frequently report that persons interviewed on any subject very soon may work the conversation around to this all important subject. Complaints center on three main points: short supplies, high prices and mismanagement by distribution authorities.

In mid-November about 100 women assembled in the Piazza della Signoria, Florence, shouting out at the Prefect, and any Fascists still in office. They carried placards bearing the words, "We want bread," "We want milk for our children", and also some lauding the Allies and their armed forces. A little later another band of women arrived and demanded "Coal" and the removal of the Prefect from office.

On 25 November, a group of housewives from workingclass districts of Testaccio and Testaccio, Rome, went to the Campidoglio to protest to the Mayor, who received them. They bore placards with such inscriptions as "We are hungry," "Fore di farinia".

28 Salt

On 24 November the Directors of the State Monopolies announced that in the future no issue of salt would be made to bakers for breadmaking. The press attacked both monopolies' management and SEPRAL, the food distribution agency. IL POPOLO declared that the present ration of 100 grs. per month is quite insufficient for health, and demanded more salt be made available even if the price had to be raised. AVANTI pointed out the absurdity of a salt famine in a country so abundantly provided with salt mines and marshes. The refineries were not all destroyed and there are still sailingboats for transportation. QUOTIDIANO however defended the Monopolies' step which was taken when it found the bakers were many of them selling the salt on the Black Market. In addition the salt save, together with fresh supplies, would make a larger general ration possible.

On 25 November it was announced 600 tons of salt had arrived by sailboat from Sardinia, and the Monopoly is said to be considering the resumption of the bakers' allotment.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

29 Wine from Apulia

ITALIA LIBERA of 23 November writes of the "scandal" of the coming of the first lot of long-awaited wine from Apulia, brought north in a ship provided by the Allies. Even at Civitavecchia considerable quantities were missing, and more barrels were unloaded at open country stops of the train bringing it to Rome. In the city wholesalers did not keep their promise to sell only to registered retailers, and finally the retailers were "sold out" almost immediately -- i.e. the wine went "under the counter" for sale to special customers at special prices. More wine is expected by rail, and the paper stated that it is up to SEPRAL to provide adequate guards and distribute it only by ration card.

ITALIA NUOVA of 26 November stated that the wine was bought in Apulia for 11.80 lire per litre, alcoholic content 13%. It was sold in Rome for 29 lire per litre, alcoholic content 11%. SEPRAL is blamed again for this unwarrantable difference.

30 Rome Rations

Certain misapprehension has arisen concerning recent statements that a 300 gram bread ration has been requested for the whole of liberated Italy. It has to be stated that what has always been meant has been the flour equivalent of a 300 gram bread ration made up of a 200 gram bread ration and a weekly pasta ration of 550 grams, which is the present ration prevailing in Southern Italy, or any other agreed combination of bread and pasta. Thus no increase was contemplated for Southern Italy.

Recent statements in the Press have implied that Supplementary Rations for all workers were to be continued and expanded. This is not correct. What was agreed at the recent conference held between Italian Ministers, representatives of CGIL and A.C. was that the demand for supplementary rations for all workers would be studied closely and an early decision reached upon the matter. Meanwhile these rations are continuing in Rome only until a general settlement of the whole question is reached.

No decision has yet been reached regarding a change in the present highly subsidized price of bread. According to VOCE REPUBBLICANA of 23 November, representatives of CGIL saw several ministers and the

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

wine went "under the counter" for [illegible] ial prices. More wine is expected by rail, and the paper stated that it is up to SEPRAL to provide adequate guards and distribute it only by ration card.

ITALIA NUOVA of 26 November stated that the wine was bought in Apulia for 11.80 lire per litre, alcoholic content 13%. It was sold in Rome for 29 lire per litre, alcoholic content 11%. SEPRAL is blamed again for this unwarrantable difference.

30 Rome Rations

Certain misapprehension has arisen concerning recent statements that a 300 gram bread ration has been requested for the whole of liberated Italy. It has to be stated that what has always been meant has been the flour equivalent of a 300 gram bread ration made up of a 200 gram bread ration and a weekly pasta ration of 550 grams, which is the present ration prevailing in Southern Italy, or any other agreed combination of bread and pasta. Thus no increase was contemplated for Southern Italy.

Recent statements in the Press have implied that Supplementary Rations for all workers were to be continued and expanded. This is not correct. What was agreed at the recent conference held between Italian Ministers, representatives of CGIL and A.C. was that the demand for supplementary rations for all workers would be studied closely and an early decision reached upon the matter. Meanwhile these rations are continuing in Rome only until a general settlement of the whole question is reached.

No decision has yet been reached regarding a change in the present highly subsidized price of bread. According to VOCE REPUBBLICANA of 23 November, representatives of CGIL saw several ministers and the Undersecretary for food, Bergami, to ask that any increase should not apply to workers earning less than L. 5000 per month.

31 Food Distribution in Rome

There are at least 3 bodies sharing what is really one job: SEPRAL, ASA (Azenda Servizi Annonari) and UDIS (Ufficio Distribuzione.) The Government or at least the Mayor ought to create a single central organization, and see that it is staffed with men of energy and initiative as well as technical ability. On the 26 Avanti lamented the addition of SACOR, charged with the supply of fruit and vegetables to the Rome market. UNITA complains of restrictions placed by ASA and UDIS in the way of consumers' cooperatives. They are dependent on ASA and UDIS for importation permits and travel passes, but the time

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

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

taken in the issue of these, and the difficulties raised, paralyze the activities of the cooperatives. Their warehouses are empty, members protest, directors resign. UNITA maintains that helping the cooperatives would solve half the food problems of Rome.

32 Rationed Foodstuffs Distributed in Rome during November

Food	Quantity	Price
Macaroni	275 grms.	£ 7.00
Potatoes	1 kilo	£ 16.00
Salt	100 grams	£ 7.[illegible]
Dried soup	125 "	£ 30.00
Dried peas or beans	200 "	£ [illegible].00
+ Canned Pork	160 "	£118. [illegible]
+ Meat and Vegetables canned	200 "	£ 66.00
Macaroni	300 "	£ 7.00

Distribution of some items began in the last days of October.

+ Items were alternatives, one Zone received one, the others, another.

33 Prices of Food Supplies in Naples

The prices of foodstuffs and goods of every nature continue to rise rapidly and without interruption. The increase on meats and fats is especially marked. There is a rumor that before long meat will be distributed weekly on ration cards. Prices in Naples are quoted as follows:

Bread	per kilo	L. 160 - 170
Macaroni	do.	" 180 - 200
Flour	do.	" 160 - 180
Beans	do.	" 140 - 150
Cheese	do.	" 350 - 370
Mozzarella	do.	" 360 - 400
Lard	do.	" 650 - 700
Fish	do.	" 300 - 350
Beef	do.	" 450
Veal	do.	" 480
Pork	do.	" 500
Sugar	do.	" 600

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

	Macaroni	2[illegible] grams	£ [illegible]
	Potatoes	1 kilo	£ 16.00
	Salt	100 grams	£ 7.[illegible]
	Dried soup	125 "	£ 30.00
	Dried peas or beans	200 "	£ 30.00
+	Canned Pork	180 "	£118. 0
+	Meat and Vegetables canned	200 "	£ 66.00
	Macaroni	300 "	£ 7.00

Distribution of some items began in the last days of October.

+ Items were alternatives, one Zone received one, the others, another.

33 Prices of Food Supplies in Naples

The prices of foodstuffs and goods of every nature continue to rise rapidly and without interruption. The increase on meats and fats is especially marked. There is a rumor that before long meat will be distributed weekly on ration cards. Prices in Naples are quoted as follows:

Bread	per kilo	L.	160 - 170
Macaroni	do.	"	180 - 200
Flour	do.	"	160 - 180
Beans	do.	"	140 - 150
Cheese	do.	"	350 - 370
Mozzarella	do.	"	360 - 400
Lard	do.	"	650 - 700
Fish	do.	"	300 - 350
Beef	do.	"	450
Veal	do.	"	480
Pork	do.	"	500
Sugar	do.	"	600
Oil	per litre	"	400 - 440

(A-1)

RECONSTRUCTION AND REFUGEE PROBLEMS

34 A Labour Plan for Reconstruction

In a broadcast of 19 November Di Vittorio, the Communist Secretary of CGIL, spoke of the most urgent problems of national life: unemployment in relation to Italy's economic reconstruction.

The key to economic reconstruction, the key to employment, lies in finance. The only way to make a start is to make funds available. Funds must be taken where they are to be found, that is in the great fortunes of the rich and newly-rich, who are in any case the promoters and profiteers of fascism.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

An immediate start, on however modest a scale, is necessary in order to provide employment. For this purpose two measures are required: the setting up of communal and provincial commissions of workers' representatives, technicians and mayors to decide on priorities of work; and an immediate graduated tax on great fortunes to finance the scheme.

35 Restocking Latium with Livestock

It was stated by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture on 23 November that a total of 13,000 hogs sucklings had been shipped during the past three months from Perugia Province to Latium and Abruzzi. Allied authorities provided the necessary transport.

36 Government Credits for Sardinian Reconstruction

On 22 November the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction approve the final text of the measures already approved by the Cabinet for aiding reconstruction in Sardinia. Three measures were involved:

a) Wider powers for the High Commissioner; and institution of a consultative assembly.

b) Grant of one milliard of Lire for agriculture.

c) Grant of 300 millions for industrial reconstruction plus allotment to Sardinia of one quarter of the two milliards already agreed on for the industrial reconstruction of the country as a whole.

37 Red Cross Week

The final results of the Italian Red Cross week held early in the month have now been announced. The total sum collected amounted to four and a half million lire, in addition to considerable quantities of clothing, furniture, etc., most of which have already been distributed to needy families of refugees.

38 CHRISTMAS Plans

The Monarchist paper ITALIA NUOVA has appealed to the population to give hospitality to soldiers on Christmas Day, and claims that large numbers of readers have written agreeing to take in so many each.

CORRIERE DI ROMA of 26th reports that the Union of Italian Women (U.D.I.) is organizing a scheme for the distribution of presents to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

It was stated by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture on 29 November that a total of 13,000 hogs sucklings had been shipped during the past three months from Perugia Province to Latium and Abruzzi. Allied authorities provided the necessary transport.

36 Government Credits for Sardinian Reconstruction

On 22 November the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction approve the final text of the measures already approved by the Cabinet for aiding reconstruction in Sardinia. Three measures were involved:

a) Wider powers for the High Commissioner; and institution of a consultative assembly.

b) Grant of one milliard of Lire for agriculture.

c) Grant of 300 millions for industrial reconstruction plus allotment to Sardinia of one quarter of the two milliards already agreed on for the industrial reconstruction of the country as a whole.

37 Red Cross Week

The final results of the Italian Red Cross Week held early in the month have now been announced. The total sum collected amounted to four and a half million lire, in addition to considerable quantities of clothing, furniture, etc., most of which have already been distributed to needy families of refugees.

38 CHRISTMAS Plans

The Monarchist paper ITALIA NUOVA has appealed to the population to give hospitality to soldiers on Christmas Day, and claims that large numbers of readers have written agreeing to take in so many each.

CORRIERE DI ROMA of 26th reports that the Union of Italian Women (U.D.I.) is organizing a scheme for the distribution of presents to poor children at Christmas.

39 1000 Refugees Return Home - The Journey from Rome to REGGIO

The following information was supplied by an Italian lady who traveled with the refugee train from Rome to Reggio (Calabria) for purposes of observation and assistance. The information is considered reliable.

The refugees were told to be at the Prenestina Station at 9 a.m. The Italian Red Cross nurses were told to be there at 1 o'clock. The train left at 5.10 from the Prenestina and at 6.10 from the Casilina Station.

CONFIDENTIAL

3104

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

The nurses made a tour of the freight cars where the refugees were to see that all were in good health. They found a boy with whooping cough in the wagon with other children and a pregnant woman.

In the middle of the train there was a 3rd class car and a priest asked the two volunteer nurses to take the place of two nuns. There were 8 places in the compartment, which was connected with another (with a toilet between) where there were other priests and nuns. In the last big compartment, of about 20 places, the Pontifical Commission was comfortably installed. It was composed of a Doctor, Signor Persichetti, Signor Romeo, wearing a white and yellow armband bearing the words "Pontifical Commission for Refugee Assistance", Signor Bonajuto (Sicilian), Father Loggesso (Sicilian) who was in charge of the refugees, Staff-Sergeant Morelli and another policeman. (N.B. This compartment was the only one which had almost all the window panes intact).

In the same compartment was a professional Red Cross nurse wearing a mobilization armband to show she was traveling on service. But at the end of the journey at Reggio Calabria she admitted she had not been sent by the Red Cross and confessed her "service" had consisted of helping with the distribution of milk at Cava dei Tirreni (assistance offered by the High Commissioner of Refugees, which should have been presided over by volunteer Red Cross Nurses) and giving 2 hypodermic injections to a paralytic in the compartment next to hers. The Volunteer Nurses were otherwise occupied in another compartment occupied by the so-called sick, about 8 in all. This compartment had no window panes or light. The prompt action of the nurses who covered the windows with the refugees' blankets saved the travelers from asphyxiation in the many tunnels.

During the various stops, the refugees used the toilet of this compartment, whereas the priests forbade the entrance to their door, and the other toilet in the compartment of the Pontifical Commission was sent and locked. At one stop a woman who got off the train instead of standing in the queue was almost left behind and sprained both ankles in trying to regain the car. During the journey parents just held their children outside the windows.

"On the 9 November at 8 o'clock we reached Cancello, where the train for Naples was detached, and at 13.30 we arrived at Cava dei [illegible] (soup and bread) was distributed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

sion was comfortably installed. It was composed of a Doctor, Signor Tersichetti, Signor Romeo, wearing a white and yellow armband bearing the words "Pontifical Commission for Refugee Assistance", Signor Bonajuto (Sicilian), Father Lograsso (Sicilian) who was in charge of the refugees, Staff-Sergeant Morelli and another policeman. (N.B. This compartment was the only one which had almost all the window panes intact).

In the same compartment was a professional Red Cross nurse wearing a mobilization armband to show she was traveling on service. But at the end of the journey at Reggio Calabria she admitted she had not been sent by the Red Cross and confessed her "service" had consisted of helping with the distribution of milk at Cava dei Tirreni (assistance offered by the High Commissioner of Refugees, which should have been presided over by volunteer Red Cross Nurses) and giving 2 hypodermic injections to a paralytic in the compartment next to hers. The Volunteer Nurses were otherwise occupied in another compartment occupied by the so-called sick, about 8 in all. This compartment had no window panes or light. The prompt action of the nurses who covered the windows with the refugees' blankets saved the travelers from asphyxiation in the many tunnels.

During the various stops, the refugees used the toilet of this compartment, whereas the priests forbade the entrance to their door, and the other toilet in the compartment of the Pontifical Commission was shut and locked. At one stop a woman who got off the train instead of standing in the queue was almost left behind and sprained both ankles in trying to regain the car. During the journey parents just held their children outside the windows.

On the 9 November at 8 o'clock we reached Cancello, where the train for Naples was detached, and at 13.30 we arrived at Cava dei Tirreni, where the first ration (soup and bread) was distributed. The refugees had to get down to get it. Signor Romeo of the Pontifical Commission tried to help and the refugees turned imploringly to the nurses asking to be treated like human beings and not like cattle. The invalid with heart trouble had an attack and some boys asked for coffee for her. We had none and could only offer a hypodermic injection. A nun asked for pyramidon which she gave her and we had bandages and lint for the woman with sprained ankles. A Spanish priest came to have two boils on his neck treated. We did our best in the crowded compartment where the brakeman had to come to use the brakes.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Dr. Persichetti of the Pontifical Commission asked us to take in a poor old woman 80 years old suffering from incontinence, who was in a freight car where the other travelers could no longer stand her. We took her in, but discovered that she was also insane, which the Doctor had not told us. We asked the priests and nuns to take her in as she was frightening a young mother and her six weeks old baby, but they refused.

10 November. At 1 :15 a.m. we reached Paola where there was an excellent and well-organized distribution of hot milk and bread on the train, and also medical service for anyone requiring it.

11 November. At 4 o'clock we reached Reggio Calabria Marina. The weather was intensely cold with snow on the mountains of Sicily, and the refugees were frozen. At 8 o'clock they should have been ferried across and instead it was 2 o'clock before they left.

The presence of volunteer nurses on refugees trains is considered necessary but they should have proper conditions in order to give adequate assistance to their patients.

The way the refugees are put in freight cars is horrible. From 35-40 people are put in one freight car, with no toilets, so they are forced to leave the train during the stops, in the dark, the cold and the rain, at the risk of losing the train and hurting themselves."

49 Report on War Victims in the City of Naples

The situation regarding war victims in Naples is a particularly serious one, because they are very numerous, very little has been done for them and on top of it, conditions generally are extremely bad. The victims may be divided into two groups: those who have lost real estate (houses, factories, shops, etc.) and the others who have lost either altogether or in part, their furniture, personal effects and other household belongings.

The former demand that the State should intervene directly or indirectly, in full or in part, in the reconstruction of their property; they claim that war damage should be borne by the whole nation and not only by those who have been victimized, and lastly, that assistance given to the private initiative of the victims is the first step towards national reconstruction.

The latter, and they are very numerous, are as a rule the great-

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

excellent and well-organized distribution [illegible]
the train, and also medical service for anyone requiring it.

11 November. At 4 o'clock we reached Reggio Calabria marina. The weather was intensely cold with snow on the mountains of Sicily, and the refugees were frozen. At 8 o'clock they should have been ferried across and instead it was 2 o'clock before they left.

The presence of volunteer nurses on refugees trains is considered necessary but they should have proper conditions in order to give adequate assistance to their patients.

The way the refugees are put in freight cars is horrible. From 35-40 people are put in one freight car, with no toilets, so they are forced to leave the train during the stops, in the dark, the cold and the rain, at the risk of losing the train and hurting themselves."

40 Report on War Victims in the City of Naples

The situation regarding war victims in Naples is a particularly serious one, because they are very numerous, very little has been done for them and on top of it, conditions generally are extremely bad. The victims may be divided into two groups: those who have lost real estate (houses, factories, shops, etc.) and the others who have lost either altogether or in part, their furniture, personal effects and other household belongings.

The former demand that the State should intervene directly or indirectly, in full or in part, in the reconstruction of their property; they claim that war damage should be borne by the whole nation and not only by those who have been victimized, and lastly, that assistance given to the private initiative of the victims is the first step towards national reconstruction.

The latter, and they are very numerous, are as a rule the greatest sufferers; among them is the great mass of the penniless who owned nothing and lived miserably before the war, and who now after the disaster, are reduced to absolutely primitive conditions of existence. Many of them have been unable, so far, to find a lodging and are still obliged to live in public shelters; it is a question of thousands of them living in a manner which is primitive, unhealthy, immoral and altogether uncivilized. It is among these people that the worst discontent is felt, and it is they who supply the chief contingent to criminal associations.

Very little has been done in Naples to assist war victims. The Ente Comunale Assistenza have distributed some subsidies, a few parcels of clothing and some meals; on the other hand the Intendenza

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

di Finanza, which should indemnify the victims for damage sustained, suspended payments for lack of funds more than a year ago. Up to date the cases which have been approved for liquidation, but which have not yet been paid off, amount to about one milliard lire. Lastly, the Government Civil Engineers have not yet started repairing damaged buildings owing to lack of funds.

A number of associations have sprung up among the war victims for the furtherance of their interests, but the majority of them went to pieces owing to incompetence and lack of interest on the part of the leaders. At the present moment there are two such associations in existence in Naples: the Association of War Victims in Via Chiatamone run by Dr. Ernesto De Leo, and Commendatore Michele di None; and the Free Union of War Victims at N. 102 Via de Pretis, presided over by Dr. Gennaro Capozzi.

From information received from many different sources and from direct inquiries, it appears that the first of these organizations was started for speculative purposes, and that persons resorting to it are blackmailed in every way; naturally this has deeply stirred public opinion.

On the other hand, the Unione Sinistrati appears to be a reliable concern, having over 2000 registered members, with a sound organization in Naples and Province and also in other Provinces. Among the leaders there are various people who are favorably known and esteemed in the city circles, such as Dr. Capozzi, Commendatore Tancredi, Engineer Amigo-Rotas, etc. For several months now they have been very active in their endeavors with institutions, authorities and private individuals, trying to bring assistance and relief to victims of the war; in fact it appears that many Allied and Italian authorities have received them, listened to them, and acknowledged them.

The Unione Sinistrati are trying to organize the whole mass of victims (about 40,000 individuals) in order to be able to demand from the authorities the assistance which the leaders believe they could not obtain otherwise. The main forms of assistance which the Union wants to get for these victims, and which correspond to the wishes of the population and to the demands of Italian reconstruction, are the following:

1) Reconstruction by the Government Civil Engineers of the buildings which are not seriously damaged and which, with slight repairs,

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

leaders. At the present moment there are two such associations in existence in Naples: the Association of War Victims in Via Chiatamone run by Dr. Ernesto De Leo, and Commendatore Michele di None; and the Free Union of War Victims at N. 102 Via de Pretis, presided over by Dr. Gennaro Capozzi.

From information received from many different sources and from direct inquiries, it appears that the first of these organizations was started for speculative purposes, and that persons resorting to it are blackmailed in every way; naturally this has deeply stirred public opinion.

On the other hand, the Unione Sinistrati appears to be a reliable concern, having over 2000 registered members, with a sound organization in Naples and Province and also in other Provinces. Among the leaders there are various people who are favorably known and esteemed in the city circles, such as Dr. Capozzi, Commendatore Tancredi, Engineer Amigo-Rotas, etc. For several months now they have been very active in their endeavors with institutions, authorities and private individuals, trying to bring assistance and relief to victims of the war; in fact it appears that many Allied and Italian authorities have received them, listened to them, and acknowledged them.

The Unione Sinistrati are trying to organize the whole mass of victims (about 40,000 individuals) in order to be able to demand from the authorities the assistance which the leaders believe they could not obtain otherwise. The main forms of assistance which the Union wants to get for these victims, and which correspond to the wishes of the population and to the demands of Italian reconstruction, are the following:

1) Reconstruction by the Government Civil Engineers of the buildings which are not seriously damaged and which, with slight repairs, could be used for dwelling purposes.

2) De-requisition of premises which are not indispensable to the prosecution of the war by the Allied authorities, for the purpose of making them available to the homeless.

3) Construction of huts for the temporary housing of homeless people who cannot continue indefinitely to live in public shelters.

4) Payment for damages suffered by people without means, for limited amounts, say less than 10,000 lire.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

Dr. Persichetti of the Pontifical Commission asked us to take in a poor old woman 80 years old suffering from incontinence, who was in a freight car where the other travelers could no longer stand her. We took her in, but discovered that she was also insane, which the Doctor had not told us. We asked the priests and nuns to take her in as she was frightening a young mother and her six weeks old baby, but they refused.

10 November. At 1 :15 a.m. we reached Paola where there was an excellent and well-organized distribution of hot milk and bread on the train, and also medical service for anyone requiring it.

11 November. At 4 o'clock we reached Reggio Calabria Marina. The weather was intensely cold with snow on the mountains of Sicily, and the refugees were frozen. At 8 o'clock they should have been ferried across and instead it was 2 o'clock before they left.

The presence of volunteer nurses on refugees trains is considered necessary but they should have proper conditions in order to give adequate assistence to their patients.

The way the refugees are put in freight cars is horrible. From 35-40 people are put in one freight car, with no toilets, so they are forced to leave the train during the stops, in the dark, the cold and the rain, at the risk of losing the train and hurting themselves."

40 Report on War Victims in the City of Naples

The situation regarding war victims in Naples is a particularly serious one, because they are very numerous, very little has been done for them and on top of it, conditions generally are extremely bad. The victims may be divided into two groups: those who have lost real estate (houses, factories, shops, etc.) and the others who have lost either altogether or in part, their furniture, personal effects and other household belongings.

The former demand that the State should intervene directly or indirectly, in full or in part, in the reconstruction of their property: they claim that war damage should be borne by the whole nation and not only by those who have been victimized, and lastly, that assistance given to the private initiative of the victims is the first step towards national reconstruction.

The latter, and they are very numerous, are as a rule the great-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the train, and also medical service for anyone requiring it.

11 November. At 4 o'clock we reached Reggio Calabria Marina. The weather was intensely cold with snow on the mountains of Sicily, and the refugees were frozen. At 8 o'clock they should have been ferried across and instead it was 2 o'clock before they left.

The presence of volunteer nurses on refugees trains is considered necessary but they should have proper conditions in order to give adequate assistance to their patients.

The way the refugees are put in freight cars is horrible. From 35-40 people are put in one freight car, with no toilets, so they are forced to leave the train during the stops, in the dark, the cold and the rain, at the risk of losing the train and hurting themselves."

40 Report on War Victims in the City of Naples

The situation regarding war victims in Naples is a particularly serious one, because they are very numerous, very little has been done for them and on top of it, conditions generally are extremely bad. The victims may be divided into two groups: those who have lost real estate (houses, factories, shops, etc.) and the others who have lost either altogether or in part, their furniture, personal effects and other household belongings.

The former demand that the State should intervene directly or indirectly, in full or in part, in the reconstruction of their property; they claim that war damage should be borne by the whole nation and not only by those who have been victimized, and lastly, that assistance given to the private initiative of the victims is the first step towards national reconstruction.

The latter, and they are very numerous, are as a rule the greatest sufferers; among them is the great mass of the penniless who owned nothing and lived miserably before the war, and who now after the disaster, are reduced to absolutely primitive conditions of existence. Many of them have been unable, so far, to find a lodging and are still obliged to live in public shelters; it is a question of thousands of them living in a manner which is primitive, unhealthy, immoral and altogether uncivilized. It is among these people that the worst discontent is felt, and it is they who supply the chief contingent to criminal associations.

Very little has been done in Naples to assist war victims. The Ente Comunale Assistenza have distributed some subsidies, a few parcels of clothing and some meals; on the other hand the Intendenza

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

di Finanza, which should indemnify the victims for damage sustained, suspended payments for lack of funds more than a year ago. Up to date the cases which have been approved for liquidation, but which have not yet been paid off, amount to about one milliard lire. Lastly, the Government Civil Engineers have not yet started repairing damaged buildings owing to lack of funds.

A number of associations have sprung up among the war victims for the furtherance of their interests, but the majority of them went to pieces owing to incompetence and lack of interest on the part of the leaders. At the present moment there are two such associations in existence in Naples: the Association of War Victims in Via Chiatamone run by Dr. Ernesto De Leo, and Commendatore Michele di None; and the Free Union of War Victims at N. 102 Via de Pretis, presided over by Dr. Gennaro Capozzi.

From information received from many different sources and from direct inquiries, it appears that the first of these organizations was started for speculative purposes, and that persons resorting to it are blackmailed in every way; naturally this has deeply stirred public opinion.

On the other hand, the Unione Sinistrati appears to be a reliable concern, having over 2000 registered members, with a sound organization in Naples and Province and also in other Provinces. Among the leaders there are various people who are favorably known and esteemed in the city circles, such as Dr. Capozzi, Commendatore Tancredi, Engineer Amigo-Rotas, etc. For several months now they have been very active in their endeavors with institutions, authorities and private individuals, trying to bring assistance and relief to victims of the war; in fact it appears that many Allied and Italian authorities have received them, listened to them, and acknowledged them.

The Unione Sinistrati are trying to organize the whole mass of victims (about 40,000 individuals) in order to be able to demand from the authorities the assistance which the leaders believe they could not obtain otherwise. The main forms of assistance which the Union wants to get for these victims, and which correspond to the wishes of the population and to the demands of Italian reconstruction, are the following:

a) Reconstruction by the Government Civil Engineers of the buildings not seriously damaged and which, with slight repairs,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

leaders. At the present moment there are two such associations in existence in Naples: the Association of War Victims in Via Chiatamone run by Dr. Ernesto De Leo, and Commendatore Michele di None; and the Free Union of War Victims at N. 102 Via de Pretis, presided over by Dr. Gennaro Capozzi.

From information received from many different sources and from direct inquiries, it appears that the first of these organizations was started for speculative purposes, and that persons resorting to it are blackmailed in every way; naturally this has deeply stirred public opinion.

On the other hand, the Unione Sinistrati appears to be a reliable concern, having over 2000 registered members, with a sound organization in Naples and Province and also in other Provinces. Among the leaders there are various people who are favorably known and esteemed in the city circles, such as Dr. Capozzi, Commendatore Tancredi, Engineer Amigo-Rotas, etc. For several months now they have been very active in their endeavors with institutions, authorities and private individuals, trying to bring assistance and relief to victims of the war; in fact it appears that many Allied and Italian authorities have received them, listened to them, and acknowledged them.

The Unione Sinistrati are trying to organize the whole mass of victims (about 40,000 individuals) in order to be able to demand from the authorities the assistance which the leaders believe they could not obtain otherwise. The main forms of assistance which the Union wants to get for these victims, and which correspond to the wishes of the population and to the demands of Italian reconstruction, are the following:

1) Reconstruction by the Government Civil Engineers of the buildings which are not seriously damaged and which, with slight repairs, could be used for dwelling purposes.

2) De-requisition of premises which are not indispensable to the prosecution of the war by the Allied authorities, for the purpose of making them available to the homeless.

3) Construction of huts for the temporary housing of homeless people who cannot continue indefinitely to live in public shelters.

4) Payment for damages suffered by people without means, for limited amounts, say less than 10,000 lire.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

5) Assistance in cash and raw materials for the owners of productive concerns, who against such assistance would undertake to restart production.

6) Supply clothing and household goods to those who have lost them. This could be done either by using the UNRRA supplies direct, or by commanddering the articles from the trade and selling them to the war victims at equitable prices.

(B-2)

R A D I O

41 Criticism of Radio

UNITA of 19 November criticised the BBC's treatment of the Italian political crisis. According to the Communist daily the BBC stated that the insoluble problem is how to consult the will of the people. UNITA ironically suggests the "neologism": elections.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE of 24 November attacked sharply the lack of impartiality on the part of the three regular announcers of Radio Rome, Aldo Carosci, Umberto Calosso and Ruggero Orlando, claiming that not content with announcing the news, they comment on it, praising or blaming parties or individuals. If they are speaking in the name of A.C. or PWB it seems a strange way for the Allies to choose in order, for instance, to advise the Italian Ambassadors on how to behave in the countries to which they are accredited. If, however, as seems more likely, they speak in the name of their own parties, then each of the Italian parties ought to have its announcers on the radio.

ROME LOCAL CONDITIONS

42 VALLE AURELIA

UNITA of 25 November continues to describe the various quarters of Rome and speaks of Valle Aurelia, described as a forgotten suburb. The suburb has been known as anti-fascist from the very first, and was intentionally neglected by the Mussolini Government for a long twenty years. "It is time the authorities came to see how the people live in this unfortunate zone. The greater part of the dwellings are broken-down huts, damp and cold. There are no sewers. And the scavenger service is more or less non-existent. The street cleaner service [illegible] a flourishing brick kiln in the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

41 Criticism of Radio

UNITA of 19 November criticised the BBC's treatment of the Italian political crisis. According to the Communist daily the BBC stated that the insoluble problem is how to consult the will of the people. UNITA ironically suggests the "neologism": elections.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE of 24 November attacked sharply the lack of impartiality on the part of the three regular announcers of Radio Rome, Aldo Carosci, Umberto Calosso and Ruggero Orlando, claiming that not content with announcing the news, they comment on it, praising or blaming parties or individuals. If they are speaking in the name of A.C. or PWB it seems a strange way for the Allies to choose in order, for instance, to advise the Italian Ambassadors on how to behave in the countries to which they are accredited. If, however, as seems more likely, they speak in the name of their own parties, then each of the Italian parties ought to have its announcers on the radio.

ROME LOCAL CONDITIONS

42 VALLE AURELIA

UNITA of 25 November continues to describe the various quarters of Rome and speaks of Valle Aurelia, described as a forgotten suburb. The suburb has been known as anti-fascist from the very first, and was intentionally neglected by the Mussolini Government for a long twenty years. "It is time the authorities came to see how the people live in this unfortunate zone. The greater part of the dwellings are broken-down huts, damp and cold. There are no sewers. And the scavenger service is more or less non-existent. The street cleaner service leaves much to be desired. There was a flourishing brick kiln in the zone which gave work to local workers, but the kilns are shut for lack of coal and lignite. The authorities should recognize the importance such industries have for building and reconstruction and how much it would mean to the unemployed men if the kilns began to work again. It is hoped the quarter will soon be a flourishing suburb for the workers."

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

CULTURAL NEWS

43 Christianity and Communism. Literary Ideas in Italy - A Talk with Alberto Moravia

Alberto Moravia is the most gifted of the younger Italian novelists and the only one whose books have become at all well known abroad. Though he is only in his early thirties, he has produced half a dozen novels and collections of short stories. Of these the best known abroad is "Gli Indifferenti" which first appeared in 1929 and was translated into English, French and Hungarian, and subsequently adapted for the Paris theatre. Other writings appeared during the late thirties and early forties: "Le Ambizioni Sbagliate" (1935), "La Bella Vita" (1935) "L'Imbroglio" (1937), "La Mascherata" (a political novel with an implied satire on Fascism, 1941), "L'Amante Infelice" (1943) and "Agostino" (1944)

"Gli Indifferenti" was an immense success in Italy when it first appeared and it struck a new note in Italian novel writing: though the influence of Giovanni Verga's realism apart from that of non-Italian writers such as Samuel Butler (of whom Moravia confes es himself a great admirer) was perceptible "Gli Indifferenti" was a study of a ruthless and decayed Italian middle class family with a sordid background: and its realism, so much in contrast with the Italy projected by Fascism, removed the veil from the society in which the author lived. Moravia continued in this tone under the official frown and finally was forbidden to write under his own name. He was able to travel however, and visited the U.S., Mexico and China. Moravia is partly Jewish by origin which added to the difficulties of his life during the last years of Fascism, and he had to take cover like other non-Fascist writers during the period of the terror.

In a discussion Moravia spoke of the recent short book he has produced on Christianity and Communism, entitled "La Speranza". He is not an orthodox Communist and he looked forward with interest to the article answering his view which he understood Togliatti had written for the party periodical "La Rinascita". He, Moravia, had already been attacked in the Catholic press. He did not believe that Marx was a "scientist" (as orthodox Marxists maintain) but the founder of a religion, the religion of "the city of God on Earth" which was in many ways comparable to Catholicism. Moscow today occupied the place which Rome had once occupied in human history. The Communists had their dogmas, their church fathers, and their oecumenical councils. The modern equivalent to the idea of Paradise and the property from which communism preached redemption.

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

produced half a dozen novels and collections of short stories. Of these the best known abroad is "Gli Indifferenti" which first appeared in 1929 and was translated into English, French and Hungarian, and subsequently adapted for the Paris theatre. Other writings appeared during the late thirties and early forties: "Le Ambizioni Sbagliate" (1935), "La Bella Vita" (1935) "L'Imbroglio" (1937), "La Mascherata" (a political novel with an implied satire on Fascism, 1941), "L'Amante Infelice" (1943) and "Agostino" (1944)

"Gli Indifferenti" was an immense success in Italy when it first appeared and it struck a new note in Italian novel writing: though the influence of Giovanni Verga's realism apart from that of non-Italian writers such as Samuel Butler (of whom Moravia confes es himself a great admirer) was perceptible "Gli Indifferenti" was a study of a r otless and decayed Italian middle class family with a sordid background: and its realism so much in contrast with the Italy projected by Fascism, removed the veil from the society in which the author lived. Moravia continued in this tone under the official frown and finally was forbidden to write under his own name. He was able to travel however, and visited the U.S., Mexico and China. Moravia is partly Jewish by origin which added to the difficulties of his life during the last years of Fascism, and he had to take cover like other non-Fascist writers during the period of the terror.

In a discussion Moravia spoke of the recent short book he has produced on Christianity and Communism, entitled "La Speranza". He is not an orthodox Communist and he looked forward with interest to the article answering his view which he understood Togliatti had written for the party periodical "La Rinascita". He, Moravia, had already been attacked in the Catholic press. He did not believe that Marx was a "scientist" (as orthodox Marxists maintain) but the founder of a religion, the religion of "the city of God on Earth" which was in many ways comparable to Catholicism. Moscow today occupied the place which Rome had once occupied in human history. The Communists had their dogmas, their church fathers, and their oecumenical councils. The modern equivalent to the idea of "original sin" was property from which communism preached redemption. When questioned about liberalism Moravia said that in his view it was the last survival of Christianity. Communism, the new order to come, would not be liberal at first. But it would develop towards liberalism with the passage of time; just as Christianity in Italy had "developed into paganism with the Renaissance".

Speaking about Italy in general Moravia expressed many of the feelings of weariness and disillusion from which Italian writers often suffer even in less trying times. Rome was old and decrepit and corrupt. He obviously felt drawn to a new world of foreign and younger countries. Italian literature he thought lacked good novelists because of the lack of vital society such as still exists for instance in France or in England. Italian writers had to struggle against their surroundings which were narrow and provincial. Italians did not read books. His own books sold much better than those of most of his friends, but he believed this was because people thought they were pornographic. No Italian writer could

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

live by writing books. Hence there was the need to interrupt serious work so as to write newspaper articles. For instance at present though he was working on a novel, he had to write articles of literary criticism for the new weekly "Citta", of which he was one of the editors. Italians had depended on contact with the outer world, for instance France, but under Fascism that had been made much more difficult and he had never received more than a small percentage of the royalties he should have been given for translations of his work. There was no adequate society for the protection of authors rights in Italy. The isolation which writers had felt under Fascism still remained, as there was hardly any information available about what was happening in other countries and English and French books and periodicals were completely lacking.

Asked about the influence of modern foreign writers in Italy, Moravia said that it was obviously very great. Amongst Italians he had personally found the greatest appeal in Manzoni, Boccaccio and Ariosto. He was a great admirer as are many contemorary Italians - of Stendhal as well as of the French eighteenth century novelists. Part of his knowledge of English he owed to study of James Joyce's "Ulysses", though he was a devotee of Swift and Dickens. Dostoevsky meant much more to him than Tolstoy. He spoke very warmly about Faulkner who is deeply appreciated in a limited set in Italy.

Like many of those of the younger generation of Italians who are not profoundly under the influence of Croce, Moravia blamed the Hegelian currents of thought in Italy not only for having paved the way towards ideas of state absolutism but also for having introduced a dead jargon of abstract words in writing and discussion, which was used alike by Fascists and Anti-Fascists. This abstract jargon which Croce's followers adopted - though Croce himself was quite a good writer - was only second in bad influence in style to the rhetoric which the Italians through the Renaissance had inherited from the Romans. One task of modern writers was to write as they spoke and thought, as Verga had done. It was far better to be rough and sincere than precious and empty.

Moravia has remarkable acumen as a literary critic and is able at the same time to argue his unusual political views very aptly. This is perhaps not surprising in a country in which critical faculties and intellectualism are developed to so fine a point. It is not out of the ordinary either, perhaps that Moravia as an Italian novelist should adopt in conversation on the whole what would [illegible] in spite of his intellectual

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

percentage of the royalties he should [illegible] lations of his work. There was no advocate society for the protection of authors rights in Italy. The isolation which writers had felt under Fascism still remained, as there was hardly any information available about what was happening in other countries and English and French books and periodicals were completely lacking.

Asked about the influence of modern foreign writers in Italy, Moravia said that it was obviously very great. Amongst Italians he had personally found the greatest appeal in Manzoni, Boccaccio and Ariosto. He was a great admirer [illegible] es are many contemorary Italians - of Stendhal as well as of the French eighteenth century novelists. Part of his knowledge of English he owed to study of James Joyce's "Ulysses", though he was a devotee of Swift and Dickens. Dostoevsky meant much more to him than Tolstoy. He spoke very warmly about Faulkner who is deeply appreciated in a limited set in Italy.

Like many of those of the younger generation of Italians who are not profoundly under the influence of Croce, Moravia blamed [illegible] Hegelian currents of thought in Italy not only for having paved the way towards ideas of state absolutism but also for having introduced a dead jargon of abstract words in writing and discussion, which was used alike by Fascists and anti-Fascists. This abstract jargon which Croce's followers adopted - though Croce himself was quite a good writer - was only second in bad influence in style to the rhetoric which the Italians through the Renaissance had inherited from the Romans. One task of modern writers was to write as they spoke and thought, as Verga had done. It was far better to be rough and sincere than precious and empty.

Moravia has remarkable acumen as a literary critic and is able at the same time to argue his unusual political views very aptly. This is perhaps not surprising in a country in which critical faculties and intellectualism are developed to so fine a point. It is not out of the ordinary either, perhaps that Moravia as an Italian and a novelist should adopt in conversation on the whole what would be called a negative attitude to society in spite of his intellectual conception of its ultimate renewal. That is to say, his tone is fundamentally individualistic and atomistic and, perhaps unconsciously, he stresses all the time, in a not untypical Italian way, the explicit claims of the independent person as against those of any larger whole whether national or ideological.

AG Re-Opening of the University of Siena

The University of Siena was officially re-opened at 10 a.m. Sunday morning November the 26th, in the "Sala del Mappamondo" in the old Chigi Palace, now the Municipal Palace.

The faculty in their purple robes, representatives from each section of the town wearing the mediaeval costume of the colour of his section and carrying his banner, as is the custom during the traditional Palio festival, the students with their long peaked caps

3100

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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

of varying colours dotted among the quiet spectators, gave colour to the ceremony. The Allied Government has made possible the continuation of this university rich with tradition, by providing facilities for the text books. The University was founded in the year 1241, its main studies being Law and Medicine.

44 Films

Rome "La Nostra Città" (Our Town). Continual comments showed that the exclusively upper class, no army audience followed the projection closely. The remarks were most favorable, regarding the technical side. A number like it because such films recall normal life and act as a sedative for over-strained nerves. An army officer disapproved because he felt that such a picture of smooth living was an affront to Italy's tragic situation.

"Cugnot, the Gunsmith" (Documentary). In addition to the life of the inventor of the army firearm, this film includes an account of a workman who invented a machine used for war industry. People interrogated found the film very interesting. Three found such documentaries interesting because they put Italians in intimate contact with American industrial life. Two others decried this method of propaganda as an over eager attempt to show Italians that the word "democracy" in America has reached its highest and widest expression, treating Italians as if they were children being taught the most elementary subjects. Others wished for films like this, showing the war effort of the Allies for final victory "so that we could emulate them".

"Natascia" (Russian feature). The audience at this showing consisted mostly of women, bored, hardly watching the screen. The Russian Red Cross service theme was considered depressing, without any lighter relief. Two young men admired the photography but wished for better dubbing and more virile men's voices.

"Aspettami" (Russian feature). This was the first non-propaganda Soviet film to be shown in Rome. Critics agreed that on the whole the production was "a trifle too simple". The public was quite surprised to see beautiful houses, fine clothes, kissing of hands, etc. However, it does have seriousness and a sense of style and the music is typically Russian. The film has the charm of taking one into a typically Russian world.

Naples. "Catechism" was shown recently in Naples, and a Naples art critic considers that this film is the best among good

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

Rome "La Nostra Guerra" showed that the exclusively upper classes army audience followed the projection closely. The remarks were most favorable, regarding the technical side. A number like it because such films recall normal life and act as a sedative for over-strained nerves. An army officer disapproved because he felt that such a picture of smooth living was an affront to Italy's tragic situation.

"Garand, the Gunsmith" (Documentary). In addition to the life of the inventor of the army firearm, this film includes an account of a workman who invented a machine used for war industry. People interrogated found the film very interesting. Three found such documentaries interesting because they put Italians in intimate contact with American industrial life. Two others decried this method of propaganda as an over eager attempt to show Italians that the word "democracy" in America has reached its highest and widest expression, treating Italians as if they were children being taught the most elementary rudiments. Others wished for films like this, showing the war effort of the Allies for final victory "so that we could emulate them".

"Patascia" (Russian feature). The audience at this showing consisted mostly of women, bored, hardly watching the screen. The Russian Red Cross service theme was considered depressing, without any lighter relief. Two young men admired the photography but wished for better dubbing and more virile men's voices.

"Aspettami" (Russian feature). This was the first non-propaganda Soviet film to be shown in Rome. Critics agreed that on the whole the production was "a trifle too simple". The public was quite surprised to see beautiful houses, fine clothes, kissing of hands, etc. However, it does have seriousness and a sense of style and the music is typically Russian. The film has the charm of taking one into a typically Russian world.

Naples. "Ossessione" was shown recently in Naples, and a Naples art critic considers that this film is the best among good ones produced in recent years in Italy.

Bari. "The Great Dictator" has been very well received. Chaplin's impersonation of Hitler was particularly appreciated but the presentation of Mussolini was not so well liked. A Commander in the Royal Italian Navy would have preferred to see him presented in complete servility before Hitler, rather than as he was, with too much authority and power.

"Vigilia di Guerra" on the other hand has interested only a part of the audiences. The main criticisms were the lack of unity among the various episodes and the commentary which is not always presented with sufficient logic. However, it was felt it well merited being seen to refresh the memory today on the events of yesterday.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

APPENDIX I + QUESTIONNAIRE ON "CORRIERE DI ROMA"

METHOD

The aim of this sample poll was to obtain the opinion of 200-300 Romans representing as wide a cross-section as possible of the population on the PWB Daily "CORRIERE DI ROME".

This was to be achieved by a three day miniature poll (24-26 November) of citizens in their homes, using a standard questionnaire (a translation of which is attached.)

To obtain as representative a poll as possible, three districts were chosen: Parioli, for the upper class; Savoia for the middle class; Trastevere for the lower class. Four full time interviewers were employed on the work, two Americans in uniform and two Italians in civilian dress, all members of the "D" Section staff. In addition a number of members of the PWB staff agreed to poll their Italian friends.

On the whole, the poll met with a good response. Initial diffidence on the part of those interviewed, due to the novelty of the procedure in Rome, was in general easily overcome; though one Italian interviewer was not satisfied that in all cases the persons interviewed expressed their true opinions. In a few cases there were clear indications that the person concerned was afraid anything he said might be held against him. 245 persons in all were interviewed; of these 82.45% answered all the questions, 13.5% some of the questions, while only 4.15% refused to answer at all.

CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE

(a) Sex	Number	Percentage
Men	193	78.8
Women	52	21.2

It was feared at first that the method of interviewing in homes would lead to an undue proportion of women, and an effort was made to avoid this. It was only too successful. However, as in the experience of all interviewers women mostly seemed to have thought little about the subject and to be merely echoing the opinions of their men, the result is probably not as unbalanced as it appears.

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

November) of citizens in their homes, using a standard questionnaire (a translation of which is attached.)

To obtain as representative a poll as possible, three districts were chosen: Parioli, for the upper class; Savoia for the middle class; Trastevere for the lower class. Four full time interviewers were employed on the work, two Americans in uniform and two Italians in civilian dress, all members of the "D" Section staff. In addition a number of members of the PWB staff agreed to poll their Italian friends.

On the whole, the poll met with a good response. Initial diffidence on the part of those interviewed, due to the novelty of the procedure in Rome, was in general easily overcome; though one Italian interviewer was not satisfied that in all cases the persons interviewed expressed their true opinions. In a few cases there were clear indications that the person concerned was afraid anything he said might be held against him. 245 persons in all were interviewed; of these 82.45% answered all the questions, 13.5% some of the questions, while only 4.15% refused to answer at all.

CLASSIFICATION OF SAMPLE

(a) Sex	Number	Percentage
Men	193	78.8
Women	52	21.2

It was feared at first that the method of interviewing in homes would lead to an undue proportion of women, and an effort was made to avoid this. It was only too successful. However, as in the experience of all interviewers women mostly seemed to have thought little about the subject and to be merely echoing the opinions of their men, the result is probably not as unbalanced as it appears.

(b) Age	Number	Percentage
15+	5	2.
20+	25	10.2
25+	28	11.3
30+	31	12.7
35+	31	12.7
40+	38	15.5
45+	24	9.8
50+	33	13.5
55+	10	4.1
60+	20	8.2

This distribution seems fairly satisfactory, although the under twenties are inadequately represented, and the over sixties more than adequately.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789721

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

(c) Profession	Number	Percentage
High State Employees (1 retired)	2	.8
Civil Servants	41	16.4
Landowners	2	.8
Army Officers	10	4.-
Lawyers	6	2.4
Doctors	5	2.-
Chemists	5	2.-
University professors	3	1.2
Secondary School teachers	5	2.-
Journalists	2	.8
Engineers	6	2.4
Women in professions	11	4.4
Manufacturers	6	2.4
Merchants	4	1.6
Students	16	6.4
Clerks	14	5.6
Shopkeepers	33	13.2
Industrial workers (men)	26	10.4
" " (women)	7	2.8
Drivers	7	2.8
Concierges	8	3.2
Housewives	20	8.-
Unemployed	2	.8
Balance not specified	(4)	3.6
	245	100.-

In the absence of reliable recent statistics for occupations in Rome, it is only possible to express a general opinion of this distribution. It is clearly weighted at the top -- too many professional workers and intellectuals as against practical non-representation of the unemployed. While the numbers of civil servants, clerks and other white-collar workers may seem excessive, it should be remembered that Rome is largely an administrative as distinct from an industrial city. The percentage of shop-keepers seems also unduly large.

Percentage

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Doctors	5	2.-
Chemists	5	2.-
University professors	3	1.2
Secondary School teachers	5	2.-
Journalists	2	.8
Engineers	6	2.4
Women in professions	11	4.4
Manufacturers	6	2.4
Merchants	4	1.6
Students	16	6.4
Clerks	14	5.6
Shopkeepers	33	13.2
Industrial workers (men)	26	10.4
" " (women)	7	2.8
Drivers	7	2.8
Concierges	8	3.2
Housewives	20	8.-
Unemployed	2	.8
Balance not specified.	(4)	3.6
	245	100.-

In the absence of reliable recent statistics for occupations in Rome, it is only possible to express a general opinion of this distribution. It is clearly weighted at the top -- too many professional workers and intellectuals as against practical non-representation of the unemployed. While the numbers of civil servants, clerks and other white-collar workers may seem excessive, it should be remembered that Rome is largely an administrative as distinct from an industrial city. The percentage of shop-keepers seems also unduly large.

(d) District	Percentage
Parioli (upper class)	30.6
Savoia (middle class)	22.5
Trastevere (lower class)	26.1
Other districts	20.8

This distribution confirms the conclusion that the sample is overweighted at the top. On the other hand it must be remembered that in Parioli quite a number of the interviews were with servants. The "other districts" most largely represented was the middle and working class quarter between the Corso Umberto and the Tiber.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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

RESULTS

Among all the Rome dailies (Osservatore Romano was not listed) the "Corriere" was easily the most popular. How far this result was influenced by the fact that the poll was in part carried out by interviewers in Allied Uniform it is impossible to say. The following table gives percentages of first preferences only:

Newspaper	Percentage
Corriere di Roma	42.44
Risorgimento Liberale	13.46
Avanti	9.38
Il Tempo	8.14
Voce Repubblicana	6.53
Unità	5.71
Il Popolo	4.48
Italia Nuova	3.67
Italia Libera	2.04
Ricostruzione	.81
Il Quotidiano	----
Others	2.54

68% of the people interviewed stated that they read the "Corriere" daily. 8.1% never read it or refused to answer. The frequency of reading of the remainder is as follows:

8.1%	read the	"Corriere"	once	per	week		
3.6%	"	"	"	twice	"	"	
5.2%	"	"	"	three	times	per	week
4.4%	"	"	"	four	"	"	"
1.2%	"	"	"	five	"	"	"
.4%	"	"		six	"	"	"

Three out of every four buy their own copy. 17% read some one else's copy. In 6% of cases this question was not answered.

The opinion of the persons interviewed of the various services supplied by the "Corriere" is shown in the following table of percentages. It is broken into the three factors: preference, opinion of [illegible] as regards preference, only first

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Newspaper	Percentage
Corriere di Roma	42.44
Risorgimento Liberale	13.46
Avanti	9.38
Il Tempo	8.14
Voce Repubblicana	6.53
Unità	5.71
Il Pop. It	4.48
Italia Nuova	3.67
Italia Libera	2.04
Ricostruzione	.81
Il Quotidiano	----
Others	2.54

68% of the people interviewed stated that they read the "Corriere" daily. 8.1% never read it or refused to answer. The frequency of reading of the remainder is as follows:

8.1% read the "Corriere" once per week
3.6% " " " twice " "
5.2% " " " three times per week
4.4% " " " four " " "
1.2% " " " five " " "
.4% " " six " " "

Three out of every four buy their own copy. 17% read some one else's copy. In 8% of cases this question was not answered.

The opinion of the persons interviewed of the various services supplied by the "Corriere" is shown in the following table of percentages. It is broken into the three factors: preference, opinion of quality and opinion of quantity. As regards preference, only first preferences have been included, while this question was included in only 42.4 of the schedules completed. The percentage of "No opinions" varied between 16 and 32 for the various services.

"O" = Good
"I" = Indifferent
"B" = Bad

"M" = More
"P" = As at present
"L" = Less

CONFIDENTIAL

30.8

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

	Pref.	Quality G.	I.	B.	Space Required M.	P.	L.
War News	29.	67.8	15.9	0.	11	66	4.1
Foreign News	.4	48.1	23.7	9.	22.5	49.4	4.1
Italian Politics	3.6	29.6	29.2	21.6	33.9	39.2	3.3
Italian Partisans	2.8	42.9	23.7	11.9	31.4	42.4	3.2
Itelian War Effort	2.1	39.2	18.	21.2	35.9	38.8	2.
Local (Rome) News	2.1	45.2	20.	19.1	28.9	47.3	3.2
Religious News	.8	27.7	33.	11.	17.9	43.6	7.
Entertainments	1.2	23.7	38.5	16.7	18.8	44.5	4.9
Editorials	.4	37.6	32.7	4.1	14.6	59.6	1.2
News Commentaries	-	28.2	38.3	11.4	24.5	48.6	1.2
General Make-up	-	51.	24.	2.4			

This shows War News a clear first preference, with none of the other services standing out as a particular favorite. News commentaries do not appear to be in demand.

There is general approval of the quality of the services provided, the standard of War News and Foreign News being considered particularly high. Opinions vary most widely as regards the standard of Italian political news.

It is generally agreed that none of the services listed can do with less space. More space is desired strongly for Italian news, including politics, war effort and partisans.

68.5% of those questioned agree that the "Corriere" provides a clear picture of war conditions in America, Britain and Russia. 13% disagree, 18.5% have no opinion. 51% find that it gives a clear picture of the work of U.N.O. in Italy, 29% do not, 20% have no opinion.

70% obtain from it a clear idea of the Allied war efforts, 9% do not, 21% have no opinion. 15% think the "Corriere" ought to be more polemical, 3% that it should be less so, and 58% are satisfied with it as it is. 24% have no opinion.

51% have no further improvements to suggest at the end of the interview, 43.3% wished to make suggestions or add comments. These are listed below in order of frequency:

a) Suggestions	No; of times suggested
	12

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Entertainments	1.2	23.7	13.5	16.7	18.8	44.5	4.9
Editorials	.4	37.6	32.7	4.1	10.6	59.6	1.2
News Commentaries	-	28.2	38.3	11.4	24.5	48.6	1.2
General Make-up	-	51.	24.	2.4			

This shows War News a clear first preference, with none of the other services standing out as a particular favorite. News commentaries do not appear to be in demand.

There is general approval of the quality of the services provided, the standard of War News and Foreign News being considered particularly high. Opinions vary most widely as regards the standard of Italian political news.

It is generally agreed that none of the services listed can do with less space. More space is desired strongly for Italian news, including politics, war effort and partisans.

68.5 of those questioned agree that the "Corriere" provides a clear picture of war conditions in America, Britain and Russia. 13% disagree, 18.5% have no opinion. 51% find that it gives a clear picture of the work of U.N.O. in Italy, 29% do not, 20% have no opinion.

70% obtain from it a clear idea of the Allied war efforts, 9% do not, 21% have no opinion. 15% think the "Corriere" ought to be more polemical, 3% that it should be less so, and 58% are satisfied with it as it is. 24% have no opinion.

51% have no further improvements to suggest at the end of the interview, 43.3% wished to make suggestions or add comments. These are listed below in order of frequency:

a) Suggestions	No; of times suggested
1. Give more detailed news of the war in general	12
2. Clearer printing	11
3. More political orientation	6
4. Should not give only U.N.O. news	5
5. Larger format	3
6. More news of Italian Prisoners of War	2
7. More detailed economic news	2
8. Should urge speedier epuration	2
9. More religious news	ONE
10. More sports news	ONE
11. More small advertisements	ONE
12. Advertisements should be cheaper	ONE
13. Urge party truce in Italy	ONE
14. More propaganda to unite Italy and Allies	ONE

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

15. Clearer presentation of Allied attitude to Italy	)	
16. Should be non-political	)	
17. Should oppose leftist tendencies	)	
18. More Italian news in Sunday edition	)	One
19. Daily CIL (Corpo Italiano di Liberazione) column	)	
20. More pictures	)	
21. Fewer pictures	)	each
22. Improve news lay-out	)	
23. More accuracy in maps	)	
24. More copies available on news stands	)	

b) Comments

1. Reads "Corriere" solely for local and official news (i.e. rations)	5
2. Discontinued reading "Corriere" because it gives little news of Italy, reconstruction and Italian youth	4
3. Does not read any paper because of disbelief in contents	2
4. "Corriere" is not interesting	1
5. "Corriere" is the most serious paper	2
6. Too many newspapers in Rome	1
7. Reads "Corriere" but does not believe what it prints	1
8. Corriere is too completely under Allied control	1
9. Editorials are not specific	1
10. Translations often inaccurate	1

TRANSLATION OF PWB PUBLIC OPINION QUESTIONNAIRE "CORRIERE DI ROMA"

(1) Complete ( ) (2) Incomplete ( ) (3) Refused ( )
(4) No. of Interview ( ) (5) Date ( ) (6) District ( )
(7) Interviewer ( ) (8) M. ( ) F; ( ) (9) Checked ( )
(10) Age: 15+ ( ); 20+( ); 25+( ); 30+( ); 35+( ); 40+( )
45+( ); 50+( ); 55+( ); 60+( )
(11) Occupation _

I. Which is your favorite newspaper? Second favorite? Third? Any others?

Newspapers	Preference	Newspaper	Preference
Corriere di Roma		Avanti	

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

23. More accuracy in maps)
24. More copies available on news stands)

b) Comments

1. Reads "Corriere" solely for local and official news (i.e. rations) 5
2. Discontinued reading "Corriere" because it gives little news of Italy, reconstruction and Italian youth 4
3. Does not read any paper because of disbelief in contents 2
4. "Corriere" is not interesting 1
5. "Corriere" is the most serious paper 2
6. Too many newspapers in Rome 1
7. Reads "Corriere" but does not believe what it prints 1
8. Corriere is too completely under Allied control 1
9. Editorials are not specific 1
10. Translations often inaccurate 1

TRANSLATION OF PWB PUBLIC OPINION QUESTIONNAIRE "CORRIERE DI ROMA"

(1) Complete ( ) (2) Incomplete ( ) (3) Refused ( )
(4) No. of Interview ( ) (5) Date ( ) (6) District ( )
(7) Interviewer ( ) (8) M. ( ) F: ( ) (9) Checked ( )
(10) Age: 15+ ( ); 20+( ); 25+( ); 30+( ); 35+( ); 40+( )
45+( ); 50+( ); 55+( ); 60+( )
(11) Occupation _

I. Which is your favorite newspaper? Second favorite? Third? Any others?

Newspapers	Preference	Newspaper	Preference
Corriere di Roma		Avanti	
Risorgimento Liberale		Il Popolo	
Voce Repubblicana		Il Quotidiano	
Italia Libera		Ricostruzione	
Italia Nuova		Il Tempo	
		L'Unità	

- -

II. Do you read the "Corriere di Roma" daily ( ); how many times per week? ( ); Never ( )?

III Do you buy your own copy? ( ); read someone else's ( )?

- -

CONFIDENTIAL

3067

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

The "Corriere di Roma" provides a new-service covering the following subjects. Please state your opinion of the QUALITY and SPACE REQUIREMENTS of each, and your order of preference:

		Quality G. I. S.	Space M. P. L.	Preference
IV	War News			
V.	Foreign News			
VI.	Italian Politics			
VII.	Italian War Effort			
VIII.	Italian Partisans			
IX.	Local (Rome) News			
X.	Religious News			
XI.	Amusements			
XII.	Editorials			
XIII.	News Commentaries			
XIV.	General Make-up			

XV. Does the "Corriere" give a clear picture of war-time conditions in America, Britain and Russia? Yes ( ) No ( )

XVI. Does it give you a clear picture of the work of A.C. in Italy? Yes ( ) No ( )

XVII. Does it give you a clear picture of the Allied war effort? Yes ( ) No ( )

XVIII. Do you think the "Corriere" should be more polemical ( ); less polemical ( ); no change ( ).

XIX. Do you wish to suggest any other changes? Yes ( ) No ( ).

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

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

The "Corriere di Roma" provides a new-service covering the following subjects. Please state your opinion of the QUALITY and SPACE REQUIREMENTS of each, and your order of preference:

		Quality G. I. S.	Space M. P. L.	Preference
IV	War News			
V.	Foreign News			
VI.	Italian Politics			
VII.	Italian War Effort			
VIII.	Italian Partisans			
IX.	Local (Rome) News			
X.	Religious News			
XI.	Amusements			
XII.	Editorials			
XIII.	News Commentaries			
XIV.	General Make-up			

XV. Does the "Corriere" give a clear picture of war-time conditions in America, Britain and Russia? Yes ( ) No ( )

XVI. Does it give you a clear picture of the work of A.C. in Italy? Yes ( ) No ( )

XVII. Does it give you a clear picture of the Allied war effort? Yes ( ) No ( )

XVIII. Do you think the "Corriere" should be more polemical ( ); less polemical ( ); no change ( ).

XIX. Do you wish to suggest any other changes? Yes ( ) No ( ).

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II No. 45

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

L E G H O R N

PERSONALITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

THE PREFECT is Dr. Miraglia, who has risen to this post through the Civil Service. He is a Catholic, and not even his political enemies can accuse him of Fascism. He has worked actively to restore normal conditions in the city. Where differences of opinion exist between Allied and Italian organizations, he does his best to maintain good relations, stressing the fact that the abnormal conditions of the town are the inevitable result of the present Allied war requirements. For this reason he is not popular with Left wing parties, and the Committee of National Liberation accuses him of being subservient to the Allies, of being too much influenced by the Provincial Commissioner who is a personal friend of his, also of not being active enough in the work of epuration.

THE SINDACO is Furio Diaz, a young Communist lawyer, member of a well-to-do and well-known family. He is said to collaborate with the Allies and appears to be on friendly terms with the Prefect.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE C.L.N. is Conte Renzo Ruel. He is non-political and appears to have been active on behalf of the Allies during the German occupation. As he is on good terms with the American Command, the Committee find him a useful liaison with the Allies and have refused to accept his resignation, which he has tendered several times as he wishes to retire from political life.

THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION includes representatives of the Liberals, Communists, Christian Socialists, Party of Action, Republicans, Socialists, Anarchists, (now called Comunisti Libertari) and Partisans. The reason that the Christian Socialists and not Christian Democrats are represented is because only the former can claim recognition for activities during the clandestine period. The unusual presence of the Comunisti Libertari (ex-Anarchists) is due to the fact that this party has a considerable following in Leghorn. It is reported that the Party of Action and the Republicans have amalgamated and that therefore the delegate of the former represents both parties.

[illegible] has been nominated by the Allies, but has not

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

nies can accuse him of Fascism. He has worked actively to restore normal conditions in the city. Where differences of opinion exist between Allied and Italian organizations, he does his best to maintain good relations, stressing the fact that the abnormal conditions of the town are the inevitable result of the present Allied war requirements. For this reason he is not popular with Left wing parties, and the Committee of National Liberation accuses him of being subservient to the Allies, of being too much influenced by the Provincial Commissioner who is a personal friend of his, also of not being active enough in the work of epuration.

THE SINDACO is Furio Diaz, a young Communist lawyer, member of a well-to-do and well-known family. He is said to collaborate with the Allies and appears to be on friendly terms with the Prefect.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE C.L.N. is Conte Renzo Ruel. He is non-political and appears to have been active on behalf of the Allies during the German occupation. As he is on good terms with the American Command, the Committee find him a useful liaison with the Allies and have refused to accept his resignation, which he has tendered several times as he wishes to retire from political life.

THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION includes representatives of the Liberals, Communists, Christian Socialists, Party of Action, Republicans, Socialists, Anarchists, (now called Comunisti Libertari) and Partisans. The reason that the Christian Socialists and not Christian Democrats are represented is because only the former can claim recognition for activities during the clandestine period. The unusual presence of the Comunisti Libertari (ex-anarchists) is due to the fact that this party has a considerable following in Leghorn. It is reported that the Party of Action and the Republicans have amalgamated and that therefore the delegate of the former represents both parties.

THE TOWN COUNCIL has been nominated by the Allies, but has not yet been recognized by the Prefect. It is composed of one member of each of the following parties: Socialist, Communist, Demo-Christian, Liberal, Party of Action and Liberal Communists (ex-Anarchists). The last named has just resigned. Both the C.L.N. and the Town Council are said to be at odds with the Allies and the Prefect. The former are accused of indifference to the needs of the people, the latter of being too subject to the Allied Authorities.

POLITICAL PARTIES

LIBERAL PARTY - has carried on only extremely limited activity during the clandestine period. It is unorganized and has very few members. Its funds are scanty and come from Florence. Up to the present it has been subsidized by industrialists and capitalists. Proff. Giorgi, the President, declares that if the party wants to survive it should adopt a left wing policy. Thus its representatives on the C.L.N. are ready to cooperate with extremist elements.

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

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

COMMUNIST PARTY - has many members and sympathizers in all social classes. It has capable leaders such as Gigli, the President of the Camera del Lavoro, who is very active in syndical affairs. The party policy in Leghorn is that of general collaboration. They have not openly joined the anti-Monarchical front, but it is thought that they are fairly active behind the scenes.

SOCIALIST PARTY - has many members among the lower middle classes and among the young, especially students and young workers.

PARTITO COMUNISTA LIBERTARIO (ex-Anarchist Party) - has changed its name in order to gain representation on the C.L.N. This party has many members. There is a strong vein of anarchism in the Livornesi which is explained by the ethnic origins of the city which was populated in the 16th Century by outcasts of the Mediterranean ports and political refugees, etc.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY - was the only party which worked successfully through the clandestine period. When the town was liberated, the Christian Democrats, profiting by the fact that the Christian Socialist leaders had been arrested, spread the report that the two parties had amalgamated. Thus members of the Christian Socialists subscribed themselves en masse in the Christian Democrat Party. It is probable that the former will end in absorbing the Democrats and will attract all the Catholics, who in Leghorn are far less reactionary than in other parts of Italy. The Christian Socialists affirm that they are not in any way allied with the Vatican.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS - are not represented in the C.L.N. It is closely linked with the Vatican.

REPUBBLICAN PARTY OF ACTION - Has a very large following in Leghorn and can be considered to have an important future. At one time it was amalgamated with the Party of Action. Later, when it became clear that the two parties had nothing in common, the Republicans decided to separate from the latter.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT

Republicanism is very strong in Leghorn; it may be said that all the political parties have this point in common. An anti-Monarchical Front has been organized and it has been reported that if the Lieutenant General were to visit the town a hostile demonstra-

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

the young, especially students and young workers.

PARTITO COMUNISTA LIBERTARIO (ex-Anarchist Party) - has changed its name in order to gain representation on the C.L.N. This party has many members. There is a strong vein of anarchism in the Livornesi which is explained by the ethnic origins of the city which was populated in the 16th Century by outcasts of the Mediterranean ports and political refugees, etc.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY - was the only party which worked successfully through the clandestine period. When the town was liberated, the Christian Democrats, profiting by the fact that the Christian Socialist leaders had been arrested, spread the report that the two parties had amalgamated. Thus members of the Christian Socialists subscribed themselves en masse in the Christian Democrat Party. It is probable that the former will end in absorbing the Democrats and will attract all the Catholics, who in Leghorn are far less reactionary than in other parts of Italy. The Christian Socialists affirm that they are not in any way allied with the Vatican.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS - are not represented in the C.L.N. It is closely linked with the Vatican.

REPUBBLICAN PARTY OF ACTION - Has a very large following in Leghorn and can be considered to have an important future. At one time it was amalgamated with the Party of Action. Later, when it became clear that the two parties had nothing in common, the Republicans decided to separate from the latter.

ANTI-MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT

Republicanism is very strong in Leghorn; it may be said that all the political parties have this point in common. An anti-Monarchical Front has been organized and it has been reported that if the Lieutenant General were to visit the town a hostile demonstration would take place. Neither the Liberals, the Christian Democrats, nor the Communists have joined this movement. The two former parties are not necessarily Monarchist in sympathy, but they wish to remain loyal to the national directive. While the Communists believe that to declare themselves openly on one side or the other would cause a split in the Partisan forces, as there is no doubt that there are many Monarchists among the Partisans.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The C.C.I.(Camera Confederale [illegible]) has been organized on democratic lines. There is a Provisional Executive body in which Communists, Socialists, Democristians and Comunisti Libertari are represented. In the Secretariat, on the other hand, only the three

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

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

main parties are represented and the Comunisti Libertari are excluded. The Republicans and the Party of Action were not admitted because they had not defined their programmes.

In the larger provincial centers (Piombino, Resignano, Solvai, Colle Salvetti) regional offices on the same lines as the C.CIL. have been established. These offices have authority to run their own local affairs, subject to the approval of the central offices in Leghorn.

An "Ufficio Avviamento al Lavoro" was established for the placing of workers. Later the Allies took over this function and set up the Provincial Labour Offices, which act in conjunction with the CCL.

Various groups of labour are represented on the CCL. These include workers from the Naval dockyards, the Fiodo Fedes Factory, the Petal works, the S.I.C.E. (Building Society), the Social Welfare Institutions, bank, postal, Telegraph and Telephone employees, and even Railway employees, who tend elsewhere to organize themselves separately.

The Agricultural workers have organized their own "leagues" which are affiliated to the CCL. Conditions for this group have been and still are very difficult. A wage of only 18 lire a day is by no means rare. Landowners are definitely opposed to the formation of these leagues, which are designed to protect the worker.

The Internal Factory Commissions, another separate organization, are established in all industries and civil services, including those controlled by the Allies. It is alleged, however, that the Allied authorities do not look favorably on these Commissions.

AMG order No. 28, Article 2, establishes the right of skilled and permanent hands to elect these Commissions themselves and rules that all political parties, with a large enough following, should be represented. Representation of women workers by women is urgently demanded in the factories.

In this AMG order no mention is made of the CCL, whose work it is alleged is being hampered by the Allied authorities. As an instance of this is quoted the fact that Allied firms do not allow

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

been established. These offices have authority [illegible] cal affairs, subject to the approval of the central offices in Leghorn.

An "Ufficio Avviamento al Lavoro" was established for the placing of workers. Later the Allies took over this function and set up the Provincial Labour Offices, which act in conjunction with the CCL.

Various groups of labour are represented on the CCL. These include workers from the Naval dockyards, the Fodo Fedes Factory, the Petal works, the S.I.C.E. (Building Society), the Social Welfare Institutions, bank, postal, Telegraph and Telephone employees, and even Railway employees, who tend elsewhere to organize themselves separately.

The Agricultural workers have organized their own "leagues" which are affiliated to the CCL. Conditions for this group have been and still are very difficult. A wage of only 18 lire a day is by no means rare. Landowners are definitely opposed to the formation of these leagues, which are designed to protect the worker.

The Internal Factory Commissions, another separate organization, are established in all industries and civil services, including those controlled by the Allies. It is alleged, however, that the Allied authorities do not look favorably on these Commissions.

AMG order No. 28, Article 2, establishes the right of skilled and permanent hands to elect these Commissions themselves and rules that all political parties, with a large enough following, should be represented. Representation of women workers by women is urgently demanded in the factories.

In this AMG order no mention is made of the CCL, whose work it is alleged is being hampered by the Allied authorities. As an instance of this is quoted the fact that Allied firms do not allow their Italian employees to ensure against accidents and illness. Thus in these cases, the worker, if dismissed, gets no compensation. The working classes resent this and accuse the CCL of not safeguarding their interests effectively with the Allies.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

In June the following organizations, upon which the whole food supply of Leghorn depended, ceased to function:

The Agricultural Inspectorate
Provincial Agricultural Control Office
Provincial Agricultural Union

Even before the liberation the CLN tried, illegally, to provision the city, set up special "Food Squads" with "Armed Squads" to defend them. Thus wheat, flour and meat were collected and distributed.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786021

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

After the Liberation the Agricultural organizations failed to resume their functions. Therefore the "Commissione di Riattivizzazione" was organized and carried on alone for a short time under the CLN. The Allies authorities subsequently refused to recognize such a commission and transferred all authority back to the Agricultural organizations, without any attempt at epuration.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORATE - ought to be the local centre of the Ministry of Agriculture, which it represents. For more than a month, however, it ceased to exist in Leghorn for the reason that its director, Professor Paoli, has been ill for a long time and in spite of this refused to resign. The Vice-Director, Dr; Giacomelli, has proved incompetent throughout the crisis.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL CONTROL OFFICE - is directed by Dr. Pellegrini. He has proved incapable and has obstructed work of the Commissione di Riattivizzazione. The son of a Squadrista, pro-German in sympathies, he urged his staff to enlist. Now he is trying to give the impression that he is working actively by carrying on a kind of epuration of his own and dismissing people at random.

In the PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL UNION there has been no epuration at all, merely the nomination of a new administrative council which has been recognized by the Provincial Commissioner. Avv. Bersacchi, notoriously incompetent and legal adviser to the former organization, has been placed at its head. A deficiency in the funds of about eight million lire has been discovered and the CLN has appointed a Commission to investigate the matter. The fact that the legal adviser of the old and fraudulent administration is now presiding over the organization is much criticized in Leghorn.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND SHARECROPPERS

There is disagreement between landlords and peasants in the Leghorn district, over the sale of local produce. An agreement, enforced by the Fascists in 1936-7, stipulates that the sharecroppers cannot sell their produce direct, but must hand it over to the landlord for sale. 70% of the profits from this sale are then divided between the two parties, and 30% is kept as a reserve. The sharecroppers now want this agreement abolished. They wish to control the sale of produce and division of profits themselves. The landowners have so far refused to come to terms. Consequently the peasants are refusing to hand over their produce and the landlords [illegible]

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

month, however, it ceased to exist in Leghorn for the reason that its director, Professor Paoli, has been ill for a long time and in spite of this refused to resign. The Vice-Director, Dr; Giacomelli, has proved incompetent throughout the crisis.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL CONTROL OFFICE - is directed by Dr. Pellegrini. He has proved incapable and has obstructed work of the Commissione di Riattivizzazione. The son of a Squadrista, pro-German in sympathies, he urged his staff to enlist. Now he is trying to give the impression that he is working actively by carrying on a kind of epuration of his own and dismissing people at random.

In the PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL UNION there has been no epuration at all, merely the nomination of a new administrative council which has been recognized by the Provincial Commissioner. Avv. Bersacchi, notoriously incompetent and legal adviser to the former organization, has been placed at its head. A deficiency in the funds of about eight million lire has been discovered and the CLN has appointed a Commission to investigate the matter. The fact that the legal adviser of the old and fraudulent administration is now presiding over the organization is much criticized in Leghorn.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN LANDLORDS AND SHARECROPPERS

There is disagreement between landlords and peasants in the Leghorn district, over the sale of local produce. An agreement, enforced by the Fascists in 1936-7, stipulates that the sharecroppers cannot sell their produce direct, but must hand it over to the landlord for sale. 70% of the profits from this sale are then divided between the two parties, and 30% is kept as a reserve. The sharecroppers now want this agreement abolished. They wish to control the sale of produce and division of profits themselves. The landowners have so far refused to come to terms. Consequently the peasants are refusing to hand over their produce and the landlords are retaliating by refusing to repair farmhouses or provide fertilizers, etc. It is possible that this state of affairs may result in armed clashes.

FOOD SITUATION

The food situation is very bad. The reason for this is that the Province of Leghorn consists of a narrow strip of sea coast and has no agricultural hinterland. Its agricultural products amount only to a little oil, a few vines and a scanty supply of vegetables. Consequently it cannot exchange food supplies with other provinces. In order to live at all, the people of Leghorn have to carry on a very extensive black market which has as its basic supply the Anglo-American rations and tinned foods. These are bought at high prices from American soldiers.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

List of current prices during the month of October:

1 kilo American coffee	L. 400
1 kilo American flour	80
1 3-kilo tin American meat	400
1 flask American petrol (for lighting)	150
100 grams American butter	50
1 packet American cigarettes	40 - 60

HOUSING SITUATION

The center of the town is a restricted area, only available to the families of those who are working for the Allies. The Prefect has established a billeting office to deal with housing difficulties. Men who are working for the Allies have the right to occupy any premises in the city; having done so they must obtain the approval of the Italian civilian billeting officer. By Nov. 1, some 10,000 premises had been requisitioned and some 5000 more had been applied for. The defects of this system are that the original householder loses all rights to his home; no provision is made for the protection of his furniture; complaints are heard that inhabited premises are arbitrarily requisitioned by Allied officers

PRESS, PROPAGANDA AND CINEMAS

Leghorn is practically without newspapers. The limited number of copies of the "Corriere del Mattino" which reach the town arrive 24 hours late and few people get the chance of seeing them. The "Telegrafo", which was the organ of the Ciano family, used to be published here. It was competently edited by Ansaldo, of broadcasting fame, and had a circulation outside Leghorn. The printing works of this paper are in perfect condition and the staff still in the town, though employed in other work by the Allies. Lastly there are considerable stocks of paper available. The CIN would like to republish this paper under their contol. AMG however will only support the publication of a completely non-political local paper, which would provide local news and information about AMG orders, etc.

Since there is no electricity, there is no radio, and all the cinemas have been requisitioned by the Allies. The Livornesi are anxious that at least two cinemas should be opened to the civilian

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780221

1 packet American cigarettes 40 - 60

HOUSING SITUATION

The center of the town is a restricted area, only available to the families of those who are working for the Allies. The Prefect has established a billeting office to deal with housing difficulties. Men who are working for the Allies have the right to occupy any premises in the city; having done so they must obtain the approval of the Italian civilian billeting officer. By Nov. 1, some 10,000 premises had been requisitioned and some 5000 more had been applied for. The defects of this system are that the original householder loses all rights to his home; no provision is made for the protection of his furniture; complaints are heard that inhabited premises are arbitrarily requisitioned by Allied officers

PRESS, PROPAGANDA AND CINEMAS

Leghorn is practically without newspapers. The limited number of copies of the "Corriere del Mattino" which reach the town arrive 24 hours late and few people get the chance of seeing them. The "Telegrafo", which was the organ of the Ciano family, used to be published here. It was competently edited by Ansaldo, of broadcasting fame, and had a circulation outside Leghorn. The printing works of this paper are in perfect condition and the staff still in the town, though employed in other work by the Allies. Lastly there are considerable stocks of paper available. The CIN would like to republish this paper under their contol. AMG however will only support the publication of a completely non-political local paper, which would provide local news and information about AMG orders, etc.

Since there is no electricity, there is no radio, and all the cinemas have been requisitioned by the Allies. The Livornesi are anxious that at least two cinemas should be opened to the civilian population. Morale is low, and as newspapers are so scarce there is great need for an Allied propaganda centre in Leghorn. AMG officers would like PWB to take this matter up. A Jew named Belforte has a bookshop at 16 Via Ricasoli, which might serve for this purpose. Sig. Belforte is said to be completely pro-Allied and prepared to sell such publications as "Victory", "Il Mese", etc., for which there is a great demand.

2054

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763702

4 - DEC 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy November 30, 1944.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 44

Part II - Annexes

NOTE: Part I is not issued this number.

- -

Paragraph CONTENTS Page

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 The Press 1
2 Views of Some Personalities 1
3 Speech of Emilio Lussu 3
4 Talk by Umberto Calosso 3
5 Talk by Randolfo Pacciardi 4
6 Meeting of Italian Communist Movement 4

B. GENERAL REPORTS

POLITICAL PARTIES
8 Conversation with Fedele D'Amico 4
9 Christian Communist Movement 5
10 The Separatists 5
11 Italian Patriotic Movement, Naples 5
12 Proposal for a Republican Front 6

RECONSTRUCTION
13 Examples of Reconstruction 7

EPURATION
14 End of Trial in Fascist Plot of Sássari 12
15 Epuration Commissioner for Campania 12

ECONOMICS
16 Centenary Celebration of Cooperative Movement 13
17 Rome Transport 14
18 Rome Electricity 14

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

NOTE: Part I is not issued this number.

- -

Paragraph	CONTENTS	Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	The Press	1
2	Views of Some Personalities	1
3	Speech of Emilio Lussu	3
4	Talk by Umberto Calosso	3
5	Talk by Randolfo Pacciardi	4
6	Meeting of Italian Communist Movement	4
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	POLITICAL PARTIES	
8	Conversation with Fedele D'Amico	4
9	Christian Communist Movement	5
10	The Separatists	5
11	Italian Patriotic Movement, Naples	5
12	Proposal for a Republican Front	6
	RECONSTRUCTION	
13	Examples of Reconstruction	7
	EPURATION	
14	End of Trial in Fascist Plot of Sássari	12
15	Epuration Commissioner for Campania	12
	ECONOMICS	
16	Centenary Celebration of Cooperative Movement	13
17	Rome Transport	14
18	Rome Electricity	14
19	Dollar, Mark and Lira	14
	LABOUR	
20	CGIL Attack on A.C. Labour Office	14
21	CGIL as Seen by the Political Parties	15
22	Wage Increases for Allied Organization Employees	16
23	Meeting of Cinema Workers	
	FOOD SITUATION	
24	Food Distribution in Bari	17
25	Counterfeit Ration Cards	17
26	Black Market in Rome	17

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

NO. 44

Paragraph	Contents	Page
27	Abolition of Control Posts	18
28	Clothing Prices in Sicily	18
29	Cost of Living in Sicily	18
30	Steps to Control the Black Market in Medicine	19
	ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NAPLES	
31	Revenue in Naples Province in October	19
32	Economic Position in and about Naples	20
33	Olive Oil	21
	GRANAI DEL POPOLO - SICILY	
34	Grain figures for week of 18 November	21
	CHURCH	
35	Religious Activity	21
36	Clerics and Laity	22

APPENDICES

I Press and Propaganda

II LOCAL CONDITIONS - Naples, Tuscany, Lucca, The Abruzzi

Explenation of Reliability Rating

Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	Always reliable	1	Confirmed
B	Usually reliable	2	Probable

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

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NAPLES

31 Revenue in Naples Province in October 19
32 Economic Position in and about Naples 20
33 Olive Oil 21

GRANAI DEL POPOLO - SICILY

34 Grain figures for week of 18 November 21

CHURCH

35 Religious Activity 21
36 Clerics and Laity 22

APPENDICES

I Press and Propaganda

II LOCAL CONDITIONS - Naples, Tuscany, Lucca, The Abruzzi

Explanation of Reliability Rating

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

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

ITALIAN THEATER HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section - Liberated Italy. 30 November 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 44

PART II ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS.

1. The Press.

During the week there has been increasing evidence in the press of an atmosphere of crisis in the Government.

The Liberalsand Christian Democrats on the one hand refuse to countenance any reshuffling in favour of the Socialist-Communists which would pave the way for a newrform of dictatorship, and advocate radical changes in the method of government, i.e. a redistribution of forces, and more power given to the President of the Council. (Risorgimento Liberale). The Socialist-Communist Parties on the other hand are ready to assume greater responsibilities in order to remedy the weakness of the present Government. They assert that the Liberals have accepted a war programme and the destruction of Fascism, and cannot therefore play a double game. (Unita).

The Labour Democrats and the Action Party for their part, in putting forward the need for a definite programme to meet the country's grave situation declare that the divergencies are not insuperable and the Parties of the C.L.N. must unite to reconstruct the State and re-establish their authority.

The question arises whether the Partiesof the C.L.N. will succeed in concluding an alliance based on a minimum programme.

2. Views of Some Personalities.

1) Discussion with Dr. Umberto Calosso, of the AVANTI.

Dr. Calosso said that in his view and in that of his Socialist colleagues, one of the most serious difficultiesof the present government derived from the admitted weakness of Bonomi. While he thought it would be best if Bonomi could be jettisoned, what was more probable was the making of De Gasperi and Togliatti Vice-Presidents of the Council. Other possibilities are Sforza for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lussu for the Ministry of War and Nenni for Home Affairs. The proposal regarding Nenni had already come up buta definite decision had not yet been taken. The thought of losing Nenni to the Cabinet was not welcomed amongst the Socialists, nor was Nenni himself at all anxious to join

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

1. The Press.

During the week there has been increasing evidence in the press of an atmosphere of crisis in the Government.

The Liberalsand Christian Democrats on the one hand refuse to countenance any reshuffling in favour of the Socialist-Communists which would pave the way for a newform of dictatorship, and advocate radical changes in the method of government, i.e. a redistribution of forces, and more power given to the President of the Council. (Risorgimento Liberale). The Socialist-Communist Parties on the other hand are ready to assume greater responsibilities in order to remedy the weakness of the present Government. They assert that the Liberals have accepted a war programme and the destruction of Fascism, and cannot therefore play a double game. (Unita).

The Labour Democrats and the Action Party for their part, in putting forward the need for a definite programme to meet the country's grave situation declare that the divergencies are not insuperable and the Parties of the C.L.N. must unite to reconstruct the State and re-establish their authority.

The question arises whether the Partiesof the C.L.N. will succeed in concluding an alliance based on a minimum programme.

2. Views of Some Personalities.

1) Discussion with Dr. Umberto Calosso, of the AVANTI.

Dr. Calosso said that in his view and in that of his Socialist colleagues, one of the most serious difficultiesof the present government derived from the admitted weakness of Bonomi. While he thought it would be best if Bonomi could be jettisoned, what was more probable was the making of De Gasperi and Togliatti Vice-Presidents of the Council. Other possibilities are Sforza for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lussu for the Ministry of War and Nenni for Home Affairs. The proposal regarding Nenni had already come up butta definite decision had not yet been taken. The thought of losing Nenni to the Cabinet was not welcomed amongst the Socialists, nor was Nenni himself at all anxious to join the Council of Ministers. He would still continue to write in AVANTI, but his party activity, essential to the Socialists, would be restricted at a critical moment.

According to Dr. Calosso the Socialists would support Sforza at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; he was able if unsteady, and would try to solve the problem of relations with Yugoslavia. Originally, as Croce told Calosso, "Sforza wanted to be Prime Minister and they didn't ask him; they asked me and I didn't want to be." Sforza did not get on well with the English in Dr. Calosso's opinion; in the U.S. and his reputation was being damaged by Salvemini's attacks on the present Italian Government. Salvemini was a leader of anti-fascist thought and all owed much to him, but he was also unfortunately a "madman", liable to take unreasonable decisions unexpectedly, andhis present behaviour was damaging to Italian interests.

CONFIDENTIAL

3092

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

to Italian interests.

De Calosso considers that Emilio Lusso is only the facade of the man he once was, and lives on the repurtation he gained in early yeats of Fascism of being a leader of men and something of aheroic figure.

With regard to the Christian Democrats Dr. Calosso said that their large mass appeal was at present, in his mind, limited by their lack of intelligent or outstandanding leaders, and far from having progressed were more right wing than the old "Partito Popolare" had been 20 years ago. He said that De Gasperi was a tired man, and as a Right Winger was helping bring about a revolutionary situation be refusing to collaborate with the left. The Christians of the Left had come into being as a protest, but Calosso thought they were awkwardly suspended between the poles of Vatican and Kremlin. He suspected the Communists of planint among them pretended Christians who were really atheists, while he thought the Jesuits might have planted Catholics who were fundamentally anti-Communists.

According to Dr. Calosso the future of the present coalition and even of Italian Democracy depended on the ability of the three mass parties - the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats, to pull together. The Socialists were no longer anti-clerical as they had been 20 years ago. Dr. Calosso felt the present split between Socialists and Christian Democrats was due to the conservatice attitude of the latter, including their refusal to accept a republican platform.

He seemed entirely unperturbed by the countless jokes about him recently as a result of his views on women's rights and on marriage published in the AVANTI. He thought that the eventual introduction of women's suffrage in Italy would at first benefit the Christian Democrats, but only for a short time.

2. Interview with Eucardio Monigliano, editor of #Ricostruzione" (Partito Democratico del Lavoro)

In an interview with a PWB officer, Monigliano said he thought any Cabinet shuffle at present would fail to provide a lasting solution. The attitude of the Left parties, especially of the Communists,, tended to undermine confidence. In this view he was "in perfect accord" with the Christian Democrats. The Communists were pressing epuration in a factious way, their efforts always aimed at getting their own own men into key positions with unscrupulos methods. For instance the present ELAR Commisariat was entirely in the hands of ex-fascists. To become Communists was the best way out for former followers of Mussolini, and they could always say they had joined the Fascists party on command had acted as a fifth column within it, but Monigliani felt this explanation was too easy and did not believe it.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Gasperi was a tired man, and as a Right Winger [illegible] revolutionary situation be refusing to collaborate with the left. The Christians of the Left had come into being as a protest, but Caloss thought they were awkwardly suspended between the poles of Vatican and Kremlin. He suspected the Communists of planint among them pretended Christians who were really atheists, while he thought the Jesuits might have planted Catholics who were fundamentally anti-Communists.

According to Dr. Calosso the future of the present coalition and even of Italian Democracy depended on the ability of the three mass parties - the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats, to pull together. The Socialists were no longer anti-clerical as they had been 20 years ago. Dr. Calosso felt the present split between Socialists and Christian Democrats was due to the conservatice attitude of the latter, including their refusal to accept a republican platform.

He seemed entirely unperturbed by the countless jokes about him recently as a result of his views on women's rights and on marriage published in the AVANTI. He thought that the eventual introduction of women's suffrage in Italy would at first benefit the Christian Democrats, but only for a short time.

2. Interview with Eucardio Monigliano, editor of "Ricostruzione" (Partito Democratico del Lavoro)

In an interview with a PWB officer, Monigliano said he thought any Cabinet shuffle at present would fail to provide a lasting solution. The attitude of the Left parties, especially of the Communists,, tended to undermine confidence. In this view he was "in perfect accord" with the Christian Democrats. The Communists were pressing epuration in a factious way, their efforts always aimed at getting their own own men into key positions with unscrupulos methods. For instance the present EIAR Commisariat was entirely in the hands of ex-fascists. To become Communists was the best way out for former followers of Mussolini, and they could always say they had joined the Fascists party on command had acted as a fifth column within it, but Monigliani felt this explanation was too easy and did not believe it.

A further difficulty of the present government was that all the Parties were looking towards the North rather than concentrating their attention on the present situation. As a solution for present political difficulties, Monigliano suggested rather vaguely the constitution of a strong centre bloc. Meanwhile a possible solution might be in selecting a government on a non-party basis, since it was evident by now that the parties of the CLN were merely using the government as a platform to air their party views. Such a government might be headed by Orlando, old but of undoubted prestige, who might choose the members of his government on grounds of ability rather than political opinion. Monigliano believed even moderate Socialists such as Saragat and Modigliano might join such a government. Nenni might fulminate for some time, but he was primarily a demagogue with only very limited prestige, and might cease to have much weight even amongst the Socialists. He did not believe the Socialist-Communist Alliance would last

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

long. Nearly everything in Italian internal affairs depended on the attitude taken by the Allies. As it was, even their views, about the Monarchy were not clear. He himself considered the "institutional question" a very secondary one, worled up by the Left for their own purposes.

Monigliano accused both the Communists and Socialists of "a double game" toward the government. He was sure nothing appeared in UNITA for instance, or in Communist directives without Togliatti's approval. Yet these direc ives were often aimed at spreading disorder and undermining the properly constituted powers of the government. If Communist and Socialist propaganda and agistation ceased he did not believe there would be a strong revolutionatly currant in the country.

3. The speech of Emilio Lussu, on Sunday November 19th.

The following st[illegible] has been obtained from a reliable Italian source:

The impression given by the speech was that it was in a sense a ministerial one inasmuch asthe Action party, through its director Lussu confirmed its desire to share the responsibility and power in a "front line position".

It is evident that Lussu is a candidate for an eventual ministerial reshuffle, from his defense of the government when someone shouted "away with Bonomi". This would confirm also that in the solving of the cabinet crisis the tendency would be to maintain Bonomi while strengthening the left wing.

It was interesting that he pointed out the fact that parties were everwhere being formed along the lines of the Action Party. These parties are based on the need for a non-Marxist Socialist program, which shows the realization of the necessity of an economic and social reform.

Lussu plainly stated the party position regarding the following:

a) Communists... whom he accused of having broken up the left wing bloc with their policial compromises.
b) Socialists.....whom he wants to divide, pushing part of them towards the Communists into one whole marxist party. He hopes in this way that a large part of the Socialist party will unite itself with the Action Party in a non-marxist labour party, where the terms "socialism and liberty" will be brought closer together.
c) Christian Democrats..whose politics he defined as tending towards the reactionary, even though many members are not themselves reactionary.

The whole tone of the speech was conciliatory. Regarding the internal politics of the Action party, he reaffirmed its unity definisn it as "left on both ends", and denied the existence of any conservative tendencies or the existence of any "schism".

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

properly constituted powers of the government. If Communist and Socialist propaganda and agistation ceased he did not believe there would be a strong revolutionaly currmat in the country.

3. The speech of Emilio Lussu, on Sunday November 19th.

The following [illegible] has been obtained from a reliable Italian source:

The impression given by the speech was that it was in a sense a ministerial one inasmuch asthe Action party, through its director Lussu confirmed its desire to share the responsibility and power in a "front line position".

It is evident that Lussu is a candidate for an eventual ministerial reshuffle, from his defense of the government when someone shouted "away with Bonomi". This would confirm also that in the solving of the cabinet crisis the tendency would be to maintain Bonomi while strengthening the left wing.

It was interesting that he pointed out the fact that parties were everywhere being formed along the lines of the Action Party. These parties are based on the need for a non-Marxist Socialist program, which shows the realization of the necessity of an economic and social reform.

Lussu plainly stated the party position regarding the following:

a) Communists... whom he accused of having broken up the left wing bloc with their policial compromises.

b) Socialists.....whom he wants to divide, pushing part of them towards the Communists into the whole marxist party. He hopes in this way that a large part of the Socialist party will unite itself with the Action Party in a non-marxist labour party, where the terms "socialism and liberty" will be brought closer together.

c) Christian Democrats ..whose politics he defined as tending towards the reactionary, even though many members are not themselves reactionary.

The whole tone of the speech was conciliatory. Regarding the internal politics of the Action party, he reaffirmed its unity definisn it as "left on both ends", and denied the existence of any conservative tendencies or the existence of any "schism".

Warm applause greeted the Decisive republican stand taken.

4. Talk by Umberto Calosso.

Dr. Calosso on addressing a lage meeting in the Cola de Rienzo Cinema on 19th November, proposed substituting a formal talk by questions and answers between the public and himself. The suggestion was eagerly adopted and questions were numerous from all parts of the hall. Among arguments touched on was the nature of "renewal", implicit in unity, which, Dr. Calosso emphasized must develop in political, social and moral reform, with the workers in the forefront for they represent the majority and with the women who form half the country's population.

CONFIDENTIAL

3091

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

5. Talk by Randolfo Pacciardi.

An informal talk was given by Randolfo Pacciard on 16th November in the Salone Centro Studi Americani. He spoke on his impressions of America and American life, and especially on American foreign policy, actual liberty in America, status of women, religion, industrial developments and racialism.

6. Meeting of "Italian Communist Movement."

A meeting was held on 19th November in the Augustus Cinema by the Italian Communist Movement (Communist dissidents.) The speaker was Ferzo. He outlined the aims of the Movement - aid to refugees, to workers, fight against reactionary forces, the Monarchy and the official Communists Party. He assured his audience that the Movement was watching the peoples interests: "If anyone harms the people," he said, "we old partisans will return to the streets with guns, bombs, and dynamite and will wipe out all shame of the Italian people."

The audience composed mainly of workers from the poorer quarters of the zone, joined lustily in hurling invectives against the King, Badoglio, the Government and Togliatti.

B - GENERAL REPORTS.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

8. A conversation with Fedele D'Amico, editor of VOCE OPERAIA.

Fedele D'Amico, editor of the VOCE OPERAIA, the organ of the Christians on the Left - the former Christian Communists - is a young man of letters in his early thirties whose father was one of Italy's best dramatic critics. He is a highly cultivated person whose primary ability is perhaps literary and artistic rather than political. He talks as readily of literature and the arts as of politics and perhaps rather more convincingly.

D'Amico appears to be primarily Catholic though not clerical and his communist sympathies are ultimately secondary to his Catholicism. He professed in a recent conversation to feel much in common with Bidault and the Left Catholic movement in France centered around L'aube, and he has great admiration for Charles Peguy. His objection to the Italian Christian Democrats was that they were "reactionary" in practice even though he could feel admiration for the radical programmes originally laid down by Don Sturzo. The Christian Democrats were poisoned by their terror of Communism. This terror drove them to the Right and also provoked the Communists. The need was to work in common with the Communists in a positive and loyal way without fear, and then the Communists in their turn would not be tempted to adopt an ungoverned policy.

[illegible] that the policy of the parties of the Right

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

A meeting was held on 19th November in the Augustus Cinema by the Italian Communist Movement (Communist dissidents.) The speaker was Ferro. He outlined the aims of the Movement - aid to refugees, to workers, fight against reactionary forces, the Monarchy and the official Communists Party. He assured his audience that the Movement was watching the peoples interests: "If anyone harms the people," he said, "we old partisans will return to the streets with guns, bombs, and dynamite and will wipe out all shame of the Italian people."

The audience composed mainly of workers from the poorer quarters of the zone, joined lustily in hurling invectives against the King, Badoglio, the Government and Togliatti.

B - GENERAL REPORTS.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

8. A conversation with Fedele D'Amico, editor of VOCE OPERAIA.

Fedele D'Amico, editor of the VOCE OPERAIA, the organ of the Christians on the Left - the former Christian Communists - is a young man of letters in his early thirties whose father was one of Italy's best dramatic critics. He is a highly cultivated person whose primary ability is perhaps literary and artistic rather than political. He talks as readily of literature and the arts as of politics and perhaps rather more convincingly.

D'Amico professes to be primarily Catholic though not clerical and his communist sympathies are ultimately secondary to his Catholicism. He professed in a recent conversation to feel much in common with Bidault and the Left Catholic movement in France centered around L'aube, and he has great admiration for Charles Peguy. His objection to the Italian Christian Democrats was that they were "reactionary" in practice even though he could feel admiration for the radical programmes originally laid down by Don Sturzo. The Christian Democrats were poisoned by their terror of Communism. This terror drove them to the Right and also prevented the Communists. The need was to work in common with the Communists in a positive and loyal way without fear, and then the Communists in their turn would not be tempted to adopt an ungoverned policy.

As things were he believed that the policy of the parties of the Right and the weight of "reactionary" and "bourgeois" inertia in Italy, combined with the present economic situation would lead ultimately to violent revolution. Revolution was inevitable, but violent revolution and perhaps even civil war and anarchy, if they came, would be the responsibility of the Right.

He felt admiration for many of the Italian clergy, particularly in country districts, but the higher ecclesiastical authorities were reactionaries in Italy as elsewhere. The position of the Christians of the Left was particularly difficult in Rome as the Vatican [illegible] friendly to them, though in the Vatican they had some [illegible] views.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Asked about the merger between the Christiand of the Left and the Christian Social party, D'Amico said that all the leaders of the latter had joined his party, and only a few old dissidents were left behind. The Christian Social Party outside Rome is still operating independently however and other information seems to show that even in Rome itself the proportion of members of the miniature Christian Social Party who have joined the Christians of the Left, is more restricted than D'Amico's account would suggest.

9. A Christian Communist Movement. (Source: 276 F.S.S.)

It is reported that there is a movement called the Christian Communist Movement, headed by a Father Angelo D'Alessio, Professor of Philospphy and Theology. This movement is distinct from the Christian Party of the Left. The report sayd he arrived in Rome from Naples a short time ago to contact various parties of the left, and was promised support for his movement by the heads of the Communist and Partisan movements, who asked him in turn to undertake propaganda and organize sections for them in the Naples area.

[illegible]

10. The Separatists.

On the 10th of November the local central headquarters of the Separatists in Palermo were restored to them. A member of "D" Section on 12th November observed the separatist flag flying from them which seems to be a new development.

The quarters were returned with an inventory by Dr. Guarino, director of the Mobile Squad, who had charge of the closing.

Many things were missing according to the Separatists with no apparent motive (inkstands, pictures, a telephone) and the group has advanced a claim to the authorities forthis material.

A meeting announced for the 11th of November was put of until the quarters could be settled. No statement has yet been made on the subject by Finocchiaro Aprile which is contrary to his usual custom. The group seems to be waiting for authorization to publish legally.

During the last few days in connection with the closing of the quarters, the speeratists inquired very often why an official of the Mobile Squad should have carried on an operation which is political in nature and so displaced the Political Squad of the Questura.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

suggest.

9. A Christian Communist Movement. (Source: 276 F.S.S.)

It is reported that there is a movement called the Christian Communist Movement, headed by a Father Angelo D'Alessio, Professor of Philospphy and Theology. This movement is distinct from the Christian Party of the Left. The report sayd he arrived in Rome from Naples a short time ago to contact various parties of the left, and was promised support for his movement by the heads of the Communist and Partisan movements, who asked him in turn to undertake propaganda and organize sections for them in the Naples area.

[redacted]

10. The Separatists.

On the 10th of November the local central headquarters of the Separatists in Palermo were restored to them. A member of "D" Section on 12th November observed the separatist flag flying from them which seems to be a new development.

The quarters were returned with an inventory by Dr. Guarino, director of the Mobile Squad, who had charge of the closing.

Many things were missing according to the Separatists with no apparent motive (inkstands, pictures, a telephone) and the group has advanced a claim to the authorities forthis material.

A meeting announced for the 11th of November was put of until the quarters could be settled. No statement has yet been made on the subject by Finocchiaro Aprile which is contrary to his usual custom. The group seems to be waiting for authorization to publish legally.

During the last few days in connection with the closing of the quarters, the spearatists inquired very often why an official of the Mobile Squad should have carried on an operation which is political in nature and so displaced the Political Squad of the Questura.

11. Italian Patriotic Movement ("Movimento Patriottiico Italiano") Naples.

The Party was created in Naples with headquarters at Via Chiaia No. 197. The Chief organizer was Captain Mario Orbitello who commanded one of the Partisan Group during the "Four Days of Naples", (13 quattro giornate di Napoli). The Party's programme is given as follows:

"The Fatherland is the kernel of the programme. It stands for the sacred soil on which we live, on which we were born, the soil under which rest our dead, that is why the Italian patriotic Movement intends to safeguard for the present generation and those to come, this s iritual and material heritage. The Welfare of the Fatherland can exist only when its interests are in harmony with those of the International community "

CONFIDENTIAL

3090

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

The Movement intends to reach the conscience of the public by persuasiv action and to make its program known through the publication of its own newspaper, through public manifestations, strictly avoiding any violent street demonstrations. The Movement also intends to expound the necessity that all problems interesting the people should be settled by the organs of the established powers and protests against those political currents which aim at dragging the Italian people to armed fighting in the streets.

The Movement is said to have 4200 registered members. It should be noted that besides the patriots of the 3Four Days", patriots from other localities and supporters are entitled to join. 1800 patriots of the "Four Days" are stated to have joined the Movement, i.e. 80% of Naples' patriots. Fascists, "gerarchi", "March on Rome" and other individuals may register, provided they actually took part in the insurrection of the "Four Days." The Movement is connected with the Partisan Superior Command, 48 Via Sistina, Rome.

It is evident from the programme that the Movement, which in fact may be regarded as a political party, is not Communist, nor is it likely to be Monarchist since it was Orbitello who caused the dissolution of the "Four Days" association because of its being under Monarchist influence.

On Nov. 5th, the Movement held a public meeting at Bagnoli (on the outskirts of Naples), which was attended by many representatives of patriots in the neighboring localities who came to hear Orbitello speak. This man is reported to be intelligent and honest, but very highly strung.

The members salute by extending the right arm with closed fist, while the Communists perform the same gesture but with the left arm and fist. (B-2)

12. Proposal for a Republican Front

There is much discussion in Naples' political circles of the Parties of the Left regarding the proposal of the Party of Action for the creation of a Republican Front which would include the Democratic Party of Labour, the Party of Action, and the Socialist and Communist parties. The Party of Action explains its call by stating it was forced to it by a political necessity which is more important than the individual fate of the anti-fascist parties -- the necessity of saving the Country

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 763021

armed fighting in the streets.

The Movement is said to have 4200 registered members. It should be noted that besides the patriots of the 3Four Days", patriots from other localities and supporters are entitled to join. 1800 patriots of the "Four Days" are stated to have j ined the Movement, i.e. 80% of Naples' patriots. Fascists, "gerarchi", "March on Rome" and other individuals may register, provided they actually took part in the insurrection of the "Four Days." The Movement is connected with the Partisan Superior Command, 48 Via Sistina, Rome.

It is evident from the programme that the Movement, which in fact may be regarded as a political party, is not Communist, nor is it likely to be Monarchist since it was Orbitello who caused the dissolution of the "Four Days" association because of its being under Monarchist influence.

On Nov. 5th, the Movement held a public meeting at Bagnoli (on the outskirts of Naples), which was attended by many representatives of patriots in the neighboring localities who came to hear Orbitello speak. This man is reported to be intelligent and honest, but very highly strung.

The members salute by extending the right arm with closed fist, while the Communists perform the same gesture but with the left arm and fist. (B-2)

12 Proposal for a Republican Front

There is much discussion in Naples' political circles of the Parties of the Left regarding the proposal of the Party of Action for the creation of a Republican Front which would include the Democratic Party of Labour, the Party of Action, and the Socialist and Communist parties. The Party of Action explains its call by stating it was forced to it by a political necessity which is more important than the individual fate of the anti-fascist parties -- the necessity of saving the Country from falling into the hands of reactionary military Monarchists. The leaders of the Naples Communists are of the opinion that the coalition of the Republican parties, especially from today to the time of the Constituent Assembly, would be an act of political strategy which might increase the probabilities of their reaching victory. According to some Socialists to remain divided is to play into the hands of their opponents. The Party of Democratic Labor considers a Republican concentration would prepare the people towards the Constituent Assembly; otherwise undecided and timid people might endanger eventual victory of the republic. Many Christian Democrats express themselves as favorable to the Republican Front, although their leaders have not so far officially stated their attitude on the constitutional question. (B-2)

Confidential

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

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

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

13 Examples of Reconstruction

No. 1 - 380 ha. farm, located at Tenuta Presciano, Territorio Lanuvio e Velletri, Province of Rome, 42 km. south-east of Rome. Owned by an insurance company, the land and improvements are leased to an operator who supplies his own capitol, labor and equipment.

The farm originally comprised 600 ha. 220 of these are today out of operation. The following figures refer to the operation of the whole property. Under normal conditions the farm consisted of three buildings to house the 12 families that lived permanently on the farm; one building to house the office, and store farm machinery and equipment; 2 barns for some 100 head of cattle; sheds for sheep; 2 silos for fresh hay; one large silo for dry feed.

Live stock included 86 head of cattle, 2000 sheep, 10 horses, 12 oxen, 6 swine, and some 300 chickens (owned by the workers themselves.)

Farm machinery: 2 tractors; 3 bailing presses; 1 threshing machine; 1 hay mower; 20 plows (for tractor and ox-teams); 1 seeding machine; 1 seed selector; cream separator, churn; milk refrigeration installation; 1 truck; 1 delivery motor cycle; installation for utilizing animal fertilizer.

The annual yield was 1500 quintals of wheat (of which 400 were domestically consumed); 1000 quintals of milk; and 70 quintals of hard cheese, 25 quintals of soft cheese, 570 lambs and 17 quintals of wool, of which some 5% were consumed on the farm, as were all the cream and butter produced. All the feed necessary for the livestock (some 2000 quintals of hay) was produced on the farm.

The 1939 value of the property was about 3 million lire. The net income (after taxes) was 4½ to 5%. Farm labor, usually about 30 hands, was paid half in cash and the other half in kind, which food was sufficient for their needs. They supplemented this income with the yield from small plots allotted to each family, and by keeping about 25 chickens per family.

Conditions after the Germans had left (June, 1944) - All buildings'

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The farm originally comprised 600 ha. 220 of these are today out of operation. The following figures refer to the operation of the whole property. Under normal conditions the farm consisted of three buildings to house the 12 families that lived permanently on the farm; one building to house the offic, and store farm machinery and equipment; 2 barns for some 100 head of cattle; sheds for sheep; 2 silos for fresh hay; one large silo for dry feed.

Live stock included 86 head of cattle, 2000 sheep, 10 horses, 12 oxen, 6 swine, and some 300 chickens (owned by the workers themselves.)

Farm machinery: 2 tractors; 3 bailing presses; 1 threshing machine; 1 hay mower; 20 plows (for tractor and ox-teams); 1 seeding machine; 1 seed selector; cream separator, churn; milk refrigeration installation; 1 truck; 1 delivery motor cycle; installation for utilizing animal fertilizer.

The annual yield was 1500 quintals of wheat (of which 400 were domestically consumed); 1000 quintals of milk; and 70 quintals of hard cheese, 25 quintals of soft cheese, 570 lambs and 17 quintals of wool, of which some 5% were consumed on the farm, as were all the cream and butter produced. All the feed necessary for the livestock (some 2000 quintals of hay) was produced on the farm.

The 1939 value of the property was about 3 million lire. The net income (after taxes) was 4½ to 5%. Farm labor, usually about 30 hands, was paid half in cash and the other half in kind, which food was sufficient for their needs. They supplemented this income with the yield from small plots allotted to each family, and by keeping about 25 chickens per family.

Conditions after the Germans had left (June, 1944) - All buildings were totally destroyed, partly as a result of naval shelling by the Allies, partly by artillery shelling and bombing. The farm became a battle field after the Allied break-through from Anzio in May, 1944.

All animals were slaughtered and the meat sent to Germany after being efficiently prepared and frozen in motorized refrigerating equipment. All skins were likewise sent to Germany after proper preparation.

Farm machinery was hopelessly smashed beyond repair by skillful wreckers; the truck and motor cycle were taken away.

CONFIDENTIAL

3089

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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

22 ha. of woodland were found mined. In addition, a strip of land through which a creek flows, which divides the property into two almost equal parts, has also been found mined. Two farm hands were killed here by mines in August.

The roads leading to the property were impassable in at least three places. All labor had left. Shell holes everywhere were filled with water where malaria-bearing mosquitos were breeding. Three American soldiers lay unburied in different places; also two Germans. Two large unexploded naval projectiles were (and still are) part of the rubble that once were the buildings. Unused rifle and machine gun ammunition, mortar and ack-ack projectiles were all over the place. The water was not fit to drink, the original pipeline was broken. The ripening wheat was still standing in the fields. The Germans had had no time to try to harvest it, and it was a bountiful harvest.

On seeing the condition of the property, the lessee abandoned everything that once was his property and turned his contract back to the owners. He is said to have had no money to finance the reconstruction of the place, and to have wanted to join his family who had gone up North.

Reconstruction efforts to date - On August 18, 1944, a new lessee took over 380 ha. of the property under contract with the owners. He is a "land improvement specialist" and operates one farm near Ostia, and one second north of Rome. His first job was to harvest the wheat. It was done by hand with labor from nearby, yielding 500 quintals which was about one-third of what would have been harvested this exceptionally good year. Of this amount, about one-third had to be paid in kind for the harvesting labor. It was so much because of the difficulties in getting there and the danger of mines.

As regards the reconstruction of the buildings, the owners turned this job over to the Del Favaro Building Company of Rome, and seem to have given orders that it should proceed irrespective of costs, which they are paying.

As of mid-November, about one-third of all buildings have been restored; namely, two houses and one barn. More might have been accomplished but for the lack of materials and transportation. The rubble and wreckage contributed about one-third of all the materials

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

erican soldiers lay unburied in different places; also two Germans. Two large unexploded naval projectiles were (and still are) part of the rubble that once were the buildings. Unused rifle and machine gun ammunition, mortar and ack-ack projectiles were all over the place. The water was not fit to drink, the original pipeline was broken. The ripening wheat was still standing in the fields. The Germans had had no time to try to harvest it, and it was a bountiful harvest.

On seeing the condition of the property, the lessee abandoned everything that once was his property and turned his contract back to the owners. He is said to have had no money to finance the reconstruction of the place, and to have wanted to join his family who had gone up North.

Reconstruction efforts to date - On August 18, 1944, a new lessee took over 380 ha. of the property under contract with the owners. He is a "land improvement specialist" and operates one farm near Ostia, and a second north of Rome. His first job was to harvest the wheat. It was done by hand with labor from nearby, yielding 500 quintals which was about one-third of what would have been harvested this exceptionally good year. Of this amount, about one-third had to be paid in kind for the harvesting labor. It was so much because of the difficulties in getting there and the danger of mines.

As regards the reconstruction of the buildings, the owners turned this job over to the Del Favaro Building Company of Rome, and seem to have given orders that it should proceed irrespective of costs, which they are paying.

As of mid-November, about one-third of all buildings have been restored; namely, two houses and one barn. More might have been accomplished but for the lack of materials and transportation. The rubble and wreckage contributed about one-third of all the materials used in rebuilding; the other two-thirds had to be bought on the black market at exorbitant prices. For instance, tiles to cover the roofs cost about 85 times what they used to (34 lire each as against 40 centesimi); cement cost 24 times as much. To transport a 3 ton truck load from Rome to the farm cost 9,000 lire -- 12 times prewar. Already some 2 million lire are said to have been spent for thus rebuilding one-third of the buildings. At that rate, and at the current rate of exchange, the total rebuilding job would come to some 6 million lire, that is $60,000, or 40% of the prewar value of the total property. The inference is, of course, that the owners expect a further devaluation of the lire.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Six families have moved back into the reconstructed houses. As yet they cannot afford the luxury of separate households. They are to have two rooms and a kitchen per family later on. But each has its garden plot for growing greens, and already there are some 30 to 40 chickens. The workers are paid 2000 to 2500 lire a month, half in food and half in cash. The food is sufficient to feed them adequately. There is enough grain on hand to see them through to the next harvest. Two of these families had lived on the farm before. They had fled, but returned when they heard that it was going back into production. The other four families were bombed out of their homes in nearby towns. They used to hire out for work on farms, but lived in their own homes.

The lessee has already bought and put into operation 2 tractors with a plow for each. He found them in Rome. He also bought 6 oxen and 4 plows for ox-teams. In addition he bought 750 sheep, 10 horses and 2 pigs. He was able to buy them from farmers near Rome. He had to pay 9 times the prewar price for the sheep; 60 times prewar for the oxen; 40 times for the horses; and 15 times for the pigs. Explanation given for the relatively high price for oxen, "They are necessary for life." 50 ha., or half the total intended for wheat, has already been plowed. The other half is being plowed at present. And the seed grain is there.

Immediate plans - The property is to be restored to its normal condition first. 100 ha. are to be used for wheat, 200 ha. for pasture and 80 ha. for clover. The buildings are to be fully restored, a job which is estimated to take until June-July of next year. The water must be purified and its flow fully restored. Already some drinkable water comes through the partly repaired water pipes. Shell holes must be drained of water to eliminate malaria. The mined areas must be "localized" and if possible the mines removed. In August the Velletri Allied Commend was approached to send an expert with an instrument to mark the places where mines are buried. Local labor could then remove them. Nothing has as yet been done.

The roads leading to the property must be fully repaired; they are impassable today after rain. The owners have offered to undertake the job and advance the necessary money to the Provincial Government which is responsible for the roads, but the latter has not

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

next harvest. Two of these families had lived on the farm before. They had fled, but returned when they heard that it was going back into production. The other four families were bombed out of their homes in nearby towns. They used to hire out for work on farms, but lived in their own homes.

The lessee has already bought and put into operation 2 tractors with a plow for each. He found them in Rome. He also bought 6 oxen and 4 plows for ox-teams. In addition he bought 750 sheep, 10 horses and 2 pigs. He was able to buy them from farmers near home. He had to pay 5 times the prewar price for the sheep; 60 times prewar for the oxen; 40 times for the horses; and 15 times for the pigs. Explanation given for the relatively high price for oxen, "They are necessary for life." 50 ha., or half the total intended for wheat, has already been plowed. The other half is being plowed at present. And the seed grain is there.

Immediate plans - The property is to be restored to its normal condition first. 100 ha. are to be used for wheat, 200 ha. for pasture and 80 ha. for clover. The buildings are to be fully restored, a job which is estimated to take until June-July of next year. The water must be purified and its flow fully restored. Already some drinkable water comes through the partly repaired water pipes. Shell holes must be drained of water to eliminate malaria. The mined areas must be "localized" and if possible the mines removed. In August the Velletri Allied Command was approached to send an expert with an instrument to mark the places where mines are buried. Local labor could then remove them. Nothing has as yet been done.

The roads leading to the property must be fully repaired; they are impassable today after rain. The owners have offered to undertake the job and advance the necessary money to the Provincial Government which is responsible for the roads, but the latter has not yet acted.

More farm implements are needed and spare parts for what is now on hand.

50 ha. of the land being prepared for wheat has been set aside for a cooperative experiment, partly to obtain necessary labor, partly to satisfy local demands for "cooperatives" or socialization of some sort. 27 small land owners from the neighborhood who have lost everything are leasing these 50 ha. paying 2500 lire per ha. as their share of the cost of plowing. The lessee advances this sum as well as other costs and he will furnish the seed. The sublessees will do the seeding, tend the field and harvest it. They

C NFIDENTIAL

3088

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

will then share expenses and yield fifty-fifty with the lessee. Normally these 27 families live off their vineyards and garden plots. But the vineyards have suffered, some have been destroyed, some are still mined; and their homes have been severely damaged. How they will live through the winter only they can guess. The cooperative experiment seems to assure them of subsistence for the next year at least.

Long Term Plans - The lessee expects to improve the property further by planting olive trees and vineyards. He has no illusions as to the difficulties of rebuilding a herd of cattle. His present thought is to make a deal with farmers who have two calves, to take them off their hands to raise them, and return one of them after it is fully grown. He is operating with his own capital and says he has had no need for loans. His operation of two other farms which have been little destroyed promises to assure him capital for his further plans.

Some conclusions - The above example seems exceptional for more than one reason:

(1) The lessee is an exceptionally able farm operator, with much experience, and with unusual drive, energy and initiative.

(2) He has all necessary funds available for his own needs, and so far as the reconstruction of the buildings is concerned, the resources of one of the largest Italian companies is backing him.

(3) He has paid no attention to ordinances and regulations and laws which might have stood in the way of a less audacious person. He has taken many a risk in this respect, hoping that a more liberal and progressive Italian administration will abolish the current impediments to enterprise of that sort, and that the Allied controls will be relaxed.

(4) The property is located near Rome, where not only building materials but farm implements and live stock could still be had.

(5) He has two other farms which not only furnish capital but may be useful in supplying livestock, seed, etc.

(6) He has been fortunate in saving enough wheat to be able to

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

experiment seems to assure them of subsistence for the next year at least.

Long Term Plans - The lessee expects to improve the property further by planting olive trees and vineyards. He has no illusions as to the difficulties of rebuilding a herd of cattle. His present thought is to make a deal with farmers who have two calves, to take them off their hands to raise them, and return one of them after it is fully grown. He is operating with his own capital and says he has had no need for loans. His operation of two other farms which have been little destroyed promises to assure him capital for his further plans.

Some conclusions - The above example seems exceptional for more than one reason:

(1) The lessee is an exceptionally able farm operator, with much experience, and with unusual drive, energy and initiative.

(2) He has all necessary funds available for his own needs, and so far as the reconstruction of the buildings is concerned, the resources of one of the largest Italian companies is backing him.

(3) He has paid no attention to ordinances and regulations and laws which might have stood in the way of a less audacious person. He has taken many a risk in this respect, hoping that a more liberal and progressive Italian administration will abolish the current impediments to enterprise of that sort, and that the Allied controls will be relaxed.

(4) The property is located near Rome, where not only building materials but farm implements and live stock could still be had.

(5) He has two other farms which not only furnish capital but may be useful in supplying livestock, seed, etc.

(6) He has been fortunate in saving enough wheat to be able to feed his workers and also to provide for seed. The clover fields need not be replaced this year, and the pasture land is in good shape.

In spite of the favorable circumstances the work is not proceeding as fast as it might because of difficulties which it should be possible to overcome. Foremost among those are the following:

(1) Repair of roads, which could be done largely with local labor.

(2) Removal of mines; with a little assistance from the Allied Command, this job could be done by the local people.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

(3) Parts should become available for the farm machinery now on hand; the smallest repair throws a tractor out of operation for the long time necessary for hunting up parts on the black market. Also the lessee is badly in need of his car, currently requisitioned.

(4) There is urgent need for a general overhauling of leftover laws and regulations from the fascist regime; and for more speed on the part of the new Italian government and the Allied Control Agencies in removing impediments to action.

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

(h) There is urgent need for a general overhauling of leftover laws and regulations from the fascist regime; and for more speed on the part of the new Italian government and the Allied Control Agencies in removing impediments to action.

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

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

(3) Parts should become available for the farm machinery now on hand; the smallest repair throws a tractor out of operation for the long time necessary for hunting up parts on the black market. Also the lessee is badly in need of his car, currently requisitioned.

(4) There is urgent need for a general overhauling of leftover laws and regulations from the fascist regime; and for more speed on the part of the new Italian government and the Allied Control Agencies in removing impediments to action.

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

laws and regulations from the fascist regime; and for more speed on the part of the new Italian government and the Allied Control Agencies in removing impediments to action.

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

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

E P U R A T I O N

14 End of the Trial in the Fascist Plot of Sassari.

After a hearing lasting a month, the trial in Oristano concerning the fascist plot in the Military Tribunal of the War Zone of Sardinia, has come to an end. After a trip to Corsica to interrogate a witness, the court sat in session again. On Nov. 13, the Prosecuting Attorney for the Crown, Major Michel Greco, summed up the case to the jury, asking for a sentence of 30 years for Major Martini, of the former Voluntary Militia for National Security, and 28 year, 6 Mos. for the accountant, Giovanni Pirisino and Del Savino, and 18 years for It.Col. Penso and Del Dau. On November 14th the Attorneys for the Defense, Satta Marchi, Parantoni Lorica and Mauro Angioni, made their addresses, and on Nov. 15th the Attorneys for Major Martini, Cugiolu and Sanna Randeccio, summed up their defense. The Prosecuting Attorney replied immediately, confirming the accusations. The discussion became very heated when Martini was accused of having left his regiment to go to fight against the State. Martini spoke in his own defense, repeating that he had considered himself freed from military service and had planned his trip to the continent only because he was worried over the condition of his parents, his seriously ill wife and his son. He asked that the court decision allow him to fight with his son for the liberation of his country.

On Nov. 17, after 5 hours consideration, the court condemned Martini to loss of military rank and 14 years' imprisonement; Giovanni Pirisino, 10 years; Vittorio Sabino, 6 yrs.and 8 months; Sgt.Major Antonio Del Dau, 4 yrs. 8 months and dishonorable discharge; Lt.Col. Luigi Penso, 4 yrs. and loss of military rank; Lt.Dario Lai, 3 yrs; 4 mos. of military prison and dishonorable discharge. All were sentenced to perpetual exclusion from participation in public life.

General Public opinion in Sardinia is hostile to the decision of the court, feeling the trial allowed many to escape. An article in UNIONE SARDA, by the Communist Prof. L.Pirastru, under the title, "After the Sentence at Oristano", clearly shows the sense of disappointment caused by the sentence. After briefly mentioning that the inquiry lasted 11 months, the trial over a month and the deliberation of the court 5 hours, he called attention to the fact that many soldiers are in prison with sentences similar to Martini's for acts which are trifle in comparison. Speaking indirectly of the court, the

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

ing for a sentence of 30 years for Major Martini, of the former Voluntary Militia for National Security, and 28 year, 6 Mos. for the accountant, Giovanni Pirisino and Del Sabino, and 18 years for It.Col. Penso and Del Dau. On November 14th the Attorneys for the Defense, Satta Marchi, Parantoni Lorica and Mauro Angioni, made their addresses, and on Nov. 15th the Attorneys for Major Martini, Cugiolu and Sanna Randaccio, summed up their defense. The Prosecuting Attorney replied immediately, confirming the accusations. The discussion became very heated when Martini was accused of having left his regiment to go to fight against the State. Martini spoke in his own defense, repeating that he had considered himself freed from military service and had planned his trip to the continent only because he was worried over the condition of his parents, his seriously ill wife and his son. He asked that the court decision allow him to fight with his son for the liberation of his country.

On Nov. 17, after 5 hours consideration, the court condemned Martini to loss of military rank and 14 years' imprisonement; Giovanni Pirisino, 10 years; Vittorio Sabino, 6 yrs.and 8 months; Sgt.Major Antonio Del Dau, 4 yrs. 8 months and dishonorable discharge; It.Col. Luigi Penso, 4 yrs. and loss of military rank; It.Dario Dai; 3 yrs; 4 mos. of military prison and dishonorable discharge. All were sentenced to perpetual exclusion from participation in public life.

General Public opinion in Sardinia is hostile to the decision of the court, feeling the trial allowed many to escape. An article in UNIONE SARDA, by the Communist Prof. L.Pirastru, under the title, "After the Sentence at Oristano", clearly shows the sense of disappointment caused by the sentence. After briefly mentioning that the inquiry lasted 11 months, the trial over a month and the deliberation of the court 5 hours, he called attention to the fact that many soldiers are in prison with sentences similar to Martini's for acts which seem trifles in comparison. Speaking indirectly of the court, the writer complained that the Italian people show they do not have in themselves the strength and energy necessary for new birth.

15 Epuration Commissioner for Campania

With the appointment of Avv. Eugenio Mancini as Epuration Commissioner, the question of Epuration in Campania Province is again to the fore. The previous Epuration Commission under the Presidency of Avv. Rosalbino Santoro, after a brief period in office, had resigned because their region had passed from the jurisdiction of their appointers, AMG, to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

Therefore, for the past three months in the city of Naples and the whole of Campania the Epuration question has remained dormant. The sudden announcement of Mancini's appointment has awakened considerable interest. The Left wing parties and the working classes are very pleased, but the former fascist circles are fairly worried, because Mancini is known to be very strict and not inclined to half measures. By nature he is rather abrupt, but is generally regarded as honest, straight forward, an able organizer and possessed of a good knowledge of the law. He has always been an active anti-fascist, in consequence of which he spent many years in "confino" at Lipari and Ustica. He has been a member of the Communist Party for a long time, but is not an orthodox Communist, and does not in all cases see eye to eye with the leaders of the Party. This lawyer is the brother of the former Socialist Minister of Public Works, Pietro Mancini.

E C O N O M I C S

16 Centenary Celebration of Cooperative Movement.

On Sunday, 18 N-v. a meeting was held in the Quirino Theatre to celebrate the centenary of the Cooperative Movement. The meeting was opened by Avv. Ercole Chiri, of the Executive Committee of the Christian Democrat Party, who spoke on the history of cooperatives. Avv. Mancinelli, of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, traditional credit institution of cooperatives, warned about the innumerable small cooperative groups springing up on every hand, pointing out that only in combination can they have the strength necessary to stand.

Corazzin, Director of the Food Distribution Office, touched on some present day problems, rousing the audience to lively interest. Pointint out that there are in Rome today almost 400 cooperatives representing 250,000 persons, he demanded the abolition of commercial monopolies; he declared there were still far too many controls and vested interests; the Consorzi Agrari would never enjoy the confidence of the peasants until they were turned into cooperative concerns, he said. Further cooperatives should be allowed to share the import and export trade of the country, and take over such old fascist organizations as the bodies which existed to foster trade with Abyssinia and Eritrea.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

measures. By nature he is rather abrupt, but is generally regarded as honest, straight forward, an able organizer and possessed of a good knowledge of the law. He has always been an active anti-fascist, in consequence of which he spent many years in "confino" at Lipari and Ustica. He has been a member of the Communist Party for a long time, but is not an orthodox Communist, and does not in all cases see eye to eye with the leaders of the Party. This lawyer is the brother of the former Socialist Minister of Public Works, Pietro Mancini.

E C O N O M I C S

16 Centenary Celebration of Cooperative Movement.

On Sunday, 18 Nov. a meeting was held in the Quirino Theatre to celebrate the centenary of the Cooperative Movement. The meeting was opened by Avv. Ercole Chiri, of the Executive Committee of the Christian Democrat Party, who spoke on the history of cooperatives. Avv. Mancinelli, of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, traditional credit institution of cooperatives, warned about the innumerable small cooperative groups springing up on every hand, pointing out that only in combination can they have the strength necessary to stand.

Corazzin, Director of the Food Distribution office, touched on some present day problems, rousing the audience to lively interest. Pointint out that there are in Rome today almost 400 cooperatives representing 250,000 persons, he demanded the abolition of commercial monopolies; he declared there were still far too many controls and vested interests; the Consorzi Agrari would never enjoy the confidence of the peasants until they were turned into cooperative concerns, he said. Further cooperatives whould be allowed to share the import and export trade of the country, and take over such old fascist organizations as the bodies which existed to foster trade with Abyssinia and Eritrea.

Dino Gentile, of the Party of Action, spoke briefly of the cooperatives of Producers and of Labor. Declaring there was place for both state ownership and private enterprise, he said cooperative capital must come from the members themselves, not the state, and there was a great place for cooperatives in Italian reconstruction.

Giovanni Gronchi, Christian Democrat Minister for Industry, Commerce and Labor, pointed out the pitiable state of Italy's communications, with only 10% of her normal motor transport, 18% of her railways and the Allies controling by terms of the armistice all of her merchant bessels larger than fishing boats. He promised government encouragement for the cooperative movement, for it meant self-discipline and could be a means of transforming Italian production. Production

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

is the primary need in Italy at the moment. The worker, he said, was assuming a new importance in the national economy, and becoming conscious that he was a vital part of "his" firm, he had a new sense of responsibility and resolve.

17 Rome Transport

The railway rates for both passengers and goods traffic were increased 100% on 20 November.

On 20 November, the owners of the small motor trucks used for local transport of passengers decided to form a single association and assume responsibility for passenger traffic within the city in collaboration with the A.T.A.C. (City Transport Company), which undertook to re-activate some of the buslines linking the city with outlying suburbs.

18 Rome Electricity

In an interview with Romita, Controller for Technical Services of Rome, published in AVANTI, he said the rationing of electric power had turned out better than had been expected, with weekly and daily turns being well kept. It is hoped, when all the light meters have been read, that there will be a large supply of power remaining which will be used to the advantage of all consumers. As to the new or reconstructed power centers, at the end of November, 15,000 kwt. will be available, while a new Terni center, with 35,000 kwt., will soon be in working order. Part of this power will be assigned to Rome, thus improving the general situation and will suffice, if the Allied authorities consent, for evening streetcar service, street illumination, and small artisan industries.

19 Dollar, Mark and Lira

ITALIA NUOVA of 15 November asks why the Allies fixed the rate of exchange of the Dollar and the Mark at the rate of one to ten, and the Lira at one to a hundred, thus multiplying by four the former exchange rate of the Mark and by five that of the Lira. "For obvious reasons," comments the paper, "one thinks of political motives. But there would have to be very mysterious reasons indeed, for both official British and American declarations, not to mention the Russ-

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

The railway rates for both passengers and goods traffic were increased 100% on 20 November.

On 20 November, the owners of the small motor trucks used for local transport of passengers decided to form a single association and assume responsibility for passenger traffice within the city in collaboration with the A.T.A.C. (City Transport Company), which undertook to re-activate some of the buslines linking the city with outlying suburbs.

18 Rome Electricity

In an interview with Romita, Controller for Technical Services of Rome, published in AVANTI, he said the rationing of electric power had turned out better than had been expected, with weekly and daily turns being well kept. It is hoped, when all the light motors have been read, that there will be a large supply of power remaining which will be used to the advantage of all consumers. As to the new or reconstructed power centers, at the end of November, 15,000 kwt. will be available, while a new Terni center, with 35,000 kwt., will soon be in working order. Part of this power will be assigned to Rome, thus improving the general situation and will suffice, if the Allied authorities consent, for evening streetcar service, street illumination, and small artisan industries.

19 Dollar, Mark and Lira

ITALIA NUOVA of 15 November asks why the Allies fixed the rate of exchange of the Dollar and the Mark at the rate of one to ten, and the Lira at one to a hundred, thus multiplying by four the former exchange rate of the Mark and by five that of the Lira. "For obvious reasons," comments the paper, "one thinks of political motives. But there would have to be very mysterious reasons indeed, for both official British and American declarations, not to mention the Russian ones, certainly do not favor Germany."

LABOUR

20 CGIL Attack on A.C.Labour Office

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Secretary of the CGIL, writing in UNITA, attacked the Office of Labour founded by the Allies. He declared that though satisfactory in the United States, habitually democratic, in an Italy weighed upon by the heredity of fascism, they were useless and even dangerous. Planned primarily to provide labor immediately after liberation in a period of confusion, they had no place in a territory under Italian control. Speaking particularly for southern Italy, and mentioning Foggia, he went on to specify

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

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

that the Labour office's two tasks were arbitration and employment bureau, but is unsapable of handling the first, since it is composed only of government functionaries without representation of the parties involved, and unnecessary for the second, since this function could be better and less expensively handled by the Trade Unions in collaboration with the Commune. Their danger lay in the possibilities of their developing a corporate regime similar to the fascist one, especially since they were largely staffed with former employees of the dissolved fascist syndical organizations. Specifically he referred to the activies of the director of the Foggia Labour office, Avv. Ruo, ex-fascist, who has tried to force people to accept work only through his office, and to fix salaries without even seeking labour union approval.

In an interview with a PWB officer, Luigi Bellotti, Vice-Director of the Rome Provincial Labour Office, said that the Di Vittorio attack was a political manoeuvre designed to dissolve the Provincial Labour offices in Southern Italy, especially Puglia, in order that the Communists might extend their control over government functions. He declared that the Labour office was the achievement of labour reached only after many years of struggle and as a place where employer and employee can meet on neutral ground and anticipate justice, it is an important part of Italy's progress.

Regarding unemployment in Rome, he said that the employment exchange figures showed only between three and four thousand, but these figures mean nothing since so many people work in the black market who claim to be unemployed; many will not work for money but insist on being paid in kind. For some time the office has been seeking 300 men to work for the Allies clearing minefields south of Rome, for 150 lire a day and food, but so far only 96 have been found. This gives some insight into the unemployment situation.

21 CGIL as Seen by the Political Parties

Looking back over the five months since the formation of the CGIL by the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists as a single non-political body to represent the whole of Italian Labour, the various party newspapers have each reviewed the achievements and failures.

Giulio Pastore, for the Christian Democrats in IL POPOLO, Nov. 8th, stated that the failures outweigh the achievements. The latter are the proof that the various parties can work together, and the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

to the activies of the director of the Rogers Labour Office, [illegible] ex-fascist, who has tried to force people to accept work only through his office, and to fix salaries without even seeking labour union approval.

In an interview with a P.B officer, Luigi Bellotti, Vice-Director of the Rome Provincial Labour Office, said that the Di Vittorio attack was a political manoeuvre designed to dissolve the Provincial Labour offices in Southern Italy, especially Puglia, in order that the Communists might extend their control over government functions. He declared that the Labour office was the achievement of labour reached only after many years of struggle and as a place where employer and employee can meet on neutral ground and anticipate justice, it is an important part of Italy's progress.

Regarding unemployment in Rome, he said that the employment exchange figures showed only between three and four thousand, but these figures mean nothing since so many people work in the black market who claim to be unemployed; many will not work for money but insist on being paid in kind. For some time the office has been seeking 300 men to work for the Allies clearing minefields south of Rome, for 150 lire a day and food, but so far only 96 have been found. This gives some insight into the unemployment situation.

21 CGIL as Seen by the Political Parties

Looking back over the five months since the formation of the CGIL by the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists as a single non-political body to represent the whole of Italian Labour, the various party newspapers have each reviewed the achievements and failures.

Giulio Pastore, for the Christian Democrats in IL POPOLO, Nov. 8th, stated that the failures outweigh the achievements. The latter are the proof that the various parties can work together, and the sincere resolve of the masses of workers to unite. On the debit side however the Unions have failed to steer clear of party influence, and the political infiltration in union councils and the appointment of office-bearers disgusts the workers who tend to fall away from the unions.

The Socialists, represented by Oreste Lizzadri in AVANTI of Nov. 11th claim a period of uninterrupted progress for the CGIL. Replying to Pastore's article, he said the phenomena described therein may be attributed to incidental and transitory causes. The only real threat

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

to labour unity could come from the Christian Workers' Associations, if enemies of labour should managed to use them for their own purposes.

The Communist Secretary of the CGIL, Di Vittorio, begins his review in UNITA of 12 October with a reference to the first CGIL congress, to be held in Naples from the 10-13 December. He claims that the CGIL has produced concrete results in defending the interests of the workers of all classes, and that its prestige is high. At the present moment it is facing up to the gravest problems of Italian labour: increases in pensions for retired and invalid workers; a permanent adjustment of wages and salaries to the cost of living by means of a sliding scale; relief of unemployment by an effective beginning of economic reconstruction.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE intervened in the debate on 17 November, saying that Trade Union unity can only be realized if all parties concerned really believe it necessary. The only way of guaranteeing the non-political character of the unions is to allow all the parties, and not only the three at present concerned, to join in the control.

Finally Pastore, in the POPOLO of 18 November, sums up the debate. On paper, he says, all is in order but in practice his original criticism holds good. The difficulty is that, union membership being voluntary, a small number of determined men of one political faith can gain control of a union. To avoid this two steps are necessary: 1) induce the great mass of workers not interested in politics to enter the unions, where they would outvote the few political hotheads; 2) give the unions legal recognition through legislation guaranteeing their unity and political neutrality.

22 Wage Increases for Allied Organization Employees

On 19 November the following increases were announced:

(a)	Workers earning up to				L. 85	per	day		L. 60	per	day
(b)	"	"	"	"	" 140	"	"		" 50	"	"
(c)	"	"	"	"	" 185	"	"		" 40	"	"

23 Meeting of Cinema Workers

Only about 100 persons were present at the meeting of the Cinema workers held at the Volturno Cinema on Sunday, 19 November. It was decided that a directive committee of the Syndicates should sup-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

labour: increases in pensions for retired and invalid workers; a permanent adjustment of wages and salaries to the cost of living by means of a sliding scale; relief of unemployment by an effective beginning of economic reconstruction.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE intervened in the debate on 17 November, saying that Trade Union unity can only be realized if all parties concerned really believe it necessary. The only way of guaranteeing the non-political character of the unions is to allow all the parties, and not only the three at present concerned, to join in the control.

Finally Pastore, in the POPOLO of 18 November, sums up the debate. On paper, he says, all is in order but in practice his original criticism holds good. The difficulty is that, union membership being voluntary, a small number of determined men of one political faith can gain control of a union. To avoid this two steps are necessary: 1) induce the great mass of workers not interested in politics to enter the unions, where they would outvote the few political hotheads; 2) give the unions legal recognition through legislation guaranteeing their unity and political neutrality.

22 Wage Increases for Allied Organization employees

On 19 November the following increases were announced:

(a)	Workers earning up to L. 85 per day		L. 60 per day
(b)	" " " " " 140 " "		" 50 " "
(c)	" " " " " 185 " "		" 40 " "

23 Meeting of Cinema Workers

Only about 100 persons were present at the meeting of the Cinema workers held at the Volturno Cinema on Sunday, 19 November. It was decided that a directive committee of the Syndicates should supervise the work of three representatives to the Ministry of Press and Information.

Mario Camerini, one of the three representatives elected, told the assembly of the petition sent to Sig. Bonomi in which the cinema workers asked to be put in a position to resume work. He said there are 29 Italian films not yet shown because the cinema proprietors are afraid of losing money on them. Another danger is that cinema proprietors are being asked almost daily to sell, perhaps to foreigners. He advocated state or cooperative ownership, and asked the assembly to approve a petition to the Italian Government and to the Allies asking that the tax on Italian films be reduced from 20% to 12%, and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

that cinema proprietors be compelled to sign contracts obliging them to show Italian films on holidays, Sundays and certain number of days a month. This would be a valid aid to the Italian cineme, because proprietors would have to advertise the films well to have full houses; and thirdly, that individual ownership of cinemas be forbidden. This las proposal was carried by acclamation.

FOOD SITUATION

24 Food Distribution in Bari

In October the following foodstuffs were distributed:

400 grams dried vegetables per person
1 tin of meat with vegetables per 2 persons
250 grams soup per person.
50 matches per person

There is now free sale of coal in Bari. They have received no sugar since September.

25 Counterfeit Ration Cards

Sig. Corazzini, President of the UDIS (Food Distribution office) in a meeting with the press, said that there is a very large number of counterfeit ration cards in circulation. It is certain that at least 10% of the normal rationcards and 50% of the cards for the sick are counterfeit. ITALIA NUOVA does not agree with this number. But even admitting 10% are false, that adds up to 150,000 counterfeit rationcards for the next four months.

26 Black Market in Rome

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes, "With prices as they are today, only black market dealers can afford normal, prewartime meals. The black market is the only source of income of many people, while for others it is a way to round out their meagre salaries in their spare time. Those who dedicate their whole day to it can earn more. They use small motortrucks to go to neighboring towns to look for supplies, and buy and sell wholesale. The part-time workers act as [illegible] in their spare time, getting commissions from buyer and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

24 Food Distribution in Bari

In October the following foodstuffs were distributed:

400 grams dried vegetables per person
1 tin of meat with vegetables per 2 persons
250 grams soup per person.
50 matches per person

There is now free sale of coal in Bari. They have received no suger since September.

25 Counterfeit Ration Cards

Sig. Corazzini, President of the UDIS (Food Distribution Office) in a meeting with the press, said that there is a very large number of counterfeit ration cards in circulation. It is certain that at least 10% of the normal rationcards and 50% of the cards for the sick are counterfeit. ITALIA NUOVA does not agree with this number. But even admitting 10% are false, that adds up to 150,000 counterfeit r tionc rds for the next four months.

26 Black Market in Rome

An Italian collaborator of PWB writes, "With prices as they are today, only black market dealers can afford normal, prewartime meals. The black market is the only source of income of many people, while for others it is a way to round out their meagre salaries in their spare time. Those who dedicate their whole day to it can earn more. They use small motortrucks to go to neighboring towns to look for supplies, and buy and sell wholesale. The part-time workers act as middle-men in their spare time, getting commissions from buyer and seller. But in this second group we must also includ the workmen. The goods they sell are generally related to the work they are engaged in; a tailor sells dressgoods, thread, linings, while a mechanic offers spare parts of cars or machinery, and a waiter in a smart restaurant can always produce a packet of American cigarettes for L.120. But the highest gain is made by the storekeepers, who are totally addicted to the black market. Their cellars and warehouses were full of pre-inflation goods, paid for at very low prices, compared to what they now ask. It is easy to imagine the proportions of their profit. Stationers are now asking L. 22 for copybooks, which last year cost L. 4. These are the people who can spend extravagently and pay L.300 for a theatre ticket, or L.25,000 for a suit of clothes."

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

The Press is also preoccupied with the problem of the Black Market, with particular reference firstly to the shady activities of the wholesale dealers who are interested above all in increasing prices and controlling the whole network of production and distribution, and keeping this control in the future; and secondly to the demoralizing effect of the Black Market on large sections of the population. As conditions return to normal, many who have enriched themselves in the illicit dealings will hardly want to return to a humdrum sober life, to an honest but poorly paid job.

27 Abolition of Control Posts.

The abolition of the road blocks for the control of goods entering Rome by road is hailed with relief by Press and public alike. The press however warns that control and its corollary bribery will not be dead until the following are also eliminated: 1) the Transport Office, 2) the Work Tickets (fogli di via) for vehicles carrying municipal and state supplies, and 3) snap controls by flying squads.

28 Clothing Prices in Sicily

A PWB investigation of prices of clothing in Sicily shows that for a man a suit, oldfashioned in style and of cotton, costs at least 6000 lire. A coat of cotton is 9000 lire, a shirt 1200 lire, a pair of socks 300 lire and a pair of shoes 2500 lire. As far as the clothes are concerned these prices apply to goods of poor quality, since if wool or really fine linen is wanted the prices in general are doubled. For a woman the situation is similar. A woolen 2 piece dress of poor quality is 7000 lire, a slip is usually 750 lire, stockings range from 500 to 750 lire a pair, and shoes go up indefinitely in price, averaging around 3000 lire. By actual experience by a PWB officer, three meters of good woolen material to make a woman's suit were quoted to cost 10,000 lire. It was finally possible to find the same amount of decidedly inferior material for 4000 lire which certainly would be worth about a quarter of that at the most in the United States. Under these conditions it is impossible for families of the white collar classes, especially with the approach of winter and the necessity for looking ahead, to supply themselves with even the minimum necessities. With schools about to open there are many children and young people who will find it difficult to secure the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

to an honest but poorly paid job.

27 Abolition of Control Posts.

The abolition of the road blocks for the control of goods entering Rome by road is hailed with relief by Press and public alike. The press however warns that control and its corollary bribery will not be dead until the following are also eliminated: 1) the Transport Office, 2) the Work Tickets (fogli di via) for vehicles carrying municipal and state supplies, and 3) snap controls by flying squads.

28 Clothing Prices in Sicily

A PWB investigation of prices of clothing in Sicily shows that for a man a suit, oldfashioned in style and of cotton, costs at least 6000 lire. A coat of cotton is 9000 lire, a shirt 1200 lire, a pair of socks 300 lire and a pair of shoes 2500 lire. As far as the clothes are concerned these prices apply to goods of poor quality, since if wool or really fine linen is wanted the prices in general are doubled. For a woman the situation is similar. A woolen 2 piece dress of poor quality is 7000 lire, a slip is usually 750 lire, stockings range from 500 to 750 lire a pair, and shoes go up indefinitely in price, averaging around 3000 lire. By actual experience by a PWB officer, three meters of good woolen material to make a woman's suit were quoted to cost 10,000 lire. It was finally possible to find the same amount of decidedly inferior material for 4000 lire which certainly would be worth about a quarter of that at the most in the United States. Under these conditions it is impossible for families of the white collar classes, especially with the approach of winter and the necessity for looking ahead, to supply themselves with even the minimum necessities. With schools about to open there are many children and young people who will find it difficult to secure the most necessary clothing.

29 Cost of Living in Sicily

A group of autodrivers for PWB, all Sicilians, drew up a daily list of necessary foods for a family of five and figured it out to the last lire. It took 750 lire to buy the minimum amount of pasta, bread and enough food to get through a day, including 25 lire for the charcoal to cook with. This amount would have to be doubled when really cold weather came, they said, as then appetites increase. As the men in question received around 100 lire a day, it can easily be seen why so many Sicilians have small sidelines of their own in order to secure enough money to feed their families.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

30 Steps to Control the Black Market in Medicine

Earlier reports have mentioned the black market in drugs in Sicily. The following is a description of the measures being taken to offset this situation under the direction of the Regional Public Health Officer of A.C. of Sicily.

All Allied drugs are ordered by the A.C. Public Health Officer in Palermo. They are brought to Palermo and distributed from there to each province. Each Province has an Uffidio Medicale Provinciale which handles the medical store of these drugs. Hospitals and public dispensaries are given first choice when a supply of drugs arrives. The price is fixed and marked on each bottle in order to protect the customer. No drugs can be imported into Sicily without a license granted by the Ufficio Medicale Provinciale of the province. At every port the Finance Guards and the Port Medical Authority keep a check to be sure that the necessary permits are at hand.

A chemist on the island must keep records of all the drugs in his shop, with a receipt showing where he bought them and how much he paid. The price is fixed at which they are to be sold to the public, and constant raids are maid to see that the chemists are keeping to the stipulated price. Arrests are made by the Finance Guards when any infractions are discovered, and the drugs in question sequestered. The daily papers are carefully scrutinized and if a sale of drugs is advertised, the Finance Guards investigate. The Regional Public Health Officer of A.C. works very closely with the Finance Guards, and personally goes on many raids when any black market activities in medicine are reported. 21 chemist shops, including some of the largest on the island, have been closed down altogether because of illicit dealings in medicine.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NAPLES

31. Revenue in Naples Province in October

(In thousands of lire)

Sources of Revenue	1942	1943	1944
Tax on manufacture	4,149	2,112	3,448
Customs	4,824	92	11,096

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

All Allied drugs are ordered by the A.C. Public Health Officer in Palermo. They are brought to Palermo and distributed from there to each province. Each Province has an Ufficio Medicale Provinciale which handles the medical store of these drugs. Hospitals and public dispensaries are given first choice when a supply of drugs arrives. The price is fixed and marked on each bottle in order to protect the customer. No drugs can be imported into Sicily without a license granted by the Ufficio Medicale Provinciale of the province. At every port the Finance Guards and the Port Medical Authority keep a check to be sure that the necessary permits are at hand.

A chemist on the island must keep records of all the drugs in his shop, with a receipt showing where he bought them and how much he paid. The price is fixed at which they are to be sold to the public, and constant raids are maid to see that the chemists are keeping to the stipulated price. Arrests are made by the Finance Guards when any infractions are discovered, and the drugs in question sequestered. The daily papers are carefully scrutinized and if a sale of drugs is advertised, the Finance Guards investigate. The Regional Public Health Officer of A.C. works very closely with the Finance Guards, and personally goes on many raids when any black market activities in medicine are reported. 21 chemist shops, including some of the largest on the island, have been closed down altogether because of illicit dealings in medicine.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NAPLES

31. Revenue in Naples Province in October

Sources of Revenue	(In thousands of lire) 1942	1943	1944
Tax on manufacture	4,149	2,112	3,448
Customs	4,824	92	11,096
Direct taxation	52,446	34,015	56,505
Indirect Taxation	30,113	5,839	71,659

Lottery - In consequence of the destruction of the head office of the lottery in an air raid in May, 1944, it is impossible to give figures for the previous years. Between May and October, 1944, receipts amounted to 66,081,737 lire, which is above the normal.

This report refers to the province of Naples; the data regarding the months of October, 1942, 1943, and 1944 have been reported as examples best apt to show the receipts in the respective years.

It can be seen from the foregoing table that the trend of the collection of State revenue in the province of Naples (and at the same time in Southern Italy) has been characterized by the following factors:

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

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

a) A large drop in October, 1943, as the result of destruction due to the war, the disorganization of all offices and the stoppage of very many economic activities, etc.

b) Fair improvement in October, 1944, due to the reorganization of the offices, the partial revival of economic activity and the increased circulation of notes.

c) The enormous increase in the cost of living and the great quantity of notes in circulation make it clear that the higher receipts during October 1944 represent very little more than those of October 1942, and that State revenue has greatly decreased.

The offices of the Intendenza di Finanza have operated exceedingly well in succeeding in assessing the incomes of all taxpayers and arranging the collection of taxes through their agency (Monte dei Paschi di Siena), notwithstanding difficulties of all kinds (transport, correspondence, badly paid employees, etc.) (A-1)

.32 Economic Position in and about Naples

The position might be termed as chaotic. It has caused the emergence of a mass of "get-rich-quick" individuals who deal in anything and everything, and in so doing gather a rich harvest. The following are some of the causes of this deplorable state of affairs:

a) The total absence of many articles of primary necessity and the difficulty of producing them. The consequence of this is that whoever is able to procure or produce such articles is in a position to sell them at practically any price.

b) The vast amount of liquid funds available and which cannot easily be invested by persons who are anxious not to show that they have recently acquired wealth.

c) The restrictions imposed on every form of activity and which make it necessary in order to secure even the most perfectly legitimate thing, to resort to authoritative support.

d) The considerable differences between one locality and another, and between official prices and those on the free market.

In Neapolitan circles especially one often hears deals being dis-

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

c) The enormous increase in the cost of living and the great quantity of notes in circulation make it clear that the higher receipts during October 1944 represent very little more than those of October 1942, and that State revenue has greatly decreased.

The offices of the Intendenza di Finanza have operated exceedingly well in succeeding in assessing the incomes of all taxpayers and arranging the collection of taxes through their agency (Monte dei Paschi di Siena), notwithstanding difficulties of all kinds (transport, correspondence, badly paid employees, etc.) (A-1)

32 Economic Position in and about Naples

The position might be termed as chaotic. It has caused the emergence of a mass of "get-rich-quick" individuals who deal in anything and everything, and in so doing gather a rich harvest. The following are some of the causes of this deplorable state of affairs:

a) The total absence of many articles of primary necessity and the difficulty of producing them. The consequence of this is that whoever is able to procure or produce such articles is in a position to sell them at practically any price.

b) The vast amount of liquid funds available and which cannot easily be invested by persons who are anxious not to show that they have recently acquired wealth.

c) The restrictions imposed on every form of activity and which make it necessary in order to secure even the most perfectly legitimate thing, to resort to authoritative support.

d) The considerable differences between one locality and another, and between official prices and those on the free market.

In Neapolitan circles especially one often hears deals being discussed covering the most varied and unexpected ranges. It is all done by word of mouth and strictly on a liquid cash basis. Deals in transport, motorcars, motor lorries and sales on the free market of rationed commodities provided by the authorities at officially-restricted prices for legitimate purposes, etc.

The consequence is that the capitalists of today are these dealers; the farmers who sold their produce on the free market; the owners of motor transport which has a circulation permit; the Black Marketeers of Allied goods, etc. The profits of these people are extremely high, amounting to hundreds of thousands of lire per week, if not per day. It is therefore only natural that many clandestine gaming houses and other pleasure resorts have sprung up and are prospering thanks to the patronage of the "nouveaux riches."

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

On the other hand the majority o the population, those who work on a fixed remunderation, do not earn on an average even enough for the bare necessities of life. They are compelled, therefore, in order to live to sell everything they possess, including their household goods and the most indispensable articles.

There are however large categories of people who, although not possessed of wealth, not speculating in the black market or taking part in large deals, have managed to raise their income to correspond to the growing cost of living. They are the following:

1) Artisans: carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, glove makers, blacksmiths, etc.

2) Professional men: doctors, lawyers practising criminal law, dentists, etc.

(B-2)

33 Olive Oil

It is expected that fully 70% of the olive oil in the Province of Salerno will go to the Black Market, due to complete lack of any predisposed rulings either on the part of the Ministero dell'Agricoltura or the Consorzi Agrari who should control such products. The owners of oil presses are so confident of avoiding delivery of their oil to the Consorzio Agrario that they are buying olives from 800 to 1000 lire per tumolo. (A tumolo of olives yields on an average of 7 litres of oil.) Farmers are not bringing in their oil either for when they can receive on the spot 170 lire per litre, it takes a very high sense of duty to make him hand over the oil to the pools for only 60 lire. (B-2)

GRANAI DEL POPOLO - SICILY

34 Grain Figures for week of 18 November 1944

Province	Quota	Amount to date	Percent of total
Agrigento	500,000	185,000	37.0%
Caltanissetta	600,000	323,000	53.8%
Catania	400,000	205,000	51.2%
Enna	300,000	190,000	63.3%
Messina	50,000	16,000	32.0%
Palermo	600,000	183,000	30.5%
		81,000	90.0%

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

part in large deals, have managed to raise their income to correspond to the growing cost of living. They are the following:

1) Artisans: carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, glove makers, blacksmiths, etc.

2) Professional men: doctors, lawyers practising criminal law, dentists, etc.

(B-2)

33 Olive Oil

It is expected that fully 70% of the olive oil in the Province of Salerno will go to the Black Market, due to complete lack of any predisposed rulings either on the part of the Ministero dell'Agricoltura or the Consorzi Agrari who should control such products. The owners of oil presses are so confident of avoiding delivery of their oil to the Consorzio Agrario that they are buying olives from 800 to 1000 lire per tumolo. (A tumolo of olives yields on an average of 7 litres of oil.) Farmers are not bringing in their oil either for when they can receive on the spot 170 lire per litre, it takes a very high sense of duty to make him hand over the oil to the pools for only 60 lire. (B-2)

GRANAI DEL POPOLO - SICILY

34 Grain Figures for week of 18 November 1944

Province	Quota	Amount to date	Percent of total
Agrigento	500,000	185,000	37.0%
Caltanissetta	600,000	323,000	53.8%
Catania	400,000	205,000	51.2%
Enna	300,000	190,000	63.3%
Messina	50,000	16,000	32.0%
Palermo	600,000	183,000	30.5%
Ragusa	90,000	81,000	90.0%
Siracusa	260,000	96,000	36.9%
Trapani	300,000	58,000	19.3%

Gain for the week: 3000 quintals.

C H U R C H

35 Religious Activity

In answer to an open letter from the Pope to the Vicar General, Bishop of Rome, Cardinal Marchetti Selvaggiani, published in the Osservatore Romano October 28, several thousand people gathered in penitential prayer at the church of St. John Lateran on Sunday, 19 Nov

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

This procession was the second of four presumably to be held each Sunday of November at the major Roman Basilicas. The procession moved from Santa Maria Maggiore to S. Giovanni Laterano, and met with others proceeding from seven other outlying parishes. The crowd consisted mainly of the very poor of Rome, laborers, professional people, the lower bourgeoisie. Most of them were in mourning; many men and women carried their children in their arms or on their bowed shoulders. The pilgrimage was quiet and orderly. All approached by a PWB officer in uniform were distant and disinclined to answer questions. As this representative moved among them there were many hostile glances, as though they resented and feared an intrusion on their last refuge of privacy, their spiritual life, and their right to pray for peace undisturbed and unobserved by alien eyes.

No mention of this gathering was made in any newspaper except the Osservatore Romano and the Quotidiano. Presumably the political parties and their organs regard this large demonstration as having no political significance.

36 Clerics and Laity

In a conversation with Avv. Mario Montino of ACIL (Associazione Cristiana Italiana del Lavoro) brother of Monsignor Montini, and Avv. Vittorino Veronese, Secretary General of ICAS (Istituto Cattolico di Attività Sociale), a PWB officer was informed that there is considerable Catholic activity based on entirely lay initiative and quite independent of the Vatican and the clerics.

The ACII is an attempt to organize Catholic labour and form a Catholic bloc in the Labour organization CGIL of which it is now a part. ICAS enters into every form of life, libraries, research, education, etc. It has courses for the laity and clergy on social problems, a committee on feminine problems, charitable organizations within the parishes and among other things, has a complete information section dealing with the USSR.

Religious life and activity are stronger in Rome than at any time in the past 20 years, due largely to active lay initiative, impossible during the fascist regime. These two organizations are entirely separate from the Vatican, approved by the Church but not instituted by it. The general attitude of the Vatican toward these

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

to answer questions. As this representative moved among them there were many hostile glances, as though they resented and feared an intrusion on their last refuge of privacy, their spiritual life, and their right to pray for peace undisturbed and unobserved by alien eyes.

No mention of this gathering was made in any newspaper except the Osservatore Romano and the Quotidiano. Presumably the political parties and their organs regard this large demonstration as having no political significance.

36 Clerics and Laity

In a conversation with Avv. Mario Montino of ACIL (Associazione Cristiana Italiana del Lavoro) brother of Monsignor Montini, and Avv. Vittorino Veronese, Secretary General of ICAS (Istituto Cattolico di Attività Sociale), a P.B officer was informed that there is considerable Catholic activity based on entirely lay initiative and quite independent of the Vatican and the clerics.

The ACII is an attempt to organize Catholic labour and form a Catholic bloc in the Labour organization CGIL of which it is now a part. ICAS enteres into every form of life, libraries, research, education, etc. It has courses for the laity and clergy on social problems, a committee on feminine problems, charitable organizations within the parishes and among other things, has a complete information section dealing with the USSR.

Religious life and activity are stronger in Rome than at any time in the past 20 years, due largely to active lay initiative, impossible during the fascist regime. These two organizations are entirely separate from the Vatican, approved by the Church but not instituted by it. The general attitude of the Vatican toward these lay organizations seems to be one of benign diffidence. With the world in turmoil it does not feel diplomatically secure in sanctioning officially any internal organizations which might appear of a political nature in the eyes of the outside world. This attitude was gleaned from conversation with Father McCormick, S.J., resident at the Jesuit house at the Vatican, and confirmed by Avv. Montini. These two organizations were clandestinely formed a year or more ago.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

C NFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I NO. 44

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

APPENDIX I - PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS IN ISOLATED AREAS

ABRUZZO is a dense forest of mountains, some of them reading a height of 1500 meters. Towns and cities are scattered, isolated either at the foot or on tops of mountains; roads are narrow, spiral strips alternating with innumerable bridges, every single one of them now destroyed. Temporary diversions lengthen distances. Transport and travel, difficult at best, are practically at a standstill. Radio Rome does not reach beyond the Appennines. Only Bari and London are heard. Snow has already fallen on the high peaks; soon it will cover the entire region and travel difficulties will be still greater. Nevertheless ways and means are being devised to forestall complete isolation. Some centers have already organized more or less regular bus service to Rome. The need for reading material in this region is possibly greater than in other parts of liberated Italy.

TERAMO - A province capital of medieval origin, with a tradition of culture and progress. Until not very long ago it was the seat of one of the oldest universities in Italy. It still has many schools and many students. The men have been active in clandestine anti-fascist and guerilla activities. After years of intellectual starvation, reading material of any sort would be manna. Every subject is of great interest. The following is a typical list of expressed requirements:

Social structure in America	Cinema
Political " " England	Architecture
Schools	Industry
Women in England and America	Social Service
Fashions	Hospitals
Homes	Science

The specific cry is, "It should not be adulterated. We want clear definite information. No propaganda."

A few copies of Victory No. 7 reached TERAMO for the first time in mid-November. They went like hot cakes to the lucky ones who saw them first. Everyone else was disappointed. Stray copies of IL MESE are also circulating and delighting the readers. All back numbers of both publications would be welcome.

destroyed. Temporary diversions lengthen distances. Transport and travel, difficult at best, are practically at a standstill. Radio Rome does not reach beyond the Appennines. Only Bari and London are heard. Snow has already fallen on the high peaks; soon it will cover the entire region and travel difficulties will be still greater. Nevertheless ways and means are being devised to forestall complete isolation. Some centers have already organized more or less regular bus service to Rome. The need for reading material in this region is possibly greater than in other parts of liberated Italy.

TERAMO - A province capital of medieval origin, with a tradition of culture and progress. Until not very long ago it was the seat of one of the oldest universities in Italy. It still has many schools and many students. The man have been active in clandestine anti-fascist and guerilla activities. After years of intellectual starvation, reading material of any sort would be manna. Every subject is of great interest. The following is a typical list of expressed requirements:

Social structure in America	Cinema
Political " " England	Architecture
Schools	Industry
Women in England and America	Social Service
Fashions	Hospitals
Homes	Science

The specific cry is, "It should not be adulterated. We want clear definite information. No propaganda."

A few copies of Victory No. 7 reached TERAMO for the first time in mid-November. They went like hot cakes to the lucky ones who saw them first. Everyone else was disappointed. Stray copies of IL MESE are also circulating and delighting the readers. All back numbers of both publications would be welcome.

AVEZZANO - Capital of a province, terribly hit by the war; many buildings are destoyed, water and power plants are practically out of commission. According to reports from a representative group, the people are concerned only with local problems and show little or no interest in anything beyond these. On the other hand, the intellectual class, as everywhere else, is active in local and national government.

PENNE - About 10,000 inhabitants, politically conscious, proud of their old tradition of champions of liberty, and of their recent anti-fascist clandestine movement. As yet, no influence of the Allies' presence in Italy has reached Penne. The people are interested in local, provincial and national government, and are confident that a "free Italy

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

will be born again when the war is over and all foreigners go home." They know in theory the democratic way of life and are anxious to see it at work. PWB publications, proving that it does work, would arouse their interest in democratic nations.

PESCARA - capital of a province, terribly hit by the war. The most habitable buildings have been requisitioned for the 8th Army troops. "We understand that this is necessary; we know that there is a war going on," the people say. "But why don't the Allies stick to the war instead of interfering with our government by supporting people we despise, like Badoglio and the class he represents?" The walls of Pescara, like those of other cities in Abruzzo are innocent of Allied posters, and the bookstands of PWB publications. Here to they would meet a great need.

CHIETI - Capital for a province. Except for the systematic looting by fleeing nazis and fascists, the town is not very badly hit. There is a small Allied Commission in Chieti. People are curious about England and America. A representative group of men and women, the prefect, mayor, a doctor, a lawyer, all affirmed that Allied literature has been expected right along and will be welcomed when it arrives there. Two excellent book and news stands would dispose of PWB material, or if preferred, arrangements for distribution could be made through the Mayor.

BOOKS IN DEMAND IN FLORENCE

The following books are much in demand:

Churchill's Memoirs. Italians have always been greatly interested in this book. A fairly good translation was on sale some time ago but is now out of print. A fresh translation would undoubtedly prove a commercial success.

President Roosevelt's writings.

Works by modern American writers. These have always found a keenly interested public in Italy. Favorite authors are Steinbeck, Saroyan, Sinclair Lewis, Dos Passos, etc.

Books recently published giving the Allied point of view about

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

habitable buildings have been requisitioned for the 8th Army troops. "We understand that this is necessary; we know that there is a war going on," the people say. "But why don't the Allies stick to the war instead of interfering with our government by supporting people we despise, like Badoglio and the class he represents?" The walls of Pescara, like those of other cities in Abruzzo are innocent of Allied posters, and the bookstands of PWB publications. Here to they would meet a great need.

CHIETI - Capital for a province. Except for the systematic looting by fleeing nazis and fascists, the town is not very badly hit. There is a small Allied Commission in Chieti. People are curious about England and America. A representative group of men and women, the prefect, mayor, a doctor, a lawyer, all affirmed that Allied literature has been expected right along and will be welcomed when it arrives there. Two excellent book and news stands could dispose of PWB material, or if preferred, arrangements for distribution could be made through the Mayor.

BOOKS IN DEMAND IN FLORENCE

The following books are much in demand:

Churchill's Memoirs. Italians have always been greatly interested in this book. A fairly good translation was on sale some time ago but is now out of print. A fresh translation would undoubtedly prove a commercial success.

President Roosevelt's writings.

Works by modern American writers. These have always found a keenly interested public in Italy. Favorite authors are Steinbeck, Saroyan, Sinclair Lewis, Dos Passos, etc.

Boosk recently published giving the Allied point of view about the causes of the war, the future of Italy and the world at large. Even cultured people have no clear idea of international affairs after Munich.

SOME BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED IN NAPLES

Benedetto Croce - "Per La Riconquistata Libertà", published by Ricciardi, Naples; a best seller in Naples.

F. Flora - "Ritratto di un ventennio", published by Macchiaroli, Naples.

Labriola - "Dopo il Fascismo che fare?" published by Fiorentino, Naples, the book which has had most success in Naples.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Barbagallo - "Napoli sotto il terrore Nazista", published by Macchiaroli, Naples, is the best book dealing with the events of the "Four Days" of Naples.

Marx - "Il Capitale" published by Guida, Naples.

Stalin - "La Storia del Partito Comunista", published by Ricciardi, Naples; the first edition is sold out, a second edition is on the way.

Labriola - "Attualità su Marx" - published by Morano, Naples.

R. Santoro - "America ed Europa", published by Morano, Naples.

Omodeo - "Crudeltà dei Tedeschi", published by Macchiaroli, Naples, written in English.

Malaparte - "Kaputt", published by Casella, Naples; many copies sold at once.

PUBLISHED IN SALERNO PROVINCE

LIBERTA (weekly) organ of the Liberal Party. Edited by Prof. V. Avigliano; in considerable demand because of its article on politics and economics written by eminent personalities; 5000 copies printed.

L'AZIONE-LIB. REPUBBLICANA (weekly) The organ of the Party of Action, edited by Pasquale Nocera, one of the members of the Federation of the Party of Action at Salerno. Interesting on account of its constant economic suggestions and plans. 5000 copies printed.

IL LAVORO (weekly) Organ of the Socialist Party, directed by Ernesto Cacciatore, well known anti-fascist, member of the Socialist Committee of Campania; 7000 copies sold, which is the highest circulation of any newspaper in the town.

L'ORA DEL POPOLO (weekly) Organ of the Christian Democratic Party; circulation 7000 copies, edited by Carlo Petrone, whose anti-fascist reputation is not altogether agreed upon by political circles in Salerno. The paper has left-wing tendencies and urges a more direct collaboration with the Parties of the extreme left.

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

erdi, Naples; the first edition is sold out, a second edition is on the way.

Labriola - "Attualità su Marx" - published by Morano, Naples.

R. Santoro - "America ed Europa", published by Morano, Naples.

Omodeo - "Crudeltà dei Tedeschi", published by Macchiaroli, Naples, written in English.

Malaparte - "Kaputt", published by Casella, Naples; many copies sold at once.

PUBLISHED IN SALERNO PROVINCE

LIBERTA (weekly) organ of the Liberal Party. Edited by Prof. V. Avigliano; in considerable demand because of its article on politics and economics written by eminent personalities; 5000 copies printed.

L'AZIONE-LIB. REPUBBLICANA (weekly) The organ of the Party of Action, edited by Pasquale Nocera, one of the members of the Federation of the Party of Action at Salerno. Interesting on account of its constant economic suggestions and plans. 5000 copies printed.

IL LAVORO (weekly) Organ of the Socialist Party, directed by Ernesto Cacciatore, well known anti-fascist, member of the Socialist Committee of Campania; 7000 copies sold, which is the highest circulation of any newspaper in the town.

L'ORA DEL POPOLO (weekly) Organ of the Christian Democratic Party; circulation 7000 copies, edited by Carlo Petrone, whose anti-fascist reputation is not altogether agreed upon by political circles in Salerno. The paper has left-wing tendencies and urges a more direct collaboration with the Parties of the extreme left.

LA RINISCITA (weekly) organ of the Communist Party; has one of the lowest circulations of Salerno weeklies. Editor, Franco Faraiollo, an anti-fascist of long standing. Circulation, 2000.

LA VERITA (weekly) A cultural review belonging to no political party, though it has a religious tendency (Demo-Christian). Editor, Cucurullo; circulation 1000.

DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO (weekly) Paper of the party of that name. Circulatio, 3000.

DON CHISCIOTTE (fortnightly) Humorous paper which is read in most parts of Liberated Italy. Circulation 12,000.

3079

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

FILMS

CAGLIARI - At the Eden Cinema, the following documentary films are being shown "Vigilia di Guerra" and "Marcia del Tempo". The projection, which lasts three days, has caught the attention of the Cagliari public, and the house is filled to overflowing for the five daily shows. The documentary "Vigilia di Guerra" arouses some comment for its originality. The faces of the ex-Duce and of the Chancellor of the Reich cause some applause which is at once repressed by fist-fights. The police check any disturbances at the very beginning and the shows continue in perfect order. It is calculated that some 2500 persons frequent the shows daily.

PALERMO - Cinema Teatro Nazionale, the most recently opened of Palermo's movie houses, is showing "La Primula Smith", with a short variety program. The audience was mixed, with a larger proportion of women than is usually found in Palermo movie audiences. The younger element was well represented, and occasionally voiced audible disapproval of the nazis seen in the film. There was a slight demonstration at the start of the film, many of the youths in the audience protesting because a newsreel was not shown. But as soon as the actual story of the film started, the demonstration died down. There was one outcry during the film when the leading female character made quite a long speech and there were no Italian subtitles to indicate what she was saying. Several voices were heard to say in Italian, "We can't understand English". As long as the film has adequate Italian subtitles, audiences do not seem to object to the English sound track. The audience seemed pleased at scenes showing discomfiture of the Nazis. Only indirectly does this picture help toward a realization of the war effort of the Allies, since all the action takes place just before the start of the war. However it is an excellent example of British courage and quiet heroism. The film projects England and Englishmen very suitably in the eyes of the Italians. An Italian accompanying the reviewer was much impressed with the idea of a professor risking his life innumerable times to save intellectuals and scientists from the nazi concentration camps.

NAPLES - "Magic in Music" was shown for the first time on Nov. 15 at the Sala Roma Cinema. The singing is good and the scenery was much admired. The public showed fair interest in the film.

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

Reglieri public, and the house is filled [illegible]
daily shows. The documentary "Vigilia di Guerra" arouses some comment for its originality. The faces of the ex-Duce and of the Chancellor of the Reich cause some applause which is at once repressed by fist-fights. The police check any disturbances at the very beginning and the shows continue in perfect order. It is calculated that some 2500 persons frequent the shows daily.

PALERMO - Cinema Teatro Nazionale, the most recently opened of Palermo's movie houses, is showing "La Primula Smith", with a short variety program. The audience was mixed, with a larger proportion of women than is usually found in Palermo movie audiences. The younger element was well represented, and occasionally voiced audible disapproval of the nazis seen in the film. There was a slight demonstration at the start of the film, many of the youths in the audience protesting because a newsreel was not shown. But as soon as the actual story of the film started, the demonstration died down. There was one [illegible] during the film when the leading female character made quite a long speech and there were no Italian subtitles to indicate what she was saying. Several voices were heard to say in Italian, "We can't understand English". As long as the film has adequate Italian subtitles, audiences do not seem to object to the English sound track. The audience seemed pleased at scenes showing discomfiture of the Nazis. Only indirectly does this picture help toward a realization of the war effort of the Allies, since all the action takes place just before the start of the war. However it is an excellent example of British courage and quiet heroism. The film projects England and Englishmen very suitably in the eyes of the Italiens. An Italian accompanying the reviewer was much impressed with the idea of a professor risking his life innumerable times to save intellectuals and scientists from the nazi concentration camps.

NAPLES - "Magic in Music" was shown for the first time on Nov. 15 at the Sala Roma Cinema. The singing is good and the scenery was much admired. The public showed fair interest in the film.

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

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

APPENDIX II - LOCAL CONDITIONS

1 Naples

Increased Activity by the Allied and Italian Police in the Province of Naples - In order to repress the increasing crimes against individuals and property, the Allied and Italian police have organized a new service to meet the situation. The City of Naples has been divided into 5 sectors which have been entrusted to 10 squads of Carabinieri of 15 men each. The Province of Naples has been divided, on the other hand, into 10 areas, which have been entrusted to mixed Military Police and Carabinieri motorized units.

This increased police activity has been greatly welcomed by the people, especially the night patrols as it was not safe to go out after dark on account of continuous cases of agression.

2 Tuscany

The slowing down of the Allied advance in Northern Italy has brought out a crop of rumors and a certain amount of uneasiness among Italians. These rumors which are widespread are undoubtedly stimulated by either agents or ex-Fascists. For instance in Florence and elsewhere suggestions have been made that the Allies have had to evacuate Viareggio, Bagni di Lucca and Lucca. These rumors have been believed and discussed almost everywhere.

In Florence itself there has been considerable agitation against the Prefect, who is in some quarters alleged to be a Fascist and to do everything to obstruct the C.I.N. Probably many people are sincere in these attacks, but again it is possible that this agitation has been stimulated by those who wish to sabotage the work of the Allies and they have been successful on account of the present economic situation. Yet another unconfirmed rumor is that there is a widespread fifth column organization at work in Tuscany.

A thing which is causing grave discontent is that troops frequently help themselves to furniture in requisitioned and unrequisitioned houses. Although the Italians have now become resigned to the loss of their property after the depredations of the Germans, many of them still complain bitterly. From the propaganda point of view the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

of Naples - In order to repress the increasing crimes against ... iduals and property, the Allied and Italian police have organized a new service to meet the situation. The City of Naples has been divided into 5 sectors which have been entrusted to 10 squads of Carabinieri of 15 men each. The Province of Naples has been divided, on the other hand, into 10 areas, which have been entrusted to mixed Military Police and Carabinieri motorized units.

This increased police activity has been greatly welcomed by the people, especially the night patrols as it was not safe to go out after dark on account of continuous cases of agression.

2 Tuscany

The slowing down of the Allied advance in Northern Italy has brought out a crop of rumors and a certain amount of uneasiness among Italians. These rumors which are widespread are undoubtedly stimulated by either agents or ex-Fascists. For instance in Florence and elsewhere suggestions have been made that the Allies have had to evacuate Viareggio, Bagni di Lucca and Lucca. These rumors have been believed and discussed almost everywhere.

In Florence itself there has been considerable agitation against the Prefect, who is in some quarters alleged to be a Fascist and to do everything to obstruct the C.L.N. Probably many people are sincere in these attacks, but again it is possible that this agitation has been stimulated by those who wish to sabotage the work of the Allies and they have been successful on account of the present economic situation. Yet another unconfirmed rumor is that there is a widespread fifth column organization at work in Tuscany.

A thing which is causing grave discontent is that troops frequently help themselves to furniture in requisitioned and unrequisitioned houses. Although the Italians have now become resigned to the loss of their property after the depredations of the Germans, many of them still complain bitterly. From the propaganda point of view the misbehavior of a relatively small number of troops can have very grave repercussions and can supply the Republican radio with a very effective weapon of attack, at a time when the population, already suffering from shortage of food, fuel and clothing, is easily influenced by subversive activities.

Hitler's speech, broadcast by Himmler, has aroused little or no commend. The same Italians who believe that we have evacuated Lucca, and are undoubtedly considerably alarmed for their own safety, seem to be absolutely certain of the defeat of the Germans.

As usual the main preoccupations are food, fuel and the approaching cold weather.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

3 LUCCA

Political Situation in Province and Town of Lucca, October, 1944

The Committee of National Liberation in Lucca includes the usual Parties. It is headed by Avv. Giovanni Carmignani, a Christian Democrat, who has also been appointed Prefedt by the Committee. The Mayor, Baldassari, is a Communist. The parties now active are:

1) Christian Democrats - Lucca, with its large number of churches and high percentage of devout Catholics, is one of the places in Tuscany where clerical influence is strongest and consequently it is likely that this party will predominate. Not many members are inscribed however, because all applicants are subjected to a rigid scrutiny. There is almost no propaganda since both printing and distribution of leaflets are forbidden. It is probable that 80% of the population, which has not yet assumed any definite political position, will join this party. The leaders, especially the young men coming from "Azione Cattolica", are full of enthusiasm and are openly opposed to Communism.

2) Communists - Like the Christian Democrats, they are striving to dominate in Lucca. They already number 150 members in the town alone. Almost all come from the Partisan ranks and have excellent leaders such as Dr. Bernieri. This party in Lucca is very cautious in its propaganda, always stressing the fact that it allows complete religious freedom, obviously with the aim of not alienating Catholics.

3) Socialists - The Socialists in Lucca are very moderate and have no Communist tendencies as in Southern Italy. This moderation is also apparent in Northern Italy, especially in Liguria, where the Socialists dislike the way in which Nenni has linked the party with the Communists. In Lucca the party is made up of pre-Fascist Socialists. They number about 100, one of the principal members being Avv. Frzzi: Certain districts of the province, such as Versilia, Viareggio, S. Leonardo, Pieve di Compito, etd., are traditionally Socialist, and here these left-wing tendencies will probably lead to Communism.

4) Party of Action - This party was very active during the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Parties. It is headed by Avv. Giovanni Carmignani, a Christian Democrat, who has also been appointed Prefedt by the Committee. The Mayor, Baldassari, is a Communist. The parties now active are:

1) Christian Democrats - Lucca, with its large number of churches and high percentage of devout Catholics, is one of the places in Tuscany where clerical influence is strongest and consequently it is likely that this party will predominate. Not many members are inscribed however, because all applicants are subjected to a rigid scrutiny. There is almost no propaganda since both printing and distribution of leaflets are forbidden. It is probable that 80% of the population, which has not yet assumed any definite political position, will join this party. The leaders, especially the young men coming from "Azione Cattolica", are full of enthusiasm and are openly opposed to Communism.

2) Communists - Like the Christian Democrats, they are striving to dominate in Lucca. They already number 1500 members in the town alone. Almost all come from the Partisan ranks and have excellent leaders such as Dr. Bernieri. This party in Lucca is very cautious in its propaganda, always stressing the fact that it allows complete religious freedom, obviously with the aim of not alienating Catholics.

3) Socialists - The Socialists in Lucca are very moderate and have no Communist tendencies as in Southern Italy. This moderation is also apparent in Northern Italy, especially in Liguria, where the Socialists dislike the way in which Nenni has linked the party with the Communists. In Lucca the party is made up of pre-Fascist Socialists. They number about 100, one of the principal members being Avv. Frzzi. Certain districts of the province, such as Versilia, Viareggio, S. Leonardo, Pieve di Compito, etd., are traditionally Socialist, and here these left-wing tendencies will probably lead to Communism.

4) Party of Action - This party was very active during the Clandestine period. It kept in continual contact with the Florentine Military Command, organized the Pippo Partisan Brigade and many of the members also belonged to the Cavalli Brigade. The Party is still in process of organization and inscription of members has not yet begun. Applications for admission are sent to Florence for consideration. The Party has little future in Lucca. At present a few small country landowners and workmen belong to it. It is active in relief work and has helped many partisan families. It is now organizing Workers' Cooperative Associations on the same lines as those in Florence. None of this however wins for it either the sympathy or the attention of the people, who are divided among the Christian, Democrat, Communist and Socialist Parties.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

4) Liberals - This is scarcely known because the middle classes, which swell its ranks in Florence, in Lucca prefer the Christian Democrats.

5) Labour Democrats - This party does not belong to the C.L.N. and is almost unknown.

Probable developments of Political Situation - The two principal parties will probably be the Christian Democrats and the Communists. It is uncertain to which of these two parties the Socialists will turn. A bitter struggle is foreseen and the first symptoms are already evident. The Christian Democrats maintain the Communists are working up disturbances. As it is believed that the Partisans, who form a large percentage of the Communist Party, have not handed in their arms, this may lead to serious results.

Allied and Italian Officials in Lucca

The Prefect, never a member of the fascist party, is considered an honest and upright man. He is opposed by the Communists who accuse him of weakness because of his loyalty to the Allied Military Government. People complain that he has not yet started epuration. They want the city cleared of Fascists; members of the notorious "Brigate Nere Mussolini", which caused so much suffering in the city, are still about.

Labour Conditions

At present the only activity of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro, where Christian Democracy, Communism and Socialism are equally represented, is the "Ufficio Avviamento al Lavoro," (Labour Office) which is principally concerned with problems of unemployment. A circular letter has been sent to all Lucca and Capannori employers, asking for information on the present labor situation and how many hands they could employ. The office has more than 2000 unemployed on its lists.

Until the regular resumption of work, employers have agreed to pay an advance on wages. As this is a matter of individual initiative, the sum varies and wages fluctuate from 50 to 100 lire per day. The 70% rise on this basic wage has been extended to the Province.

The unemployment situation will be clear when the census papers come in to the labour office. Meantime an approximate calculation gives the total number of workers in Lucca and Capannori as about

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

It is uncertain to which of these two parties the Socialists will turn. A bitter struggle is foreseen and the first symptoms are already evident. The Christian Democrats maintain the Communists are working up disturbances. As it is believed that the Partisans, who form a large percentage of the Communist Party, have not handed in their arms, this may lead to serious results.

Allied and Italian Officials in Lucca

The Prefect, never a member of the fascist party, is considered an honest and upright man. He is opposed by the Communists who accuse him of weakness because of his loyalty to the Allied Military Government. People complain that he has not yet started epuration. They want the city cleared of Fascists; members of the notorious "Brigata Nera Mussolini", which caused so much suffering in the city, are still about.

Labour Conditions

At present the only activity of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro, where Christian Democracy, Communism and Socialism are equally represented, is the "Ufficio Avviamento al Lavoro," (Labour Office) which is principally concerned with problems of unemployment. A circular letter has been sent to all Lucca and Capannori employers, asking for information on the present labor situation and how many hands they could employ. The office has more than 2000 unemployed on its lists.

Until the regular resumption of work, employers have agreed to pay an advance on wages. As this is a matter of individual initiative, the sum varies and wages fluctuate from 50 to 100 lire per day. The 70% rise on this basic wage has been extended to the Province.

The unemployment situation will be clear when the census papers come in to the Labour office. Meantime an approximate calculation gives the total number of workers in Lucca and Capannori as about 8 - 10,000, and those now employed as about 2-3000. About 80% of the unemployed live by black market activities, working little and earning much. Formerly the principal industry was the manufacture of textiles. War damages have been so great that the large number of unemployed is not surprising. All factories able to do so are to resume work as soon as possible.

Commercial Agreement between Lucca and Florence

The principal causes of economic and working difficulties in the Tuscan Provinces are:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

a) The complete cessation of inter-provincial trade.

b) The difficulties confronting individual efforts designed to link up trade between the provinces.

Dr. Bonacchi, Secretary to the Camera Confederale del Lavoro in Lucca, has proposed a plan to the AMG officer whereby commercial relations between Lucca and Florence may be re-established. The former city lacks woven goods, whereas Prato (Province of Florence) has a superfluity. Dr. Vonacchi proposes to buy a consignment and put it on sale in Lucca. AMG has approved the plan but stipulated that the concession is conditional on a corresponding consignment of other goods to Florence. "Filati" (spun yarn and thread) and oil are proposed for this exchange.

Agricultural Situation

Cattle - In 1939 the cattle in the Province of Lucca numbered about 42,000 head; statistics of February 1944 give 32,000 head. The number has been further diminished by the German looting of the past months. A general census is now to be taken. First results show a drop of 50% in Lucchesia, 85% in Versilia, and 60% in Garfagnana. Experts expect a total of 15,000 head in all.

Seed time and Sowing - A census has been taken of the agricultural tractors necessary for autumn work and sowing. The Prefect of Lucca is publishing a decree making it obligatory to loan animals and tractors to farmers whose stock has been destroyed or stolen by the Germans. The autumn sowing has not yet begun, though the beginning of November is the usual time, except for some varieties of grain such as Frassinoto and Virgilio. No news has been received about the Garfagnana and the Upper Valley of the Serchio, where fighting is still going on.

Chestnuts - The province has always exported large quantities of Chestnuts; usually producing more than 160,000 quintali. This year the harvest promises to be very abundant, but in the best yielding district, Garfagnana, gathering is impeded by the war. It is intended to make Florence the chief distributing centre, owing to its nearness and the need there of food supplies.

Olives and Oil - Contrary to general belief, oil production in the province does not suffice, even in good years, to satisfy local needs; owing to its high quality, however, it is exported and other

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

superfluity. Dr. Vonacchi proposes to buy a consignment and put it on sale in Lucca. AMG has approved the plan but stipulated that the concession is conditional on a corresponding consignment of other goods to Florence. "Filati" (spun yarn and thread) and oil are proposed for this exchange.

Agricultural Situation

Cattle - In 1939 the callte in the Province of Lucca numbered about 42,000 head; statistics of February 1944 give 32,000 head. The number has been further diminished by the German looting of the past months. A general census is now to be taken. First results show a drop of 50% in Lucchesia, 85% in Versilia, and 60% in Garfagnana. Experts expect a total of 15,000 head in all.

Seed time and Sowing - A census has been taken of the agricultural tractors necessary for autumn work and sowing. The Prefect of Lucca is publishing a decree making it obligatory to loan animals and tractors to farmers whose stock has been destroyed or stolen by the Germans. The autumn sowing has not yet begun, though the beginning of November is the usual time, except for some varieties of grain such as Frassineto and Virgilio. No news has been received about the Garfagnana and the Upper Valley of the Serchio, where fighting is still going on.

Chestnuts - The province has always exported large quantities of Chestnuts; usually producing more than 160,000 quintali. This year the harvest promises to be very abundant, but in the best yielding district, Garfagnana, gathering is impeded by the war. It is intended to make Florence the chief distributing centre, owing to its nearness and the need there of food supplies.

Olives and Oil - Contrary to general belief, oil production in the province does not suffice, even in good years, to satisfy local needs; owing to its high quality, however, it is exported and other oil imported. Last year, a bad year, the yield was only 7570 quintali; this year from 15,000 to 22,000 quintali are expected. The needs of the province are about 22,000 quintali. War damage to the olive trees is negligible, but about eight of the most modern olive presses have been destroyed.

Wine - The vintage has been excellent in all respects. In spite of this, owing to transport difficulties, prices in Lucca are still very high, varying from 60 to 80 lire a Lucchese flask (about one and three-quarter litres).

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Food Situation

Judging by the rations distributed, the food situation is critical. Until the latter part of October, the people received only 100 grams of bread per day, since raised to 200 grams. Nothing else on the ration cards is being distributed, not even vegetable flour of which the population has received only one ration. The Black Market flourishes and everyone resorts to it. Prices compared with those in Florence are as follows:

Foodstuffs	Lucca	Florence
Flour	L. 50 per kilo.	L. 80 per kilo
Sugar	" 500 " "	" 450 " "
Oil	" 600 " litre	" 700 " litre
Maize	" 30 " kilo	Not to be found
Dried Beans	" 120 " "	" 80 per kilo
Chick peas	" 80 " "	Not to be found
Leather shoes	" 2000 a pair	" 4000 a pair
Cloth (medium qual.)	" 3000 a metre	" 3000 a metre

The prices in hotels and restaurants are prohibitive, largely owing to the presence of Allied troops.

Transport and Communications

On October 10th the Prefect legalized the Statute of a new transport company, the C.L.A. (Compagnia Lucchese Autotrasporti). All provincial transport must be authorised by this company and all who control or possess motor lorries, etc., must belong to it. It is premature to gauge how much transport there will be at its disposal. A certain amount of confusion and incompetence is evident in the organization at the moment, and it remains to be seen how useful it will turn out to be.

Communications are very difficult owing to the state of the roads and bridges. The reconstruction of bridges over the Serchio is the most urgent requirement, as until this is done the Province continues to be divided into two parts without any means of intercommunication. The Military Engineers have built a bridge at Ponte S. Piero, on the road connecting Lucca and Viareggio but this is reserved exclusively for military traffic. It is pointed out that while all other road repairs can be carried out by the local communes and civil engineers, the bridges over the Serchio, owing to the river's width, can only be [illegible] thoroughly equipped specialized military units.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Foodstuffs	Lucca	Florence
Flour	L. 50 per kilo	L. 80 per kilo
Sugar	" 500 " "	" 450 " "
Oil	" 600 " litre	" 700 " litre
Maize	" 30 " kilo	Not to be found
Dried Beans	" 120 " "	" 80 per kilo
Chick peas	" 80 " "	Not to be found
Leather shoes	" 2000 a pair	" 4000 a pair
Cloth (medium qual.)	" 3000 a metre	" 3000 a metre

The prices in hotels and restaurants are prohibitive, largely owing to the presence of Allied troops.

Transport and Communications

On October 10th the Prefect legalized the Statute of a new transpore company, the C.L.A. (Comagnia Lucchese Autotrasporti). All provincial transport must be authorised by this company and all who control or possess motor lorries, etc., must belong to it. It is premature to gauge how much transport there will be at its disposal. A certain amount of confusion and incompetence is evident in the organisation at the moment, and it remains to be seen how useful it will turn out to be.

Communications are very difficult owing to the state of the roads and bridges. The reconstruction of bridges over the Serchio is the most urgent requirement, as until this is done the Province continues to be divided into two parts without any means of intercommunication. The Military Engineers have built a bridge at Ponte S. Piero, on the road connecting Lucca and Viareggio but this is reserved exclusively for military traffic. It is pointed out that while all other road repairs can be carried out by the local communes and civil engineers, the bridges over the Serchio, owing to the river's width, can only be rebuilt by thoroughly equipped specialized military units.

Press, Radio and Cinema in Lucca

Press - The papers available in Lucca are:

The Corriere del Mattino, brought daily from Florence and read with much interest although it does not give local news.

The Notiziario Lucchese, the organ of the Lucca C.L.N. A wretched little sheet, badly printed and edited, and much criticized by the people.

CONFIDENTIAL

3076

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

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

The Nazione del Popolo does not reach Lucca. People are eager to read this paper. A few copies were on sale some time ago at 2 instead of 1 lire (to cover transport); they were sold in a moment.

No party papers are printed at Lucca, as these are forbidden by the Allied Command. Some however are printed clandestinely. An issue of AVANTI was seen there.

Radio - Since October 22nd the electric current has been reduced. The Florence radio can be heard, but not well. There is great interest in both the London and American radio.

Cinemas - Two cinemas are open to the public, whowing English and American films; both are crowded. Propaganda films are popular. "The Great Dittator" is eagerly awaited.

Propaganda - No Allied Propaganda Centre exists in Lucca. This is much regretted. Many people know the Florence Centre and wish that a similar one could be established in the town. The magazines "Victory" and "Mondo Libero", etc., are not circulated. When occasional copies do reach Lucca, they are practically fought over.

There is no fascist propaganda, nor are any leaflets circulated as in Florence.

Public Reactions

There are American and Brazilian troops in Lucca, but very few British. Their relations with the civil population are very cordial. The American Negro troops behave well and are also much liked by the people.

There is little trafficking in food between the troops and civilians, but cigarettes are sold at 70 to 80 lire a packet.

Relations between the people and the Italian police and officials are not very cordial. The Left-wing parties identify them with the past régime. Should disturbances occur, they would probably have difficulty in dealing with the situation.

The C.L.N. is charged with ineptitude and lack of firmness in its relations with the Allied authorities; its prestige is consequently declining.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

issue of AVANTI was seen there.

Radio - Since October 22nd the electric current has been reduced. The Florence radio can be heard, but not well. There is great interest in both the London and American radio.

Cinemas - Two cinemas are open to the public, whowing English and American films; both are crowded. Propaganda films are popular. "The Great Dictator" is eagerly awaited.

Propaganda - No Allied Propaganda Centre exists in Lucca. This is much regretted. Many people know the Florence Centre and wish that a similar one could be established in the town. The magazines "Victory" and "Mondo Libero", etc., are not circulated. When occasional copies do reach Lucca, they are practically fought over.

There is no fascist propaganda, nor are any leaflets circulated as in Florence.

Public Reactions

There are American and Brazilian troops in Lucca, but very few British. Their relations with the civil population are very cordial. The American Negro troops behave well and are also much liked by the people.

There is little trafficking in food between the troops and civilians, but cigarettes are sold at 70 to 80 lire a packet.

Relations between the people and the Italian police and officials are not very cordial. The Left-wing parties iddntify them with the past régime. Should disturbances occur, they would probably have difficulty in dealing with the situation.

The C.L.N. is charged with ineptitude and lack of firmness in its relations with the Allied authorities; its prestige is consequently declining.

A large perdentage of the public is indifferent to all save the food problem and the difficulties of obtain travel permits which would enable them to get food outside the town.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

THE ABRUZZI

These two reports on towns in the Abruzzi are based on statements made by the Mayor and other citizens to PWB officers. They are included as evidence of the reactions to the catastrophy of war by remote communities and show the obstacles to reconstruction as seen by prominent citizens. The comments on certain defects in the measures hitherto taken were suggested as a result of personal observation by the PWB officers concerned.

CARSOLI

Carsoli is a mountain town, hugging the Abruzzis some 60 km. east of Rome. It used to consist of some 350 houses. 280 of them are today a total wreck. The rest are more or less severely damaged. War has gone over Carsoli's 3800 souls in the form of a concentrated bombardment by Allied bombers. It was an important center of communications and transportation while the Germans were retreating.

The people of Carsoli are poor mountain people. Most of them own small plots of land that are sufficient to provide them with food. Some 50 used to work in the local pasta factory. Others worked in the brick kilns; still others hired out as farm labor, or worked in the chestnut forests, and on the railroad.

The war has stunned them, and it seems they have not yet recovered from the shock. How otherwise could one explain that the men walk the streets doing nothing (their cellar refuges being too damp to stay home), while the wreckage of their homes, the rubble in the streets remain largely untouched? "We are poor people. We cannot rebuild," the Mayor said, while by-standers nodded gravely. But it would seem that what is needed foremost is labor, the one commodity abundantly at hand.

The community has reported the damage to the provincial prefecture at Aquila. The firm of Scalera, one of the largest building and construction companies of Rome, has been commissioned to begin reconstruction. But all arrangements are in the hands of the provincial Genio Civile, and thus far Scalera has begun with rebuilding only one house. So Carsoli is waiting for the State to rebuild. It was but a brief visit by the PWB officer, a 15 minute talk with the Mayor and a group of citizens, in front of the temporary municipal

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

prominent citizens. The comments on [illegible] hitherto taken were suggested as a result of personal observation by the PWB officers concerned.

CARSOLI

Carsoli is a mountain town, hugging the Abruzzis some 60 km. east of Rome. It used to consist of some 350 houses. 280 of them are today a total wreck. The rest are more or less severely damaged. War has gone over Carsoli's 3800 souls in the form of a concentrated bombardment by Allied bombers. It was an important center of communications and transportation while the Germans were retreating.

The people of Carsoli are poor mountain people. Most of them own small plots of land that are sufficient to provide them with food. Some 50 used to work in the local pasta factory. Others worked in the brick kilns; still others hired out as farm labor, or worked in the chestnut forests, and on the railroad.

The war has stunned them, and it seems they have not yet recovered from the shock. How otherwise could one explain that the men walk the streets doing nothing (their cellar refuges being too damp to stay home), while the wreckage of their homes, the rubble in the streets remain largely untouched? "We are poor people. We cannot rebuild," the Mayor said, while by-standers nodded gravely. But it would seem that what is needed foremost is labor, the one commodity abundantly at hand.

The community has reported the damage to the provincial prefecture at Aquila. The firm of Scalera, one of the largest building and construction companies of Rome, has been commissioned to begin reconstruction. But all arrangements are in the hands of the provincial Genio Civile, and thus far Scalera has begun with rebuilding only one house. So Carsoli is waiting for the State to rebuild. It was but a brief visit by the PWB officer, a 15 minute talk with the Mayor and a group of citizens, in front of the temporary municipal building, in the middle of a muddy street while evening was descending. But Carsoli might bear investigation, as an example of the lethargy and helplessness of a poor people who may or may not be able to help themselves if they are given moral support and some initiative.

AVEZZANO

Avezzano lies in the heart of the Aburzzi mountains. It is the most prosperous of the Abruzzi towns. The local Banco di Napoli branch normally has twice the amount of deposits of all the banks of the provincial center of Aquila together, though Avezzano is only half Aquila's size. Its 22,000 people live chiefly off the rich soil of a valley comprising about 16,000 hectars, formerly the bed of a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

lake (Lake Fucino). The people of Avezzano are in fact richer than those of the other villages surrounding that valley chiefly because their soil is richer than that outside.

Practically all of Avezzano's land belongs to Prince Torlonia. It is rented out at reasonable prices. The Torlonias are generally considered good administrators who have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town. They built a large sugar refinery which operated with locally grown sugar beets and normally employed some 2000 workers. They operated a distillery. Only recently they had built a modern electric power station.

A normal year's production of those 16,000 ha. yielded some 10,000 tons of wheat; 60,000 tons of potatoes; and 100,000 tons of sugar beets. Aside from these staple crops the valley yielded fruit, vegetables, oats, grapes, and such other products as the people grew for their own consumption. In addition there was a rich yield from several thousand head of cattle and sheep.

Beginning with January 18, 1944, Avezzano was heavily bombed by Allied bombers. According to the inhabitants, the town had no strategic importance; its production contributed little if anything to the enemy's war effort. Moreover, the Germans seemed to know to the day when a bombardment would take place. For instance, the present Mayor, Avv. Rolando Spina, told the PWB officers that while he was detained by the Germans at Aquila as an anti-fascist, one of the jailers told him that beginning in a few days Avezzano was going to be utterly destroyed by Allied bombardments. A few days later the bombing began. The Germans occupying the town would tell the inhabitants to get out of their houses in ample time before the actual bombardment. When asked how they knew, they replied that the Allies had dropped warning leaflets. However, none of the local people, including carabinieri, ever found or saw such a leaflet. They think that the Germans had somehow succeeded in fooling the Allies into bombing a worthless target. At any rate, thanks to the Germans' foreknowledge, only 110 persons were killed in those raids.

Avezzano had about 2500 houses and public buildings. Of these 400 were totally destroyed; 400 were severely damaged; and some 1250 were lightly damaged. In addition the Germans mined and severely damaged the power station and completely destroyed a malt factory;

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

erated with locally grown sugar beets. workers. They operated a distillery. Only recently they had built a modern electric power station.

A normal year's production of those 16,000 ha. yielded some 10,000 tons of wheat; 60,000 tons of potatoes; and 100,000 tons of sugar beets. Aside from these staple crops the valley yielded fruit, vegetables, oats, grapes, and such other products as the people grew for their own consumption. In addition there was a rich yield from several thousand head of cattle and sheep.

Beginning with January 18, 1944, Avezzano was heavily bombed by Allied bombers. According to the inhabitants, the town had no strategic importance; its production contributed little if anything to the enemy's war effort. Moreover, the Germans seemed to know to the day when a bombardment would take place. For instance, the present Mayor, Avv. Rolando Spina, told the PWB officers that while he was detained by the Germans at Aquila as an anti-fascist, one of the jailers told him that beginning in a few days Avezzano was going to be utterly destroyed by Allied bombardments. I few days later the bombing began. The Germans occupying the town would tell the inhabitants to get out of their houses in ample time before the actual bombardment. When asked how they knew, they replied that the Allies had dropped warning leaflets. However, none of the local people, including carabinieri, ever found or saw such a leaflet. They think that the Germans had somehow succeeded in fooling the Allies into bombing a worthless target. At any rate, thanks to the Germans' foreknowledge, nly 110 persons were killed in those raids.

Avezzano had about 2500 houses and public buildings. Of these 400 were totally destroyed; 400 were severely damaged; and some 1250 were lightly damaged. In addition the Germans mined and severely damaged the power station and completely destroyed a malt factory; damaged the sugar refinery and the distillery, after stripping them of all machinery; they blew up sections of the highway and railroad, and destroyed bridges and the water system. They slaughtered or drove off all the cattle, horses, mules and sheep they could lay their hands on. The Torlonia estate alone is said to have lost 2500 head of cattle, among them 800 oxen, also some 2000 sheep. Only the animals that had been driven into the mountains or otherwise hidden were saved. Of course, the Germans also took away all trucks; but they did not harm the farm machinery of individual farmers, nor was any farm land mined.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Avezzano was liberated around the middle of June. Avv.Spina was appointee Mayor. His immediate concern was to see that the building and reconstruction material within the community was used to maximum advantage. He requisitioned what he found, namely 1000 quintals of cement from the Torlonia estate, and 250 tons of coal from the sugar refinery. He also took some 200,000 bricks from the local four brick kilns. These materials were paid for and sold to people who had made application for building materials with the Mayor. Before selling the material however all applications were checked by the municipal civil engineer, who also checked whether the material sold was actually used in accordance with the request.

Before beginning the reconstruction of private houses, the community had first to restore the water system as well as that part of the highways and roads coming under its jurisdiction. To that end the Allied authorities granted a subsidy of 4 million lire, which was used exclusively for the purposes indicated. The requisitioned cement went largely for the reconstruction of water pipes, bridges, and highways. The requisitioned coal was carefully divided to operate first some 50 threshing machines to handle the wheat harvest. Another part was turned over to local furnaces to make 4000 quintals of lime; and a third part to local kilns which produced 60,000 roofing tiles. Half the coal is said to be still on hand for making bricks and tiles. In addition it was possible to buy 40,000 tiles through the offices of the Genio Civile at Aquila.

These materials were sufficient to repair some 500 of the 1250 lightly damaged houses. The rest, as well as the rebuilding of the totally destroyed dwellings, will have to await the arrival of more coal to heat the brick and tile kilns and lime ovens, though presumably the coal still on hand will be used for this purpose. Glass is also badly needed to repair practically all existing buildings and to build anew. Meanwhile local initiative seems limited to taking tiles and bricks from the wreckage as well as from stables and other currently disused buildings. Much of this has already been done. But it is insufficient to solve the problem.

At this time some 4000 Avezzano citizens live in damp cellars, or other make-shift places amide the ruins of their former homes. No one knows how long it will be before they can rebuild, for not a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

sugar refinery. He also took some 200,000 bricks from the local [illegible] brick kilns. These materials were paid for and sold to people who had made application for building materials with the Mayor. Before selling the material however all applications were checked by the municipal civil engineer, who also checked whether the material sold was actually used in accordance with the request.

Before beginning the reconstruction of private houses, the community had first to restore the water system as well as that part of the highways and roads coming under its jurisdiction. To that end the Allied authorities granted a subsidy of 4 million lire, which was used exclusively for the purposes indicated. The requisitioned cement went largely for the reconstruction of water pipes, bridges, and highways. The requisitioned coal was carefully divided to operate first some 50 threshing machines to handle the wheat harvest. Another part was turned over to local furnaces to make 4000 quintals of lime; and a third part to local kilns which produced 60,000 roofing tiles. Half the coal is said to be still on hand for making bricks and tiles. In addition it was possible to buy 40,000 tiles through the offices of the Genio Civile at Aquila.

These materials were sufficient to repair some 500 of the 1250 lightly damaged houses. The rest, as well as the rebuilding of the totally destroyed dwellings, will have to await the arrival of more coal to heat the brick and tile kilns and lime ovens, though presumably the coal still on hand will be used for this purpose. Glass is also badly needed to repair practically all existing buildings and to build anew. Meanwhile local initiative seems limited to taking tiles and bricks from the wreckage as well as from stables and other currently disused buildings. Much of this has already been done. But it is insufficient to solve the problem.

At this time some 4000 Avezzano citizens live in damp cellars, or other make-shift places amide the ruins of their former homes. No one knows how long it will be before they can rebuild, for not much more can be done without the essential building materials. The nearest centers of supplies are beyond reach with present means of transportation; cement comes from Civitavecchia (180 km. away); tiles from Sinalunga (400 km.); and glass from Florence.

The Avezzani have enough grain and potatoes to last them till about March, 1945. The present lack of fats and soap is causing an epidemic of scabies. By next spring it is hoped that the sugar refinery and distillery will be in working condition again; for most of the machinery carted off by the Germans (more than 28 carloads) was found again in various places along the railroad to Rome. If

CONFIDENTIAL

3074

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

electrical machinery were available, the power station too could be put back into condition, for the buildings still stand. In fact, the Mayor believes that all of Avezzano could be rebuilt within a year, for the city has many building and construction workers who ordinarily work out of town. And there is experience in rebuilding destruction as a result of the amount suffered thought a great earthquake in 1915.

The Mayor also thinks that with the exception of about 15% bombed out of their homes, all reconstruction can be paid for by the people themselves, without any government subsidy. All repairs already made were paid for by the individuals concerned. And except for those poor, who lived in government-owned low-cost homes (case popolare), no one intends to delay repairs or rebuilding in order to await government financial help. On the other hand, the city itself has no funds whatever for the rehabilitation of its school and other municipal buildings. The fascist regime left it with a deficit of 3 million lire.

Due to the severe damage to school buildings, 4200 elementary pupils and 1500 high school students are without instruction, even though all the teachers are available. To put at least the largest of the school buildings into operation, and thus instruct in rotation substantially all childre, some 250,000 roof tiles and 500 square meters of window glass are required.

Some Observations

(1) Community action seems to revolve largely around what the Mayor initiates, but the FSB officers did not interview the Torlonia family and others who might have given another side to the story. The Mayor's actions seem to have been limited to

a) Requisitioning and equitably distributing building materials and coal;

b) Restoring public facilities (roads and water supply) with funds allocated by the Allied Command.

(2) The school system is allowed to be out of commission, with no prospect of putting it into operation within reasonable time. It would seem that some make-shift arrangement might have been possible, using public or private buildings, to make use of the teaching staff and take the children off the streets.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

The Mayor also thinks that with the exception of about 15% bombed out of their homes, all reconstruction can be paid for by the people themselves, without any government subsidy. All repairs already made were paid for by the individuals concerned. And except for those poor, who lived in government-owned low-cost homes (case popolare), no one intends to delay repairs or rebuilding in order to await government financial help. On the other hand, the city itself has no funds whatever for the rehabilitation of its school and other municipal buildings. The fascist regime left it with a deficit of 3 million lire.

Due to the severe damage to school buildings, 4200 elementary pupils and 1500 high school students are without instruction, even though all the teachers are available. To put at least the largest of the school buildings into operation, and thus instruct in rotation substantially all children, some 250,000 roof tiles and 500 square meters of window glass are required.

Some Observations

(1) Community action seems to revolve largely around what the Mayor initiates, but the PWB Officers did not interview the Porlonia family and others who might have given another side to the story. The Mayor's actions seem to have been limited to

a) Requisitioning and equitably distributing building materials and coal;

b) Restoring public facilities (roads and water supply) with funds allocated by the Allied Command.

(2) The school system is allowed to be out of commission, with no prospect of putting it into operation within reasonable time. It would seem that some make-shift arrangement might have been possible, using public or private buildings, to make use of the teaching staff and take the children off the streets. It must not be forgotten that the last bombing is some 6 months past; that the city has been liberated 5 months, and all that time the schools have been closed.

(3) A similar observation applies to the general appearance of the town. Much rubble and wreckage is still lying about. All of this must be cleared away before rebuilding can begin; more might have been done in this respect. For his would require no raw materials. On the contrary, some essential materials, including stones and bricks and some wood might be salvaged. In view of the fact that the Mayor said that no one is waiting for government subsidy to rebuild, the question remains, why has not more of the [illegible] been salvaged?

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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

(4) The Mayor said that Communism was not strong in the community; that the people were prosperous and on the whole satisfied with their arrangements with the proprietors of the land. One of the tenants of a government-owned "popular house", a former member of the fascist militia, on the other hand, insisted that the city was full of Communists and radicals. Neither he nor any of the other tenants seen knew the new location of the Registry where their rent must be paid, which may or may not indicate that they have paid none for some time.

(5) The Community has apparently given no thought to the problem of rehousing the poor bombed out of their "popular houses," beyond expecting the Government to take care of them. According to the Mayor the poor are in such a small minority that their problem does not affect the prosperity of the community. Also, the Mayor did not mention the fact that the government-fixed price for potatoes, which must be delivered to the Consorzio Agrario of Aquila, is too low, that there is consequently much dissatisfaction among the farmers, and a great incentive to black market operations. Substantial quantities of potatoes intended for the black market have already been confiscated by the Allied authorities and carabinieri in charge of the program. While the PWB officers were interviewing the Mayor, an American soldier notified him that a city-operated truck had been stopped and several bags of potatoes were found to be illegally being transported on it. The potatoes were confiscated.

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

their arrangements with the [illegible]
ants of a government-owned "popular house", a former member of the
fascist militia, on the other hand, insisted that the city was full
of Communists and radicals. Neither he nor any of the other tenants
seen knew the new location of the Registry where their rent must be
paid, which may or may not indicate that they have paid none for some
time.

(5) The Community has apparently given no thought to the problem
of rehousing the poor bombed out of their "popular houses," beyond
expecting the Government to take care of them. According to the Mayor
the poor are in such a small minority that their problem does not
affect the prosperity of the community. Also, the Mayor did not men-
tion the fact that the government-fixed price for potatoes, which
must be delivered to the Consorzio Agrario of Aquila, is too low,
that there is consequently much dissatisfaction among the farmers,
and a great incentive to black market operations. Substantial quant-
ities of potatoes intended for the black market have already been
confiscated by the Allied authorities and carabinieri in charge of
the program. While the PWB officers were interviewing the Mayor, an
American soldier notified him that a city-operated truck had been
stopped and several bags of potatoes were found to be illegally being
transported on it. The potatoes were confiscated.

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

27 NOV 1944

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO. 43

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy November 23, 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 43

PART I - SUMMARY

---

(1) There have been many reports of a government crisis during the week. At first the reports suggested that the crisis would result in a complete reshuffle, that Bonomi would be ousted and be replaced either by Count Sforza or De Gasperi, or some other minister. Later, after considerable manoeuvring and speculation it would appear that one or two ministers may be changed. For some time the union between the anti-fascist parties represented in the government has been rather precarious. There has been a struggle for power between the left and the right, and a lack of the sense of responsibility of government displayed in the Socialist and Communist newspapers. The truce which Signor Bonomi appealed for and to which the six parties subscribed about two months ago has, according to the Liberals and Christian-Democrats, been broken on more than one occasion by the AVANTI and the UNITA. These two newspapers, while deploring the lack of police protection which results in assaults on workers at night, frequently attack the police or the carabinieri when these carry out their duty. The right and centre parties argue that such action serves to discredit the authority of the government, rendering it powerless to act. There are also divergencies of views as to the carrying out of epuration. While the more moderate parties would like to eliminate those fascists who owe their promotion purely to their fascist merits or who have collaborated openly with the Germans after the armistice, the Communists and, to a lesser extent, the Socialists would prefer to eliminate from prominent positions in the civil service all those who have been fascist. The moderate parties argue that this would reduce the efficiency of the administration, as there are many civil servants who have gained promotion under fascism just as they would have done under any other system by their own merits, and to deprive the state of the services of these men would represent a serious loss. The suspicion lingers in the minds of many more moderate Italians that the Communists are anxious to eliminate the old ruling class in order to replace the men

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

(1) There have been many reports of a government crisis during the week. At first the reports suggested that the crisis would result in a complete reshuffle, that Bonomi would be ousted and be replaced either by Count Sforza or De Gasperi or some other minister. Later, after considerable manoeuvring and speculation it would appear that one or two ministers may be changed. For some time the union between the anti-fascist parties represented in the government has been rather precarious. There has been a struggle for power between the left and the right, and a lack of the sense of responsibility of government displayed in the Socialist and Communist newspapers. The truce which Signor Bonomi appealed for and to which the six parties subscribed about two months ago has, according to the Liberals and Christian-Democrats, been broken on more than one occasion by the AVANTI and the UNITA. These two newspapers, while deploring the lack of police protection which results in assaults on workers at night, frequently attack the police or the carabinieri when these carry out their duty. The right and centre parties argue that such action serves to discredit the authority of the government, rendering it powerless to act. There are also divergencies of views as to the carrying out of epuration. While the more moderate parties would like to eliminate those fascists who owe their promotion purely to their fascist merits or who have collaborated openly with the Germans after the armistice, the Communists and, to a lesser extent, the Socialists would prefer to eliminate from prominent positions in the civil service all those who have been fascist. The moderate parties argue that this would reduce the efficiency of the administration, as there are many civil servants who have gained promotion under fascism just as they would have done under any other system by their own merits, and to deprive the state of the services of these men would represent a serious loss. The suspicion lingers in the minds of many more moderate Italians that the Communists are anxious to eliminate the old ruling class in order to replace the men in key positions by people of left-wing sympathies. The Socialists and the Party of Action would like more power to be given to the Committees of National Liberation, and support the demands of the Florence Committee in this respect. It is evident that the parties are more united in Florence. The Christian Democrats in Rome are afraid of giving more authority to the Committees, and would prefer that such authority be given to the "democratic state". It would appear that it is difficult for the party leaders to settle these differences within the cabinet, with the result that they are ventilated and discussed in the press, thus imperilling the unity of the anti-

CONFIDENTIAL

3073

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

fascist coalition. After the mass meeting of the Socialists and Communists held in Rome on November 12th these two parties are sure of their strength, and feel, as they made clear in their orders of the day, that they are entitled to a greater representation in the Cabinet. In point of fact they have only two ministers each in the Cabinet while the Liberals, the Party of Action, and Christian Democrats each have three ministers. It is reported that after the discussions held in recent days there will be one or two changes in the cabinet. Carandini will probably be replaced as Minister without Portfolio by Manlio Brosio, the Secretary of the Liberal Party, and it is reported that De Ruggero, the Minister of Education, may resign and be replaced by Guido Calogero, who is also a member of the Party of Action. There are also reports, which so far are unconfirmed, that the Ministers without Portfolio may be replaced by two vice-presidents of the Council, and for these posts De Gasperi and Togliatti are suggested. But speculation is always rife in Italian political circles when there are signs of even a slight political crisis, and it would be unwise to give too much credence to the current rumors.

(2) The Socialist Party issued a declaration during the week re-affirming its adherence to the union of the anti-fascist parties but asserting that the food problem, the problems of epuration, reconstruction and the black market should be handled with greater energy. The declaration maintained that the solution of such problems had been delayed by the sabotage of reactionary forces. In view of the contribution to the war effort by the partisans, and the army, and in view of the sacrifices endured by the vanguard in the 20 years' struggle against Mussolini, the Party appealed to the Socialist Parties and Labor organizations of the Allied Nations to intervene so that the terms of the armistice might be annulled and the control of the Allied Commission reduced merely to activities directly concerned with military operations. The other parties were also active. The Christian Democrats, the Liberals and the Communists had already issued declarations of policy. Last week the directorate of the Labour Democrat Party met and issued a declaration in which it asserted the necessity for the consolidation of the coalition so that decisive action might be taken by the government for the moral and material reconstruction of the country. The party believes that the coalition parties must pledge themselves to pre-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

discussions held in recent days there will be one or two changes in the cabinet. Carandini will probably be replaced as Minister without Portfolio by Manlio Brosio, the Secretary of the Liberal Party, and it is reported that De Ruggero, the Minister of Education, may resign and be replaced by Guido Calogero, who is also a member of the Party of Action. There are also reports, which so far are unconfirmed, that the Ministers without Portfolio may be replaced by two vice-presidents of the Council, and for these posts De Gasperi and Togliatti are suggested. But speculation is always rife in Italian political circles when there are signs of even a slight political crisis, and it would be unwise to give too much credence to the current rumors.

(2) The Socialist Party issued a declaration during the week re-affirming its adherence to the union of the anti-fascist parties but asserting that the food problem, the problems of epuration, reconstruction and the black market should be handled with greater energy. The declaration maintained that the solution of such problems had been delayed by the sabotage of reactionary forces. In view of the contribution to the war effort by the partisans, and the army, and in view of the sacrifices endured by the vanguard in the 20 years' struggle against Mussolini, the Party appealed to the Socialist Parties and Labor organizations of the Allied Nations to intervene so that the terms of the armistice might be annulled and the control of the Allied Commission reduced merely to activities directly concerned with military operations. The other parties were also active. The Christian Democrats, the Liberals and the Communists had already issued declarations of policy. Last week the directorate of the Labour Democrat Party met and issued a declaration in which it asserted the necessity for the consolidation of the coalition so that decisive action might be taken by the government for the moral and material reconstruction of the country. The party believes that the coalition parties must pledge themselves to prevent any manifestation either in their press or in their political action which might disturb the mutual confidence between the parties. It believes that a program consistent with the present situation should be drawn up and that the six parties should collaborate to carry this out until the constituent assembly can be summoned. The party expresses the hope that when the Assembly is summoned all the parties will agree on the installation of a republic, and declares that its program at that moment will be based on the following principles: social justice which would entail the elimination of monopolistic structures; the abolition of feudal properties; the development of cooperatives; the establishment of a-political trade unions. The declaration also asserted its desire for Italy to participate

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

actively in the war effort and for her position as an ally to be recognized. The executive of the Party of Action also met and drafted an order of the day which Alberto Cianca, the Minister without Portfolio, was asked to present to the President of the Council. In this order the executive pointed to an evergrowing feeling of malcontent in the country which it said originated from a lack of action on the part of the Government. The executive then asserted the need for the union of the six parties, and for a more homogeneous and efficient general action on the part of the government.

(3) On Sunday, November 12, Emilio Lusso, one of the principal leaders of the Party of Action, made a speech in the Teatro Brancaccio. He made an appeal for the union of workers and the lower middle class, and declared that his party was socialistic, except that it did not recognise the class basis of Marxism. He pointed out that the only Socialist party which had succeeded in surviving in Europe during the last years was the Labour Party, and this he said was because it had drawn to its ranks the lower-middle classes. He appeared to hope for a fusion of the Party of Action with the democratic elements of the Socialist Party and the consequent formation of a strong Labour Party which would attract to itself the progressive, democratic elements in the Country. He defended the lower middle classes and declared that the Party of Action was proud to defend their interests.

(4) Epuration continues. General Roatta, the former Army Chief of Staff, has been arrested, as well as Colonel Bertolini, a member of the General Staff. A further twenty-seven senators have been deprived of their powers. General Favagrossa, minister of war production in the first Badoglio Government, has been dismissed from the Service. General Baistrocci, under-secretary of state for war under Mussolini, has suffered the same fate. The property of Grandi and other fascist leaders has been sequestrated. Many lesser fascists have been arrested. The trials of General Pentimalli and General Del Tetto will take place towards the beginning of December.

(5) The Italian press continues to express the hope that it will be possible to raise the bread ration to 300 grams a day in accordance with President Roosevelt's statement. Now that the cold weather has set in the Italians are aware that they have a hard winter in

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

part of the Government. The executive then asserted the need for the union of the six parties, and for a more homogeneous and efficient general action on the part of the government.

(3) On Sunday, November 12, Emilio Lusso, one of the principal leaders of the Party of Action, made a speech in the Teatro Brancaccio. He made an appeal for the union of workers and the lower middle class, and declared that his party was socialistic, except that it did not recognise the class basis of Marxism. He pointed out that the only Socialist party which had succeeded in surviving in Europe during the last years was the Labour Party, and this he said was because it had drawn to its ranks the lower-middle classes. He appeared to hope for a fusion of the Party of Action with the democratic elements of the Socialist Party and the consequent formation of a strong Labour Party which would attract to itself the progressive, democratic elements of the Country. He defended the lower middle classes and declared that the Party of Action was proud to defend their interests.

(4) Epuration continues. General Roatta, the former Army Chief of Staff, has been arrested, as well as Colonel Bertolini, a member of the General Staff. A further twenty-seven senators have been deprived of their powers. General Favagrossa, minister of war production in the first Badoglio Government, has been dismissed from the Service. General Baistrocci, under-secretary of state for war under Mussolini, has suffered the same fate. The property of Grandi and other Fascist leaders has been sequestrated. Many lesser fascists have been arrested. The trials of General Pentimalli and General Del Tetto will take place towards the beginning of December.

(5) The Italian press continues to express the hope that it will be possible to raise the bread ration to 300 grams a day in accordance with President Roosevelt's statement. Now that the cold weather has set in the Italians are aware that they have a hard winter in store for them, and there are reports that in Bari as a result of local initiative some attempt is being made to solve the transport problem. The oil crop is expected to be good, but it is feared that much of the olive oil may find its way into the black market.

(6) The Italian press continues to be preoccupied with the problem of the Partisans, both those who are still fighting and those who have been liberated. A Commander of one of the brigades has written two articles in the MATTINA LIBERA in which he expresses his reluctance and that of many of his followers to join the Corpo di Liberazione owing to what he describes as its monarchist influences. In the second article he describes the poverty-stricken conditions of the Partisans after they have been liberated.

3071

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

(7) There is still a general unawareness among many Italians of the suffering caused by the war in other countries. Many people in Rome and elsewhere in Italy seem to believe that the destruction of bridges and railways, the shortage of transport, the lack of light and heat, and the low rations are peculiar to Italy. They do not appear to realize that conditions in Greece may be worse, or that France, England and other countries are suffering from many of the same restrictions. Many Italians also appear to have lost any sense of initiative, and seem to rely exclusively on the Allies. Some seem to believe that the Allies will help them indefinitely.

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

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

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

Central D Section, Liberated Italy November 23rd 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 43

Part II - Annexes

Contents

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Socialist Communist Meeting	1
2	Press Reactions to Socialist Communist Meeting	1
3	Public Reactions	2
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
4	A Talk With Dr. Ernesto Bonaiuti	2
PUBLIC OPINION		
5	Closing of Rome Restaurants to Allied Troops	5
FOOD SITUATION		
6	Abolition of Control Posts	5
6a	Campaign Against the Sale of Pastries in Rome	5
7	Communal Kitchens in Sicily	6
8	Wastage of Food by Allied Troops	
REFUGEES		
8	Press Reactions to Conditions in Refugee Camps in the Rome Region	7
ELECTORATE		
9	Some Party Reactions to the Womens Vote Question	7
CULTURAL		
10	For Students of International Affairs	8

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

1	Socialist Communist Meeting	1
2	Press Reactions to Socialist Communist Meeting	1
3	Public Reactions	2

B. GENERAL REPORTS

4	A Talk With Dr. Ernesto Bonaiuti	2

PUBLIC OPINION

5	Closing of Rome Restaurants to Allied Troops	5

FOOD SITUATION

6	Abolition of Control Posts	5
6a	Campaign Against the Sale of Pastries in Rome	5
7	Communal Kitchens in Sicily	6
8	Wastage of Food by Allied Troops	

REFUGEES

8	Press Reactions to Conditions in Refugee Camps in the Rome Region	7

ELECTORATE

9	Some Party Reactions to the Womens Vote Question	7

CULTURAL

10	For Students of International Affairs	8
11	Art Exhibitions	9

EDUCATION

12	Students Demonstration in Naples	9

PROPAGANDA

13	A.M.G.B. Libraries	10

PRESS

	Review of Newspapers Published in Naples	12

3070

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

ANNEXES

Appendix I General Impressions of a Trip Through Sicily

Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

- 0 -

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 23rd November 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 43

Part II - Annexes

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1. Socialist-Communist Meeting

Rome Communists and Socialists held a mass meeting on the Palatine in the ancient Stadio Domiziano on Sunday November 12th, to celebrate the 27th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

A long procession wound its way along the via dell'Impero composed of workers marching under their own banners, and men and women on foot or packed into donkey carts carrying placards with a variety of inscriptions such as "Down with the Monarchy", and "We want liberty and bread from the Allies". The donkeys were decorated with large red rosettes, and the crowd gave an impression of enjoying a morning out. Even the Christian Party of the left (formerly known as Catholic Communist Party) were represented by about 150 members, also carrying their placards.

Togliatti called the meeting the greatest political gathering since the liberation of Rome. He spoke of the danger of reactionary forces and stressed the need for a progressive republican democracy.

Nenni urged that all power be passed to the C.L.N., and advocated the socialisation of industry.

Both speakers paid warm tributes to the achievements of the Red Army.

The crowd, estimated by an allied officer at thirty thousand (other claims gave figures from ten to one hundred thousand) was quiet and orderly. There were frequent shouts of "Down with the King", "Down with the Monarchy", but no wild applause when Togliatti mentioned Trieste such as occurred when Orlando mentioned

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

A CURRENT EVENTS

1 Socialist-Communist Meeting

Rome Communists and Socialists held a mass meeting on the Palatine in the ancient Stadio Domiziano on Sunday November 12th, to celebrate the 27th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution.

A long procession wound its way along the via dell'Impero composed of workers marching under their own banners, and men and women on foot or packed into donkey carts carrying placards with a variety of inscriptions such as "Down with the Monarchy", and "We want liberty and bread from the Allies". The donkeys were decorated with large red rosettes, and the crowd gave an impression of enjoying a morning out. Even the Christian Party of the left (formerly known as Catholic Communist Party) were represented by about 150 members, also carrying their placards.

Togliatti called the meeting the greatest political gathering since the liberation of Rome. He spoke of the danger of reactionary forces and stressed the need for a progressive republican democracy.

Nenni urged that all power be passed to the C.L.N., and advocated the socialisation of industry.

Both speakers paid warm tributes to the achievements of the Red Army.

The crowd, estimated by an allied officer at thirty thousand (other claims gave figures from ten to one hundred thousand) was quiet and orderly. There were frequent shouts of "Down with the King", "Down with the Monarchy", but no wild applause when Togliatti mentioned Trieste such as occurred when Orlando mentioned the same subject a week ago.

A band played and the crowd sang the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale"on several occasions.

2 Press Reactions to Socialist Communist Meeting.

3069

L'AVANTI (Socialist) and L'UNITA (Communist) both published full accounts of the meeting. For such a huge gathering the spontaneous order was in itself impressive - a symbol of social democracy, wrote AVANTI. Both papers published a communique from their respective directorates, thanking the Roman people for showing their love of liberty and enthusiasm for democracy without disturbing public order.

IL TEMPO (Independent). Leonida Repaci called the meeting a spectacle without equal ... Nenni and Togliatti spoke forcefully and with dignity ... The aim of the Socialist and Communist parties was to show the reactionaries who were lining up with the Christian Democrats, their power by means of this spectacular demonstration.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

IL RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE states that Nenni, in his well-known formula "all power to the C.L.N." signifies that power must pass to "those who fought and are fighting against Nazism and Fascism; to the sailors, soldiers and airmen who, in September 1943 fought to defend Italy's honour... All powers should pass to the Democratic State when epuration proceedings had been completed, when those responsible for the war and Fascism had been dealt with, and when by the wish of the Italian people and the Constituent Assembly, a free Republican Italy arose".

IL POPOLO REPUBBLICANO comments on Nenni's speech in which he declared his desire for unity between the Socialist and Communist parties as well as a greater unity with the democratically minded. Associating this statement with the position taken by the Socialist-Communists on the question of a democratic republic, it asks what connection there could be with such a statement and the "National Union" which the Socialist-Communists had achieved "with the King, the generals, cardinals, capitalists, monarchists and the ex-Fascists".

6 Public Reaction

A woman of about 55 years of age, of the working classes:

"Togliatti is a great man. He cannot fight the Monarchy with words, as being a Minister he is limited in what he can say".

An Intellectual

This immense gathering must convince the other parties of our strength, and if, as I foresee, there is a union among the left-wing elements, all Government powers will be in our hands in the future.

Another Intellectual

This meeting apart from its size and characteristics, reminds me exactly of Fascist gatherings. There are banners and music, cameras and the badges of the two parties, which are in fact essentially one. Judging from the method of propaganda preceding the meeting, I realise that the system has not changed. Besides, Nenni and Togliatti give me the impression of being two dictators.

Several people expressed the fact that the meeting was voluntary and not obligatory.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

L. V CE kE"BBLICA. comments on Nenni's speech in which he declared his desire for unity between the Socialist and Communist parties as well as a greater unity with the democratically minded. Associating this statement with the position taken by the Socialist-Communists on the question of a democratic republic, it asks what connection there could be with such a statement and the "National Union" which the Socialist-Communists had achieved "with the King, the generals, cardinals, capitalists, monarchists and the ex-Fascists".

3. Public Reaction

A woman of about 38 years of age, of the working classes:

"Togliatti is a great man. He cannot fight the Monarchy with words, as being a Minister he is limited in what he can say".

An Intellectual

This immense gathering must convince the other parties of our strength, and if, as I foresee, there is a union among the left-wing elements, all Government powers will be in our hands in the future.

Another Intellectual

This meeting apart from its size and characteristics, reminds me exactly of Fascist gatherings. There are banners and music, cameras and the badges of the two parties, which are in fact essentially one. Judging from the method of propaganda preceeding the meeting, I realise that the system has not changed. Besides, Nenni and Togliatti give me the impression of being two dictators.

Several people embrace the fact that the meeting was voluntary and not obligatory.

B. GENERAL REPORTS

4. A talk with Dr. Ernesto Bonaiuti

Dr. Ernesto Bonaiuti, the ecclesiastical historian and writer, formerly of Rome University, who was unfrocked and excommunicated by the Vatican for his modernism and refusal to conform, is a man of over sixty but carries his years well and is full of life and energy. He occupies a peculiar position in Italian intellectual life, as in his large output of books - including his masterpiece the "Storia del Cristianesimo" - he has managed to get onto bad terms not only with the Church but also with the Fascists and yet again with Croce and the Neo-Hegelians who still represent

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

the strongest single current in Italian intellectual life.

Modernism, which had become a movement of weight at the beginning of the century, was shattered by the famous Encyclical "Pascendi". Bonaiuti's main work is on the index of prohibited books, and he is at present determined not to give way. After his excommunication, Dr. Bonaiuti was also deprived of his university position, and when he endeavoured to continue wearing his clerical clothes he was threatened with arrest by the Fascists in the name of the Concordat between the Vatican and the Italian State. He thus lived a life of great poverty and material instability without help either from Church or State for years, and it is clear, judging by his tiny appartment on Monte Sacro on the outskirts of Rome, overlooking the Valley of the Aniene, that his material difficulties remain as big as ever.

Dr. Bonaiuti spoke of his present difficulties with some passion - too emotionally perhaps to be reasonably objective. At present he is giving an independent course of lectures on classical philosophy and doing a certain amount of lecturing outside Rome. He expected to be able to return to his university post after the fall of Fascism. According to his account of things the problem of his reinstatement was discussed by the Italian Council of Ministers. The Christian-Democrats threatened to resign from the Government where he reinstated. Bonomi "who was weak as always" gave way.

De Ruggiero, the present Minister of Education, made it easier for Bonomi to take the attitude he did by arguing that Bonaiuti's reinstatement was against the Concordat. Bonaiuti denies that this is so, as he says he was dismissed from the university for political motives. When it was pointed out to Bonaiuti that De Ruggiero hardly had the reputation of being a clerical, Bonaiuti replied that the attitude of a number of the present ministers to the Vatican and the clergy had been influenced by the debt they owed to the Church during the period of the Fascist and German terror. De Ruggiero had been amongst those who had been hidden by religious orders and clergy and neither he nor Bonomi would offend the Vatican at present.

Bonaiuti admitted that the patriotic activity of the monastries during the latest persecution of anti-Fascists had been remarkable, though he insisted - at greater length - on the degree to which the Church, earlier, had been compromised with Fascism. He added that while he did not doubt De Ruggiero's [illegible] number of academic

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

university position, and when he endeavoured to [illegible]
his clerical clothes he was threatened with arrest by the Fascists in the name of the Concordat between the Vatican and the Italian State. He thus lived a life of great poverty and material instability without help either from Church or State for years, and it is clear, judging by his tiny appartment on Monte Sacro on the outskirts of Rome, overlooking the Valley of the Aniene, that his material difficulties remain as big as ever.

Dr. Bonaiuti spoke of his present difficulties with some passion - too emotionally perhaps to be reasonably objective. At present he is giving an independent course of lectures on classical philosophy and doing a certain amount of lecturing outside Rome. He expected to be able to return to his university post after the fall of Fascism. According to his account of things the problem of his reinstatement was discussed by the Italian Council of Ministers. The Christian-Democrats threatened to resign from the Government where he reinstated. Bonomi "who was weak as always" gave way.

De Ruggiero, the present Minister of Education, made it easier for Bonomi to take the attitude he did by arguing that Bonaiuti's reinstatement was against the Concordat. Bonaiuti denies that this is so, as he says he was dismissed from the university for political motives. When it was pointed out to Bonaiuti that De Ruggiero hardly had the reputation of being a clerical, Bonaiuti replied that the attitude of a number of the present ministers to the Vatican and the clergy had been influenced by the debt they owed to the Church during the period of the Fascist and German terror. De Ruggiero had been amongst those who had been hidden by religious orders and clergy and neither he nor Bonomi would offend the Vatican at present.

Bonaiuti admitted that the patriotic activity of the monastries during the latest persecution of anti-Fascists had been remarkable, though he insisted - at greater length - on the degree to which the Church, earlier, had been compromised with Fascism. He added that while he did not doubt De Ruggiero's sincerity, De Ruggiero, like the overwhelming number of academic persons in Fascist Italy had taken the oath to the regime, and the fact that he (Bonaiuti) had been one of the eleven who refused to do so, made him a living reproval to the others.

Amongst other views expressed by Dr. Bonaiuti in several further talks were the following:-

(i) The General Situation. The moral ruin effected by Fascism and the present situation was if anything worse than the physical destruction of the war. He was a Roman but he was quite appalled by the selfishness and corruption and decadence of a large part of the Roman aristocracy, for instance, which was going to its ruin with closed eyes. If the Allies left he thought the Communists would probably come to power. He was not afraid of Communism as a social doctrine, but he was very afraid of mater-

3068

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 781021

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

ialism and of the suppression of liberty which he believed would ensue. The Communists probably would succeed in taking over factories in the North before the Allies arrived. The delay imposed by military necessity would make a revolutionary situation more certain next year. The Italians were not naturally revolutionary but they would be driven to a revolutionary sympathy by necessity.

He disliked the Christian Democrats as much as the Communists. They were narrow and negative and were not taking up social questions seriously. They also lacked intelligent leaders. He had a good deal of sympathy with the Socialists, especially with the more moderate wing represented by men such as Saragat and Silone. Unlike most Italians he thought Ignazio Silone a great novelist.

(ii) The Monarchy. Like most of his colleagues and friends he was disillusioned with the Monarchy. The King had in his favour that he had got rid of Mussolini. But the Luogotenente in his recent interview accorded to Mr. Matthews, had shown a a stupidity and an absence of realisation of his constitutional duties which made it difficult to imagine that he could possibly survive. He (Bonaiuti) had been told yesterday (November 14th) by Luigi Salvatorelli (a close friend of his whom he had hidden during the terror) that the Council of Ministers had met specially to discuss the question of whether Bonomi knew of this interview beforehand and whether his attitude could be commended. It was a serious matter. Bonomi, he repeated, was a weak man. He (Bonaiuti) blamed Badoglio more than the King for the present situation, for which the King was made the scapegoat. Amongst other things, he could not understand how Badoglio had allowed Mussolini to escape. It would have been better to have had him shot.

(iii) The Vatican. Dr. Bonaiuti spoke with passion against the Vatican and made some rather exaggerated assertions regarding it. The Council of Trent, the Jesuits and the "Pascendi" all paved the way for Fascism. The modern Italian had no fear of perjury and was morally inferior to the Anglo-Saxon generally. Only a spiritual revival in the general direction of Christian Socialism would save Italy, but the Vatican would never take any lead in a spiritual revival. He thought the Christians of the Left (the former Christian Communists) worthless as they had bowed to the Vatican. He was as hostile to the Vatican as to

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

He disliked the Christian Democrats as much as the Communists. They were narrow and negative and were not taking up social questions seriously. They also lacked intelligent leaders. He had a good deal of sympathy with the Socialists, especially with the more moderate wing represented by men such as Saragat and Silone. Unlike most Italians he thought Ignazio Silone a great novelist.

(ii) The Monarchy. Like most of his colleagues and friends he was disillusioned with the Monarchy. The King had in his favour that he had got rid of Mussolini. But the Luogotenente in his recent interview accorded to Mr. Matthews, had shown a a stupidity and an absence of realisation of his constitutional duties which made it difficult to imagine that he could possibly survive. He (Bonaiuti) had been told yesterday (November 14th) by Luigi Salvetorelli (a close friend of his whom he had hidden during the terror) that the Council of Ministers had met specially to discuss the question of whether Bonomi knew of this interview beforehend and whether his attitude could be commended. It was a serious matter. Bonomi, he repeated, was a weak man. He (Bonaiuti) blamed Badoglio more than the King for the present situation, for which the King was made the scapegoat. Amongst other things, he could not understand how Badoglio had allowed Mussolini to escape. It would have been better to have had him shot.

(iii) The Vatican. Dr. Bonaiuti spoke with passion against the Vatican and made some rather exaggerated assertions regarding it. The Council of Trent, the Jesuits and the "Pascendi" all paved the way for Fascism. The modern Italian had no fear of perjury and was morally inferior to the Anglo-Saxon generally. Only a spiritual revival in the general direction of Christian Socialism would save Italy, but the Vatican would never take any lead in a spiritual revival. He thought the Christians of the Left (the former Christian Communists) worthless as they had bowed to the Vatican. He was as hostile to the Vatican as to the Soviet Union.

Autobiography. Dr. Bonaiuti has completed his autobiography which is now printing. This frontal attack - an MSS of which has been privately confided to a P.W.B. officer - will certainly arouse indignation in the Vatican and make Bonaiuti's wished for reappointment to Rome University more a "cause celebre" than ever.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

ialism and of the suppression of liberty which he believed would ensue. The Communists probably would succeed in taking over factories in the North before the Allies arrived. The delay imposed by military necessity would make a revolutionary situation more certain next year. The Italians were not naturally revolutionary but they would be driven to a revolutionary sympathy by necessity.

He disliked the Christian Democrats as much as the Communists. They were narrow and negative and were not taking up social questions seriously. They also lacked intelligent leaders. He had a good deal of sympathy with the Socialists, especially with the more moderate wing represented by men such as Saragat and Silone. Unlike most Italians he thought Ignazio Silone a great novelist.

(ii) The Monarchy. Like most of his colleagues and friends he was disillusioned with the Monarchy. The King had in his favour that he had got rid of Mussolini. But the Luogotenente in his recent interview accorded to Mr. Matthews, had shown a a stupidity and an absence of realisation of his constitutional duties which made it difficult to imagine that he could possibly survive. He (Bonaiuti) had been told yesterday (November 14th) by Luigi Salvatorelli (a close friend of his whom he had hidden during the terror) that the Council of Ministers had met specially to discuss the question of whether Bonomi knew of this interview beforehand and whether his attitude could be commended. It was a serious matter. Bonomi, he repeated, was a weak man. He (Bonaiuti) blamed Badoglio more than the King for the present situation, for which the King was made the scapegoat. Amongst other things, he could not understand how Badoglio had allowed Mussolini to escape. It would have been better to have had him shot.

(iii) The Vatican. Dr. Bonaiuti spoke with passion against the Vatican and made some rather exaggerated assertions regarding it. The Council of Trent, the Jesuits and the "Pascendi" all paved the way for Fascism. The modern Italian had no fear of perjury and was morally inferior to the Anglo-Saxon generally. Only a spiritual revival in the general direction of Christian Socialism would save Italy, but the Vatican would never take any lead in a spiritual revival. He thought the Christians of the Left (the former Christian Communists) worthless as they had bowed to the Vatican. He was as hostile to the Vatican as to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

He disliked the Christian Democrats as much as the Communists. They were narrow and negative and were not taking up social questions seriously. They also lacked intelligent leaders. He had a good deal of sympathy with the Socialists, especially with the more moderate wing represented by men such as Saragat and Silone. Unlike most Italians he thought Ignazio Silone a great novelist.

(ii) The Monarchy. Like most of his colleagues and friends he was disillusioned with the Monarchy. The King had in his favour that he had got rid of Mussolini. But the Luogotenente in his recent interview accorded to Mr. Matthews, had shown a a stupidity and an absence of realisation of his constitutional duties which made it difficult to imagine that he could possibly survive. He (Bonaiuti) had been told yesterday (November 14th) by Luigi Salvatorelli (a close friend of his whom he had hidden during the terror) that the Council of Ministers had met specially to discuss the question of whether Bonomi knew of this interview beforehand and whether his attitude could be commended. It was a serious matter. Bonomi, he repeated, was a weak man. He (Bonaiuti) blamed Badoglio more than the King for the present situation, for which the King was made the scapegoat. Amongst other things, he could not understand how Badoglio had allowed Mussolini to escape. It would have been better to have had him shot.

(iii) The Vatican. Dr. Bonaiuti spoke with passion against the Vatican and made some rather exaggerated assertions regarding it. The Council of Trent, the Jesuits and the "Pascendi" all paved the way for Fascism. The modern Italian had no fear of perjury and was morally inferior to the Anglo-Saxon generally. Only a spiritual revival in the general direction of Christian Socialism would save Italy, but the Vatican would never take any lead in a spiritual revival. He thought the Christians of the Left (the former Christian Communists) worthless as they had bowed to the Vatican. He was as hostile to the Vatican as to the Soviet Union.

Autobiography. Dr. Bonaiuti has completed his autobiography which is now printing. This frontal attack - an MSS of which has been privately confided to a P.W.B. officer - will certainly arouse indignation in the Vatican and make Bonaiuti's wished for reappointment to Rome University more a "cause celebre" than ever.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

PUBLIC OPINION

5 Closing of Rome Restaurants to Allied Troops

Five restaurant owners and five civilians (two school teachers two store owners, a clerk) were asked to comment on the above order.

The restaurateurs are unanimously against declaring Italian restaurants "Off Limits". They feel that they are rendering a good service to allied personnel. They showed the investigator their menus, and he found the prices to be reasonable. They feel that if their places are declared "Off Limits" they might as well close down. One said he would change his place into a bar. "The civilians argument that when restaurants are closed to Allied personnel prices will go down doesn't hold" said one of them. "We would still have to buy our stuff from the black market".

The civilians, with the exception of one store owner, think it is an excellent idea. They believe meal prices will have to go down and civilians will be able to eat in restaurants. "What if restaurants are forced to close down" said the clerk. "So much the better! In that case they will not buy from the black market and the prices of foodstuffs will have to go down". One store owner held the view that it did not make any difference if restaurants were declared 'Off Limits' or not. Allied personnel would always find their way in, with the probability that they would have to pay more for their meals. She did not think black market prices would be affected. "The only way to defeat the black market is by giving the population sufficient rations" she said.

FOOD SITUATION

6 Abolition of Control Posts

A freer flow of foodstuffs into Rome is generally expected to follow the abolition of the control posts on the roads leading into the city, announced by the Press on 15th November. This step comes after weeks of campaigning by almost all of the Rome newspapers. The only sufferers will be the middlemen who used to run the stuff into town by bribery and charge high prices for it on the black market. Now the people will be able to go and buy from the peasants at country prices.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The restaurateurs are unanimously against declaring [illegible] restaurants "Off Limits". They feel that they are rendering a good service to allied personnel. They showed the investigator their menus, and he found the prices to be reasonable. They fed that if their places are declared "Off Limits" they might as well close down. One said he would change his place into a bar. "The civilians argument that when restaurants are closed to Allied personnel prices will go down doesn't hold" said one of them. "We would still have to buy our stuff from the black market".

The civilians, with the exception of one store owner, think it is an excellent idea. They believe meal prices will have to go down and civilians will be able to eat in restaurants. "What if restaurants are forced to close down" said the clerk. "So much the better! In that case they will not buy from the black market and the prices of foodstuffs will have to go down". One store owner held the view that it did not make any difference if restaurants were declared "Off Limits" or not. Allied personnel would always find their way in, with the probability that they would have to pay more for their meals. She did not think black market prices would be affected. "The only way to defeat the black market is by giving the population sufficient rations" she said.

FOOD SITUATION

6 Abolition of Control Posts

A freer flow of foodstuffs into Rome is generally expected to follow the abolition of the control posts on the roads leading into the city, announced by the Press on 15th November. This step comes after weeks of campaigning by almost all of the Rome newspapers. The only sufferers will be the middlemen who used to run the stuff into town by bribery and charge high prices for it on the black market. Now the people will be able to go and buy from the peasants at country prices.

6a Campaign against the Sale of Pastries in Rome

Early this month "Italia Nuova" carried out a private investigation to discover just how much rationed food the Romans were being deprived of, through the sale of cakes and sweets in the 2,000 bars of the city.

The result of the investigation was the publishing of the following figures: The 2,000 Rome bars which sell from 50 to 800 cakes and pastries daily, consume 14 quintals of flour, 4 quintals of sugar and 400 litres of milk each day. Later in the week the "Quotidiano" announced that the Ministry of Agriculture prohibited the selling of cakes and pastries and that strong measures would be taken to enforce this prohibition. 3067

The Romans, however, have still to be convinced that energetic

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021

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

steps will be taken to enforce the ordinance and make available for invalids and children the milk and sugar saved.

7 Communal Kitchens in Sicily - (a) Contributions

On Sunday, 29 October, in the Sala di Maggio of the Società per la Storia Patria, the Prefect of Palermo, D'Antoni, spoke on the project of soup kitchens and aid to the children on the city streets.

It will be necessary to provide food for the poor of the island this winter. Over 20,000 hot rations a day will be needed, and 30 million lire must be contributed to carry the project through. The refect's office is handling all contributions which total over two million lire at the present time.

Aldisio has contributed for the High Commission 500,000 lire and personally 30,000 lire. Prefect D'Antoni has contributed for the Prefettura 1,000,000 lire and personally 20,000 lire. Baron Merlo, Prefect's Commissioner has given for the city 100,000 lire and personally 1,000 lire. Another interesting contribution was that of Comm. Carlo Orlando who contributed 5,000 lire in the name of V.E. Orlando.

Later in the week it was announced that the Bank of Sicily, on the proposal of the Director General, Ignazio Capuano, has decided to allot 2,000,000 lire for this cause. This is to be assigned as follows: Palermo, 500,000 lire, Messina 300,000 lire, Catania 300,000 lire, Agrigento 200,000 lire, Trapani 200,000 lire, Siracusa 150,000 lire, Caltanissetta 150,000 lire, Enna 100,000 lire and Ragusa 100,000 lire.

(b) Palermo Naval Base Helps City Children

The American Commander of the Palermo Naval Base has offered the help of the navy in feeding the children found in great numbers on the city streets. The Prefect accepted the offer for the city, and the Navy plans to furnish daily hot rations for 2,000 children.

The food will be distributed at four different points in the city: Villa Filippina, Casa S. Vincenzo alla Noce, Chiesa di San Carlo alla Fieravecchia and Istituto Maria Addolorata. Distribution started this week.

A group of women who are members of the committee working on the communal kitchens will take charge of the distribution, and will make sure that cards entitling children to rations will be [illegible] those really in need.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

and 30 million lire must be contributed to carry the project through. The Prefect's office is handling all contributions which total over two million lire at the present time.

Aldisio has contributed for the High Commission 500,000 lire and personally 30,000 lire. Prefect D'Antoni has contributed for the Prefettura 1,000,000 lire and personally 20,000 lire. Baron Merlo, Prefect's Commissioner has given for the city 100,000 lire and personally 1,000 lire. Another interesting contribution was that of Comm. Carlo Orlando who contributed 5,000 lire in the name of V.E. Orlando.

Later in the week it was announced that the Bank of Sicily, on the proposal of the Director General, Ignazio Capuano, has decided to allot 2,000,000 lire for this cause. This is to be assigned as follows: Palermo, 500,000 lire, Messina 300,000 lire, Catania 300,000 lire, Agrigento 200,000 lire, Trapani 200,000 lire, Siracusa 150,000 lire, Caltanissetta 150,000 lire, Enna 100,000 lire and Ragusa 100,000 lire.

(b) Palermo Naval Base Helps City Children

The American Commander of the Palermo Naval Base has offered the help of the navy in feeding the children found in great numbers on the city streets. The Prefect accepted the offer for the city, and the Navy plans to furnish daily hot rations for 2,000 children.

The food will be distributed at four different points in the city: Villa Filippina, Casa S. Vincenzo alla Noce, Chiesa di San Carlo alla Fieravecchia and Istituto Maria Addolorata. Distribution started this week.

A group of women who are members of the committee working on the communal kitchens will take charge of the distribution, and will make sure that cards entitling children to rations will be issued only to those really in need.

8 Wastage of Food by Allied Troops

Italians in Florence, Siena and the sorrounding districts comment on the fact that British units throw away their surplus food, at a time when the population of the country is on the brink of starvation. The Germans apparently used to give their surplus food to the needy. Suggestions have been received that official Allied sanction and encouragement should be given to the organisation of a scheme, whereby the disposal and distribution of surplus food should be entrusted to some religious body whose integrity is beyond criticism, in order to avoid the danger of it finding its way to the Black Market.

If some such scheme could be put into operation, there is no doubt that some relief could be given to the poor and an instrument of adverse propaganda eliminated.

B.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

8 REFUGEES
Press Reactions to Conditions in Refugee Camps in the Rome Region.

After visiting the Campo Parioli where 200 families of refugees are billeted , a journalist representing Unita reports on the dreadful living conditions there.

Another article appearing in the same paper reports on the conditions existing in Borgata Cordiani where houses are without toilits, where there is no electricity, schools, or public lavatories and where the rubble caused by bombs has not yet been removed. The paper asks that something be done to alleviate these conditions. The same paper reports the case of the homeless families billeted in Santa Croce. The Buitoni Company, which used to supply a daily ration of soup, has suspended this service claiming payment of 300,000 lire from the Rome Prefecture. The paper asks how these unfortunates will be able to eat and demands to know why their ration cards were withdrawn.

Catholic newspapers, announcing that on Sunday November 12th in all the churches of Rome prayers would be offered for the refugees, published articles on the subject. The Quotidiano notes that "man is not an end to himself but is made also and above all for others and the duty of helping the needy should be felt. Let us help them fraternaly and with our prayers."

The newspaper reports that under the arcades of Lungotevere Vallato numerous refugees sleep on the bare ground, cold and hungry. Nothing is known about them but the intervention of the authorities is indispensable. There are often entire families reduced to such conditions by the war. It is also reported that dirty half-starved boys camp out in the covered street-car stop at Porta Pinciana. Here too, measures must be taken." Is it possible that in our most Catholic Rome there is no generous initiative to save the people from starvation and death?"

The Unita of 11th November continues its accounts of the wretched conditions of the refugees in Santa Croce and the injustice done them, asking only that they should not be treated"like animals."

Voce Repubblicana of the same date recalls that 11,000 people were killed in the bombardment of the San Lorenzo quarter and 25,000 wounded, and that the bombardment indemnity, begun under the former government, was suspended by the present government for some unknown economic principle. If a determined sum were given, at least to the poorest of those who were bombed out, it would give them a means to make a fresh start in life.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Another article appearing in the same paper reports on the conditions existing in Borgata Cordiani where houses are without toilits, where there is no electricity, schools, or public lavatories and where the rubble caused by bombs has not yet been removed. The paper asks that something be done to alleviate these conditions. The same paper reports the case of the homeless families billeted in Santa Croce. The Buitoni Company, which used to supply a daily ration of soup, has suspended this service claiming payment of 300,000 lire from the Rome Prefecture. The paper asks how these unfortunates will be able to eat and demands to know why their ration cards were withdrawn.

Catholic newspapers, announcing that on Sunday November 12th in all the churches of Rome prayers would be offered for the refugees, published articles on the subject. The Quotidiano notes that "man is not an end to himself but is made also and above all for others and the duty of helping the needy should be felt. Let us help them fraternaly and with our prayers."

The newspaper reports that under the arcades of Lungotevere Vallato numerous refugees sleep on the bare ground, cold and hungry. Nothing is known about them but the intervention of the authorities is indispensable. There are often entire families reduced to such conditions by the war. It is also reported that dirty half-starved boys camp out in the covered street-car stop at Porta Pinciana. Here too, measures must be taken." Is it possible that in our most Catholic Rome there is no generous initiative to save the people from starvation and death?"

The Unita of 11th November continues its accounts of the wretched conditions of the refugees in Santa Croce and the injustice done them, asking only that they should not be treated "like animals."

Voce Repubblicana of the same date recalls that 11,000 people were killed in the bombardment of the San Lorenzo quarter and 25,000 wounded, and that the bombardment indemnity, begun under the former government, was suspended by the present government for some unknown economic principle. If a determined sum were given, at least to the poorest of those who were bombed out, it would give them a means to make a fresh start in life.

ELECTORATE

9 Some Party reactions to the women's vote question.

The following estimate has been provided by a generally reliable Italian source.

Source says this problem has been raised by the press of each party.

3066

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

i) Christian Democrat. This question seems to be of great interest to this party, and their reaction is very favourable towards conceding the vote to women, inasmuch as they are certain to exercise their influence over the feminine element through the Church and religious organisations.

ii) Communist and Socialist. Favourable, as they believe they can attract the feminine vote of the workers more readily than the bourgeois parties can influence their female element to vote. They doubt however that women farm workers can be induced to vote unless they can be convinced that through this vote they can defend their own economic interests. That the Socialists and Communists are interested in the feminine problem is demonstrated by the large number of women of these parties who belong to the "Italian Women's Union" and also by the wide treatment in their newspapers of feminine problems

iii) Action Party. As favourable as the others. They too hope to control a mass feminine vote via their membership consisting of the middle classes such as professional women, teachers, and employees. The Action party has formed a syndical feminine league corresponding to the Women's Trade Union League, for the purpose of strengthening the syndical organisations.

Source comments that with all the party hopes of influencing the women's vote, consideration must be given to the fact that in Italy the men still have considerable influence over the women; thus unless the women vote according to their own interests as workers or according to their position, this vote is likely to become a duplication of the male vote.

In conclusion, source continues, concession of the vote for women would indicate a notable step forward in favour of the "mass parties", and he believes that on the whole the Christian Democrat party would benefit the most thereby.

CULTURAL

10 For students of International Affairs.

A body called "The Italian Society for International Organisation has been recently founded in Rome by a group of students of international problems. It is described as having the purpose of promoting the development of a spirit of friendly co-operation among the nations and of a peaceful organisation of the international community. "In view

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

attract the feminine vote of the workers more readily than the bourgeois parties can influence their female element to vote. They doubt however that women farm workers can be induced to vote unless they can be convinced that through this vote they can defend their own economic interests. That the Socialists and Communists are interested in the feminine problem is demonstrated by the large number of women of these parties who belong to the "Italian Women's Union" and also by the wide treatment in their newspapers of feminine problems

iii) Action Party. As favourable as the others. They too hope to control a mass feminine vote via their membership consisting of the middle classes such as professional women, teachers, and employees. The Action party has formed a syndical feminine league corresponding to the Women's Trade Union League, for the purpose of strengthening the syndical organisations.

Source comments that with all the party hopes of influencing the women's vote, consideration must be given to the fact that in Italy the men still have considerable influence over the women; thus unless the women vote according to their own interests as workers or according to their position, this vote is likely to become a duplication of the male vote.

In conclusion, source continues, concession of the vote for women would indicate a notable step forward in favour of the "mass parties", and he believes that on the whole the Christian Democrat party wuld benefit the most thereby.

CULTURAL

10 For students of International Affairs.

A body called "The Italian Society for International Organisation has been recently founded in Rome by a group of students of international problems. It is described as having the purpose of promoting the development of a spirit of friendly co-operation among the nations and of a peaceful organisation of the international community. "In view of this general purpose", the memorandum on the subject continues "The Society will accomplish research on the various problems of international law, politics and economics, attend to the publication of books and periodical reviews, organise lectures and meetings, and promote an efficient intercourse between Italian and foreign circles interested in the above problems."

The Society, at its first meeting, decided to offer the Presidency to H. E Professor Dionisio Anzilotti, former President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague; Dr. Leopoldo Piccardi of the Council of State, and Professor Tomaso Perassi of the University of Rome, were elected Vice-Presidents.

The Executive Board has the following members: Prof. Roberto Ago, Prof. Carlo Antoni, Prof. Mario Giuliano, Prof. Guido Gonella, Prof. Arturo C. Jemolo, Dr. Raffaele Mattioli, Prof. Gaetano Morelli, Prof. Ugo Papi, Dr. Massimo Pilotti, Prof. Luigi Salvatorelli, Prof. Pasquale Sarfatti, Prof. Mario Scorni Dr. Alberto Tarchiani, Prof. Ezio Vanoni.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Professors Roberto Ago and Mario Scorni, in conversations with a PWB officer, said that though this new organisation is sponsored by the Italian Government the idea behind it has been much influenced by the English organisation "Chatham House". The founders intend to preserve an independent attitude and academic standards. They intend to begin by publishing a monthly review devoted to (i) authoritative comments and articles and (ii) the publication of documents of high political and social value which have not been seen in Italy owing to Fascism. The publication of documents will be retrospective.

Three study groups have been formed:

(i) Ethical and political, with Professor Luigi Salvatorelli as Chairman;

(ii) Juridical under Professor Perussi;

(iii) Economic under Professors Massimo Pilotti and Ugo Papi.

The Society intends eventually to publish a weekly bulletin, probably in English or possibly in French. Its headquarters are in the Palazzetto Venezia, Rome.

11 Art Exhibitions

A small but comprehensive exhibition of modern Italian art, organised by the Galleria del Secolo, was opened in Via Vittorio Veneto on the 11th November. The works which are loaned from private collections include paintings by De Chirico, Tosi, Soffici, Sironi and Rossi, and sculpture by Fazzini, De Fiori and Ettore Colla - the latter contributes a girls head in bronze dorato, interesting in conception and treatment. Outstanding for their colour tones and feeling are the two landscapes in oils by the veteran Tosi.

At the Galleria dello Zodiaco in Via Romagna, the first of a series of exhibitions of modern European art has been opened on the initiative of the owner of the Gallery, Signorina Linda Chittaro. The range of artists include Picasso (two pen drawings of rare delicacy), Coctedu, Modigliani (a fine crayon head) Buchmann, Braque, Ernst, Vlaminck, De Chirico and Severini. "This exhibition" writes Carlo Belli in a brief preface to the catalogue "brings back an atmosphere we have not known for years."

Considering the difficulties of the present time, the exhibition is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

publishing a monthly review devoted to (i) authoritative comment articles and (ii) the publication of documents of high political and social value which have not been seen in Italy owing to Fascism. The publication of documents will be retrospective.

Three study groups have been formed:

(i) Ethical and political, with Professor Luigi Salvatorelli as Chairman;

(ii) Juridical under Professor Perussi;

(iii) Economic under Professors Massimo Piloti and Ugo Papi.

The Society intends eventually to publish a weekly bulletin, probably in English or possibly in French. Its headquarters are in the Palazzetto Venezia, Rome.

11 Art Exhibitions

A small but comprehensive exhibition of modern Italian art, organised by the Galleria del Secolo, was opened in Via Vittorio Veneto on the 11th November. The works which are loaned from private collections include paintings by De chirico, Tosi, Soffici, Sironi and Rossi, and sculpture by Fazzini, De Fiori and Ettore Colla - the latter contributes a girls head in bronze dorato, interesting in conception and treatment. Outstanding for their colour tones and feeling are the two landscapes in oils by the veteran Tosi.

At the Galleria dello Zodiaco in Via Romagna, the first of a series of exhibitions of modern European Art has been opened on the initiative of the owner of the Gallery, Signorina Linda Chittaro. The range of artists include Picasso (two pen drawings of rare delicacy), Cocteau, Modigliani (a fine crayon head) Buchholz, Braque, Ernst, Vlaminck, De chirico and Severini. "This exhibition" writes Carlo Belli in a brief preface to the catalogue "brings back an atmosphere we have not known for years."

Considering the difficulties of the present time, the exhibition is remarkable.

EDUCATION

12 Student Demonstration in Naples.

On the 11th November, the morning of the inauguration of the Academic Year at Naples University, there were student demonstrations both inside and outside the University. Before the ceremony started, a group of students blocked the traffic in the Corso Umberto, crying "Viva la nostra Marina" to a group of sailors, who were entering the University as a guard of honour. Various bands of students then tried to force their way through the door, but without success.

3065

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Within the Aula Magna the rector began his address, but after a few minutes the students from outside, who had burst down the barrier, managed to force their way in and joined the audience already assembled. Some of these, at the back, soon started interrupting the proceedings with cries of "Febbraio, Febbraio". The explanation of this was that they wished the December examinations to be postponed until February. As the rector was quite unable to continue his speech with these persistent interruptions, he acceded to their request, upon which he was cheered. Some form of order was then restored, although occasional whistles, cat-calls and cries of O K continued.

Up till now there had been no evident signs of political protestations, but the storm next broke when a group of students started scuffling on one of the balconies, high up, overlooking the dais. A FFB officer, who was present, on asking the correspondent of "La Voce" who these people were, was told that they were "Fascist elements". These "Fascist elements" then proceeded to unfurl a flag of the Soviet Union, which they hung down from the balcony. This was apparently a form of protest in that the only flags displayed were the British, American and French - the two absent great nations being Russia and China. Apparently the Russian consulate had been asked to send a flag, but by some oversight this had not arrived in time for the opening ceremony. This move, however, was unpopular with certain elements below, who cried "Silenzio" and other indistinguishable remarks.

Some students of Monarchist sympathy proceeded to shout "Viva la Casa Savoia" and waved the flag of the Royal House. The students on the balcony then rushed below with their Red Flag and headed straight for the dais. Then followed a period of complete confusion. Several women, whose timitidy overcame their curiosity, struggled to escape to the side of the hall. The front rows of the audience, which contained four Brazilian generals, an Italian admiral and Allied military officers, stood their ground, but the majority of the professors on the dais scattered and fled. The demonstrators, with their flag, headed for the rector, who was lost in the general melee

Shouting and struggling continued for some time, but most of the Allied authorities considered that it was then time to leave. The Provincial and Zone Commissioners were cheered on leaving by some sections of the audience. The majority of those present found the whole business most unnecessary and distasteful. After this some form of order was restored, although no police are allowed within the precincts of the University, owing to their statutory immunity, and the rector continued his speech.

This event was mentioned by the Fascist radio as a proof that

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

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

orics or O K continuing.

Up till now there had been no evident signs of political protestations, but the storm next broke when a group of students started scuffling on one of the balconies, high up, overlooking the dais. A PWB officer, who was present, on asking the correspondent of "La Voce" who these people were, was told that they were "Fascist elements". These "Fascist elements" then proceeded to unfurl a flag of the Soviet Union, which they hung down from the balcony. This was apparently a form of protest in that the only flags displayed were the British, American and French - the two absent great nations being Russia and China. Apparently the Russian consulate had been asked to send a flag, but by some oversight this had not arrived in time for the opening ceremony. This move, however, was unpopular with certain elements below, who cried "Silenzio" and other indistinguishable remarks.

Some students of Monarchist sympathy proceeded to shout "Viva la Casa Savoia" and waved the flag of the Royal House. The students on the balcony then rushed below with their Red Flag and headed straight for the dais. Then followed a period of complete confusion. Several women, whose timitidy overcame their curiosity, struggled to escape to the side of the hall. The front rows of the audience, which contained four Brazilian generals, an Italian admiral and Allied military officers, stood their ground, but the majority of the professors on the dais scattered and fled. The demonstrators, with their flag, headed for the rector, who was lost in the general melee

Shouting and struggling continued for some time, but most of the Allied authorities considered that it was then time to leave. The Provincial and Zone Commissioners were cheered on leaving by some sections of the audience. The majority of those present found the whole business most unnecessary and distasteful. After this some form of order was restored, although no police are allowed within the precincts of the University, owing to their statutory immunity, and the rector continued his speech.

This event was mentioned by the Fascist radio as a proof that Neapolitan students were violently opposed to Communism. Meanwhile, in Naples itself, the responsibility for the incident has become a bone of contention between the Left and Right wing newspapers, La Voce speaking of the insult offered to the Soviet Union by the presentation of its flag only half-way through the ceremony, and stressing the dangers of "reactionaries" among the University students; "Il Giornale" replying that the only danger of reaction is from the Communists themselves.

PROPAGANDA.

13 PWB Libraries.

The main PWB Library on the ground floor of the building at 62 Via Veneto, Rome, provides a fairly wide selection of books, magazines, reviews and newspapers.

The book selection consists of some 2000 volumes, mainly the library of the Fascist Ministry of Popular Culture. The language most

generally represented is German, followed by French, English and Italian; there are also a few books in Spanish, Swedish, Hungarian and Portuguese. Most of the books date from the period 1935 to 42.

As regards subject matter, politics is by far best represented. There are a few works dealing with economics. Fiction appears in the form of novels in Italian, mostly translations from German and English.

Among the periodicals are the Economist, Tribune, the Statesman, the Nation, Republic, Harpers. The newspapers consist of the principal American and British dailies such as The Times, New York Times, Manchester Guardian, etc.

The Library is used by journalists, engineers, lawyers, students and intellectuals. Employees of PWB and anyone who obtains permission from the Publications Office may use the library. Books may be taken out.

From 40 to 50 persons use the library daily. Sometimes people have to go because they cannot find room. Those who come stay hours. More space is urgently needed. Some come regularly. They take notes, copy articles, make translations, or just read.

Books on Italian history, Italian and English literature, dictionaries, encyclopedias, Italian and English "Who's Who" are often asked for, but the library does not have them.

The following readers were interviewed in the course of one day:

A chemist who works for a Review to be published weekly. Besides chemistry he is interested in foreign politics, new inventions, and news of general interest. He lamented the lack of Russian and French publications, which are not available here. He comes very often and is very happy to be given this opportunity for "we have been kept in the dark for so many years".

A journalist working for a Press review. He Reads Republic, Nation Harpers and Tribune and is especially interested in foreign politics.. He has been coming regularly for the last two and a half months. He regretted lack of publications from Switzerland.

Two employees of the Banco di Roma (one the Vice Direttore) were interested mainly in economics and finance. They are attached to the liaison office of their bank with the Allied Command.

An official from the Banco del Lavoro was interested mainly in

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Among the periodicals are the Economist, Tribune, the Statesman, the Nation, Republic, Harpers. The newspapers consist of the principal American and British dailies such as The Times, New York Times, Manchester Guardian, etc.

The Library is used by journalists, engineers, lawyers, students and intellectuals. Employees of PWB and anyone who obtains permission from the Publications Office may use the library. Books may be taken out.

From 40 to 50 persons use the library daily. Sometimes people have to go because they cannot find room. Those who come stay hours. More space is urgently needed. Some come regularly. They take notes, copy articles, make translations, orjust read.

Books on Italian history, Italian and English literature, dictionaries, encyclopedias, Italian and English "Who's who" are often asked for, but the library does not have them.

The following readers were interviewed in the course of one day:

A chemist who works for a Review to be published weekly. Besides chemistry he is interested in foreign politics, new inventions, and news of general interest. He lamented the lack of Russian and French publications, which are not available here. He comes very often and is very happy to be given this opportunity for "we have been kept in the dark for so many years".

A journalist working for a Press review. He Reads Republic, Nation Harpers and Tribune and is especially interested in foreign politics.. He has been coming regularly for the last two and a half months. He regretted lack of publications from Switzerland.

Two employees of the Banco di Roma (one the Vice Direttore) were interested mainly in economics and finance. They are attached to the liaison office of their bank with the Allied Command.

An official from the Banco del Lavoro was interested mainly in economics "all reviews are lacking in our office".

The library on the first floor contains a wide selection of bibliographical and photographic material, which is neatly kept on file. Several books of reference, mostly American are also available. Most of the material at present available is American. A British section is being organised. All the material in this branch is for reference only. It covers mainly politics, history, social problems, economics, science, etc. The photographs depict war events and the various aspects of American life; education, home making, war preparations etc. and are furnished mainly by OWI

3064

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PRESS

14 Review of Newspapers published in Naples.

Risorgimento controlled by PWB, sale 140,000 daily. The paper in Naples having the largest circulation, although it has been criticised because it does not contain, as a rule, good leading articles. Another factor which does not help to raise the public demand is the fact that the war news it publishes has mostly been published by the "Voce" and the "Giornale" the evening before. The editor, Professor Floriano del Secolo, is an anti-Fascist journalist of long standing.

La Voce daily evening paper, is the organ of the Socialist and Communist Parties, sells 70,000 copies. It is very widely read in town and in the countryside of Campania. In the beginning it was so much sought after that copies were sold at Black Market prices in some sections of the town; now its popularity has somewhat waned owing to the fact that the "Giornale" is published at the same hour in theafternoon. It is edited by Avvocati Gaeta and Reale; the latter has, for the time being, passed over his job to Prof. Alicata.

Il Giornale daily evening paper, the organ of the Liberal party, is especially appreciated on account of its leading articles by eminent political personalities such as Croce, Altavilla, Orangio-Ruiz, Corbino and others. It is edited by Dott. Lupinacci. Originally it had been allowed to print 50,000 copies, but this number was subsequently reduced to 37,000 copies. This reduction was made in order to allow the Voce to increase its circulation from 50,000 to 70,000 copies.

Il Domani d'Italia daily, organ of the Christian Democrats, will start publication soon. The daily will take the place of the Democ-Christian weekly "Il Popolo". Will print 33,000 copies.

Il Lavoro d'Italia weekly, organ of the Democratic Party of Labour, 12,000 copies printed; edited by S Giampa and A Corabona. The paper does not have many readers in Naples, but in many cases is distributed gratis among farmers in the Province, for propaganda purposes.

Azione weekly organ of the Action Party, 50,000 copies on sale, edited by Dott A Armino; much in demand for its articles on Italian

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

criticised because it does not contain, as a rule, good leading articles. Another factor which does not help to raise the public demand is the fact that the war news it publishes has mostly been published by the "Voce" and the "Giornale" the evening before. The editor, Professor Fiorino del Secolo, is an anti-Fascist journalist of long standing.

La Voce daily evening paper, is the organ of the Socialist and Communist Parties, sells 70,000 copies. It is very widely read in town and in the countryside of Campania. In the beginning it was so much sought after that copies were sold at Black Market prices in some sections of the town; now its popularity has somewhat waned owing to the fact that the "Giornale" is published at the same hour in theafternoon. It is edited by Avvocati Gaeta and Reale; the latter has, for the time being, passed over his job to Prof. Alicata.

Il Giornale daily evening paper, the organ of the Liberal party, is especially appreciated on account of its leading articles by eminent political personalities such as Croce, Altavilla, Orangie-Ruiz, Corbino and others. It is edited by Dott. Lupinacci. Originally it had been allowed to print 50,000 copies, but this number was subsequently reduced to 37,000 copies. This reduction was made in order to allow the Voce to increase its circulation from 50,000 to 70,000 copies.

Il Domani d'Italia daily, organ of the Christian Democrats, will start publication soon. The daily will take the place of the Democ-Christian weekly "Il Popolo". Will print 33,000 copies.

Il Lavoro d'Italia weekly, organ of the Democratic Party of Labour, 12,000 copies printed; edited by S Ciampa and A Corbonari. The paper does not have many readers in Naples, but in many cases is distributed gratis among farmers in the Province, for propaganda purposes.

Azione weekly organ of the Action Party, 50,000 copies on sale, edited by Dott A Armino; much in demand for its articles on Italian and foreign politics by Sforza, Cianca, Omodeo, Schiano and others

La Repubblica weekly, the organ of the Republican Party. 4,000 copies on sale, edited by Prof. Battilo. In great demand and quickly sold out. Much interest was taken in the recently published photos showing the connection between the House of Savoy and Fascism.

Il Giorno weekly of the Liberal Democratic Party; 20,000 copies on sale; edited by the well-known Neapolitan journalist Paolo Scarfoglio. It is rumoured in some quarters that Scarfoglio is subsidised by leading Neapolitan industrialists and traders to carry on a vigorous antiCommunist campaign.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Il Demani Sociale weekly, organ of the Italian Seamen's Federation, edited by the well-known anti-Fascist Giuseppe Giuliotti. Circulation is about 5000 copies, all of which are taken up by seafaring people, as the paper deals with nothing but the interests of their category.

Cimento weekly, a review of art and culture edited by the painor Edoardo Pansini; sales 10,000 copies, the best quoted in artistic circles especially in Naples and Campania.

Panorama bi-monthly general review; 20,000 copies printed

La Tribuna dei Ferrovieri, organ of the Union of Railwaymen, fortnightly; 20,000 copies sold.

Foglio Annunzi Legali della Prefettura fortnightly; the organ of the Prefecture; 5,000 copies printed

Libera Scuola fortnightly scholastic organ; 5000 copies printed.

Giustizia weekly; organ of the legal fraternity; 5,000 copies printed

La Lanterna weekly; organ of the higher schools in Naples; 3000 copies printed.

Giornale dei Ragazzi weekly illustrated children's paper, 15000 copies printed.

Universita weekly; organ of the university students; 5000 copies printed.

Solidarieta monthly; organ of civilian and political education; tendency Republican edited by Olga Arcuno; sale 5000 copies.

Aretusa monthly literary review, edited by Francesco Flora, and published by Casella. In spite of its high cost it is widely circulated in literary circles in Naples and the rest of Liberated Italy; 2000 copies printed. Benedetto Croce takes a personal interest in the preparation of this review.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

Cimento weekly, a review of art and culture edited by the painor Edoardo Pansini; sales 10,000 copies, the best quoted in artistic circles especially in Naples and Campania.

Panorama bi-monthly general review; 20,000 copies printed

La Tribuna dei Ferrovieri, organ of the Union of Railwaymen,

fortnightly; 20,000 copies sold.

Foglio Annunzi Legali della Prefettura fortnightly; the organ of the Prefecture; 5,000 copies printed

Libera Scuola fortnightly scholastic organ; 5000 copies printed.

Giustizia weekly; organ of the legal fraternity; 5,000 copies printed

La Lanterna weekly; organ of the higher schools in Naples; 3000 copies printed.

Giornale dei Ragazzi weekly illustrated children's paper, 15000 copies printed.

Universita weekly; organ of the university students; 5000 copies printed.

Solidarieta monthly; organ of civilian and political education; tendency Republican edited by Olga Arcuno; sale 5000 copies.

Aretusa monthly literary review, edited by Francesco Flora, and published by Casella. In spite of its high cost it is widely circulated in literary circles in Naples and the rest of Liberated Italy; 2000 copies printed. Benedetto Croce takes a personal interest in the preparation of this review.

Istituto Sanatoriale Principe di Piemonte monthly medical review; 500 copies printed.

Gioventu monthly students publication; 500 copies printed.

Bolettino Ecclesiastico dell'Archidiocesi di Napoli Churchnews 2500 copies printed.
Progresso Medico official publication of the medical profession. 2,500 copies issued every four months.
Rendiconti della Societa Reale organ of the Royal Scientific Society; issued once a year. 500 copies printed.

3063

In Naples Province

Il Pellegrino monthly; published as parish magazine of S. Sam Rocco at Frattamaggiore. 500 copies printed.
La Riviera weekly; published at Sorrento under the auspices of the Christian Democrat party. 15,000 copies printed.

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

CONFIDENTIAL + I + APPENDIX I - No.43

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

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF A TRIP THROUGH SICILY

One of the members of D Section had the opportunity of making a four-day trip on the island during the last week. The purpose of the trip was to change the bulletins in the P.W.B. propaganda shops, and as a member of D Section to try and acquire a clearer background for reports on conditions in the island generally. This was the writer's first view of the places visited, and was most helpful in understanding a little better the conditions of life in Sicily at present.

The trip included among the larger places visited Sciacca, Agrigento, Licata, Gela, Caltagirone, Catania, Acireale, Taormina, and Messina so that it extended over the greater part of the island.

The main impression of the trip cannot help but be one that is disturbing, because of the constant reminders of poverty and low standards of living which one sees. In Palermo the citizens on the main streets of the city are exceptionally well dressed, but in countless small towns one sees nothing of this. There are whole families living in one room, with some livestock as well; far too many children in rags, and what is worse judging by their physical appearance, badly in need of food.

When we arrived at any propaganda shop, a crowd immediately collected. The procedure was always the same - small boys asked for cigarettes, some one present had a relative in the United States about whom he inquired. If anyone knew English in however slight a degree he proudly displayed it, and everyone seemed interested in the new displays being posted and quite often asked for leaflets they could take home.

We talked to as many people and as many different types of persons as possible. The subjects were usually the same - the black market, the difficulty of getting food, the fact that most of the officials were the same as in Fascist days, dread of the coming of winter, and the high cost of living. The questionsof food always seems dominant in the minds of the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

and was most helpful in understanding a little better the conditions of life in Sicily at present.

- The trip included among the larger places visited Sciacca, Agrigento, Licata, Gela, Caltagirone, Catania, Acireale, Taormina, and Messina so that it extended over the greater part of the island.

The main impression of the trip cannot help but be one that is disturbing, because of the constant reminders of poverty and low standards of living which one sees. In Palermo the citizens on the main streets of the city are exceptionally well dressed, but in countless small towns one sees nothing of this. There are whole families living in one room, with some livestock as well; far too many children in rags, and what is worse judging by their physical appearance, badly in need of food.

When we arrived at any propaganda shop, a crowd immediately collected. The procedure was always the same - small boys asked for cigarettes, some one present had a relative in the United States about whom he inquired. If anyone knew English in however slight a degree he proudly displayed it, and everyone seemed interested in the new displays being posted and quite often asked for leaflets they could take home.

We talked to as many people and as many different types of persons as possible. The subjects were usually the same - the black market, the difficulty of getting food, the fact that most of the officials were the same as in Fascist days, dread of the coming of winter, and the high cost of living. The questionsof food always seems dominant in the minds of the islanders, and their constant preoccupation with it makes one realize the difficulties of the whole problem and how large it looms in their daily lives.

In a short conversation it is difficult to discover much about the political bent of the person in question, and after the recent happenings in Palermo people are rather wary of discussing separatism with strangers. In a restaurant in Acireale a prosperous looking citizen informed us that the Separatists were a bunch of stupid people who should be disposed of, but his was the only expression of any definite opinion we collected. Most persons simply shrug their shoulders and make noncommittal gestures.

In a short conversation it is difficult

3062

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I - No. 43

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

Food prices are about the same in all the restaurants, and a meal with pasta and fish ranges from 150 to 200 lire a person. One soft boiled egg cost 18 lire in Acireale, and bread is usually 30 lire even if only one person out of four takes a piece. The Sicilian driver of our car was interested in buying some pasta if it could be found for considerably less than the 130 lire he had been paying on the black market in Palermo, but he was not successful as the price was about as high everywhere. At a restaurant in Gela the waiter said it could be had for 80 lire a kilo and the driver agreed to take it. The waiter returned in a few minutes with the information that the price was now 100 lire so the driver turned down the offer.

From the checking we were able to do with proprietors and waiters as a rule the main bulk of the local clientele of the good restaurants is to be found among those who are making money on the black market. The average Sicilian cannot afford it and it is the profiteer who eats well.

On the north shore of the island there are still a few detours where bridges were blown last year by the retreating Germans, but all are in the process of being repaired. One of the group who made the same trip in the summer stated that conditions were much better now and that a considerable number of the bridges had been finished since that time. This is a definite feat considering the primitive methods used by the local persons doing most of the work. Stone is crushed by hand, and at one bridge women were carrying baskets of crushed rock on their heads down to the workers on the structure. The Germans did a thorough job of demolition along this coast so that there has been much work to do.

Only one abandoned ship - an LST - was observed on this part of the trip and apparently most of the war material in this part of the island has been salvaged, though a few rusty tanks can still be seen occasionally. There is less of this material now, however, than a few months back.

The Sicilians' love of inscriptions on walls is to be seen all over the island. Most of the Fascist signs have been painted out, though on one new bridge built this year "Viva il Duce" was painted several times. "Viva Sicilia Indipendente"

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

From the checking we were able to do with proprietors and waiters as a rule the main bulk of the local clientele of the good restaurants is to be found among those who are making money on the black market. The average Sicilian cannot afford it and it is the profiteer who eats well.

On the north shore of the island there are still a few detours where bridges were blown last year by the retreating Germans, but all are in the process of being repaired. One of the group who made the same trip in the summer stated that conditions were much better now and that a considerable number of the bridges had been finished since that time. This is a definite feat considering the primitive methods used by the local persons doing most of the work. Stone is crushed by hand, and at one bridge women were carrying baskets of crushed rock on their heads down to the workers on the structure. The Germans did a thorough job of demolition along this coast so that there has been much work to do.

Only one abandoned ship - an LST - was observed on this part of the trip and apparently most of the war material in this part of the island has been salvaged, though a few rusty tanks can still be seen occasionally. There is less of this material now, however, than a few months back.

The Sicilians' love of inscriptions on walls is to be seen all over the island. Most of the Fascist signs have been painted out, though on one new bridge built this year "Viva il Duce" was painted several times. "Viva Sicilia Indipendente" can be seen frequently, and there are many Communist signs which range from "Viva Lenin" and "Viva Stalin" to hammers and sickles and "the future is ours." Guarino Amella, the Sindaco of Canicatti, has many signs in his own town - "Viva Guarino", but this leader of the Democrazia del Lavoro is the only local individual who seems to have been honoured with his name painted on the walls.

Hotel rooms cost about two hundred lire a night, and lodgings were easy to find except in Agrigento. The Russian Labour delegates were in the town the night we arrived. Agrigento was extremely crowded and everyone was much interested in the visit of the Soviets. The Communist party quarters there are large and imposing, and apparently the party is definitely strong in this locality.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Except for British personnel in Taormina and Catania, and the American Navy in Palermo, there were no signs of Allied military personnel in the places visited. All the persons to whom we talked seemed extremely fond of the United Nations, but they also appear to have a touching belief that the Allies are going to look after them indefinitely. Practically everyone interviewed would like to go to America after the war, where apparently they consider everyone is definitely well off. Two of our group wore American uniforms which doubtless explains the fact that this topic was usually brought into any conversation, especially as most Sicilians have relatives in America.

It is difficult to clarify briefly the countless impressions one secures from a trip to unfamiliar towns. At the beginning of this report it was stated that the general impression was discouraging. There does seem to be a note of hope however. The many acres under cultivation, the countless orchards of olive, lemon, and orange trees, make one realize that there is much natural wealth here on the island. It is to be hoped that with proper distribution of these crops; if means to do this can be found, the food problem which is so overwhelming at present to most of the islanders can be solved by peaceful means.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789421

interviewed would like to go to America after the war, where apparently they consider everyone is definitely well off. Two of our group wore American uniforms which doubtless explains the fact that this topic was usually brought into any conversation, especially as most Sicilians have relatives in America.

It is difficult to clarify briefly the countless impressions one secures from a trip to unfamiliar towns. At the beginning of this report it was stated that the general impression was discouraging. There does seem to be a note of hope however. The many acres under cultivation, the countless orchards of olive, lemon, and orange trees, make one realize that there is much natural wealth here on the island. It is to be hoped that with proper distribution of these crops; if means to do this can be found, the food problem which is so overwhelming at present to most of the islanders can be solved by peaceful means.

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

CONFIDENTIAL SUMMARY NO. 42.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
UNIT NO. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy November 16th, 1944.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 42

PART I — SUMMARY

(1) During the last few weeks the AVANTI and the UNITA (the Socialist and Communist daily newspapers in Rome) has been criticising the Government more freely, although both these parties are represented in the coalition cabinet. To their opponents it almost appeared as if they were anxious simultaneously to enjoy the fruits of power and the freedom of opposition. It has been clear for some time that there has been a growing divergence of opinion on certain fundamental problems between the right-wing and left-wing parties represented in the government. There were divergences of view, for example, on epuration, on the reform of the army, on the partisans.

This week the directorate of the Democratic Christian Party met and issued an order of the day deploring the attitude to the Government of certain party newspapers whose representatives were in the Government. The order of the day urged the necessity for all parties to collaborate together to reestablish respect for the law and to reinforce the authority of the state both in the capital and in the provinces. A second order of the day, after giving detailed figures of the damage suffered by Italy as a result of the war, appealed for the closest collaboration of all Italians in the reconstruction of their country. The figures speak for themselves. For instance, according to the order of the day, five million rooms have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, with the result that seven million Italians are roofless or lodged in temporary houses: one third of the road system has been rendered unusable with nearly 13,000 bridges destroyed or damaged: the Italian railway system has been destroyed to such an extent that it has lost more than 80% of its carrying capacity: less than 10% of the pre-war tonnage of the merchant navy remains: motor transport has been reduced to little more than 10% of its former total. In view of this tragic scene of destruction the Christian Democrats appeal for a greater degree of unity and the postponement of more controversial questions until measures for reconstruction have been undertaken.

The Communist party published on the same day a communique giving the results of a meeting of the Directorate of the party which was held on November 6th. In this document the party point to the benefits which have

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

PART I — SUMMARY

(1) During the last few weeks the AVANTI and the UNITA (the Socialist and Communist daily newspapers in Rome) has been criticising the Government more freely, although both these parties are represented in the coalition cabinet. To their opponents it almost appeared as if they were anxious simultaneously to enjoy the fruits of power and the freedom of opposition. It has been clear for some time that there has been a growing divergence of opinion on certain fundamental problems between the right-wing and left-wing parties represented in the government. There were divergences of view, for example, on epuration, on the reform of the army, on the partisans.

This week the directorate of the Democratic Christian Party met and issued an order of the day deploring the attitude to the Government of certain party newspapers whose representatives were in the Government. The order of the day urged the necessity for all parties to collaborate together to reestablish respect for the law and to reinforce the authority of the state both in the capital and in the provinces. A second order of the day, after giving detailed figures of the damage suffered by Italy as a result of the war, appealed for the closest collaboration of all Italians in the reconstruction of their country. The figures speak for themselves. For instance, according to the order of the day, five million rooms have been destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, with the result that seven million Italians are roofless or lodged in temporary houses: one third of the road system has been rendered unusable with nearly 13,000 bridges destroyed or damaged: the Italian railway system has been destroyed to such an extent that it has lost more than 80% of its carrying capacity: less than 10% of the pre-war tonnage of the merchant navy remains: motor transport has been reduced to little more than 10% of its former total. In view of this tragic scene of destruction the Christian Democrats appeal for a greater degree of unity and the postponement of more controversial questions until measures for reconstruction have been undertaken.

The Communist party published on the same day a communique giving the results of a meeting of the Directorate of the party which was held on November 6th. In this document the party point to the benefits which have been achieved as a result of the union of the anti-fascist parties in the government. It declares that it is prepared to assume even greater responsibilities in the Government, and desires to reinforce the latter's authority. At the same time it reserves the right to criticise with the object of increasing the efficiency of the Government. After asserting its intention of concentrating on the intensification of the war effort, the party asks that the Allied control over Italy be reduced, epuration be carried out more rapidly against those who were really responsible for Fascism, municipal elections be held in those regions where it is possible, the authority of the local committees of national liberation be enhanced, and that a national consultative assembly be established after municipal elections have been held.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Pietro Nenni in the AVANTI replied to the order of the day of the Christian Democrats by stating clearly that the criticisms contained in it were directed at the Socialists. He went on to say that he had criticised the slowness of epuration and the Fascist spirit prevailing on the higher level in the police and the carabinieri, and in the army. He conceived this to be the duty of a democratic press. While the Communists are still careful in their official speeches not to offend the Christian Democrats, the Socialists are less guarded, and have succeeded in driving the Christian Democrat party further to the right, thus making more difficult the union of the three "mass" parties (the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats) desired by Togliatti.

(2) On Sunday, November 12th, the Socialist and Communist parties held a mass meeting of their followers on the Palatine to commemorate the Anniversary of the Soviet revolution. The meeting was to have taken place in the Piazza Navona, but through the intervention of Bonomi, who feared that it would be more difficult for the police to maintain order in the centre of the city, it was decided to hold it on the Palatine. A reliable observer reports that there were between 30,000 and 40,000 persons present, but the Communists claim that there were 80,000. Pietro Nenni and Palmiro Togliatti addressed the crowd, which listened attentively and broke up at the end of the meeting in a quiet, orderly fashion. The crowd was composed for the most part of workers and artisans who frequently interrupted the speeches by demanding the abolition and punishment of the monarchy. The audience appeared to be more preoccupied with the institutional question than with other problems. Another significant fact was that when Togliatti referred to Trieste among the towns occupied in the North, instead of the cheers and interruptions which are frequent in a more bourgeois audience, there were cries of "long live Yugoslavia".

(3) On November 4th, Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando made a speech to ex-servicemen to celebrate the anniversary of the Italian armistic of 1918. Although eighty-five years old, he spoke without notes and with great oratorical skill. He recalled the errors of Fascism which had culminated in turning into enemies Italy's former allies, asked that Italy be allowed to increase her direct contribution to the war effort, and when he mentioned Trieste the whole audience rose to their feet and applauded, making it clear that they felt keenly the possibility that Trieste might be torn away from Italy.

(4) The Florence Committee of National Liberation has visited Rome and was received by Bonomi and the Ministers without portfolio. The Committee asked that the National Committees should become the representative Government. In view of the fact that they organised resistance to the Germans during the period of occupation they feel they have the right to submit the names of prefects and other public officials. The Ministers

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the union of the three "mass" parties (the Communists, Socialists and Christian Democrats) desired by Togliatti.

(2) On Sunday, November 12th, the Socialist and Communist parties held a mass meeting of their followers on the Palatine to commemorate the Anniversary of the Soviet revolution. The meeting was to have taken place in the Piazza Navona, but through the intervention of Bonomi, who feared that it would be more difficult for the police to maintain order in the centre of the city, it was decided to hold it on the Palatine. A reliable observer reports that there were between 30,000 and 40,000 persons present, but the Communists claim that there were 80,000. Pietro Nenni and Palmiro Togliatti addressed the crowd, which listened attentively and broke up at the end of the meeting in a quiet, orderly fashion. The crowd was composed for the most part of workers and artisans who frequently interrupted the speeches by demanding the abolition and punishment of the monarchy. The audience appeared to be more preoccupied with the institutional question than with other problems. Another significant fact was that when Togliatti referred to Trieste among the towns occupied in the North, instead of the cheers and interruptions which are frequent in a more bourgeois audience, there were cries of "long live Yugoslavia".

(3) On November 4th, Vittorio Emmanuele Orlando made a speech to ex-servicemen to celebrate the anniversary of the Italian armistic of 1918. Although eighty-five years old, he spoke without notes and with great oratorical skill. He recalled the errors of Fascism which had culminated in turning into enemies Italy's former allies, asked that Italy be allowed to increase her direct contribution to the war effort, and when he mentioned Trieste the whole audience rose to their feet and applauded, making it clear that they felt keenly the possibility that Trieste might be torn away from Italy.

(4) The Florence Committee of National Liberation has visited Rome and was received by Bonomi and the Ministers without portfolio. The Committee asked that the National Committees should become the representative Government. In view of the fact that they organised resistance to the Germans during the period of occupation they feel they have the right to submit the names of prefects and other public officials. The Ministers listened to these proposals and promised to submit them to the Cabinet. It is reported that the Committee of Liberation in Florence is at loggerheads with the prefect, the Marchese Paterno, who was introduced from outside.

(5) The Lieutenant-General's "audience" with the correspondent of the "New York Times" created a stir in the Italian press. The Monarchist newspaper - ITALIA NUOVA argued it had the approval of the Prime Minister. The AVANTI and ITALIA LIBERA criticised the Lieutenant General for his statement that the institutional question should be settled by a plebiscite rather than by a constituent assembly. The VOCE REPUBBLICANA seized the audience as an opportunity to give vent to its republican feelings. The Government issued a mild rebuke in a communique where they re-asserted that

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the parties constituting their Government were the expression of the will and aspirations of the people, and re-affirmed the pledge of the government to decide the institutional problem by means of a vote of the constituent assembly.

(5) With the departure of Count Caradini to London it is rumoured that there may be certain changes in the Government. It is reported that Senator Einaudi, the distinguished liberal economist, will shortly return to Italy from Switzerland the the liberals hope that he will agree to enter the government.

(6) Discontent with the slowness of epuration continues, and both Count Sforza and Mauro Scoccimaro have declared that the present laws and inadequate to deal with the situation.

(7) The Soviet Labour delegation have issued an invitation to the Italian Trade Unionists to visit Russia. Politically minded Italians were quick to notice that no similar invitation has been issued yet by the British or American Union delegates.

(8) Attacks have been appearing in the ITALIA LIBERA against the S.I.M. on the grounds of its close former association with the OVRA.

(9) In Rome there has been considerable agitation against the open sale of sweets and cakes in shops while sugar is still closely rationed.

(10) Among the permits of newspapers ratified in Rome is that of the MESSAGGERO which will run as the paper of the Prime Minister, with the aim of introducing a unifying element into public expression in the Italian press, and also as a straight information sheet. It is to be renamed INDEPENDENTE.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

that Senator Einaudi, the distinguished liberal economist, [illegible] return to Italy from Switzerland the the liberals hope that he will agree to enter the government.

(6) Discontent with the slowness of epuration continues, and both Count Sforza and Mauro Scoccimaro have declared that the present laws are inadequate to deal with the situation.

(7) The Soviet Labour delegation have issued an invitation to the Italian Trade Unionists to visit Russia. Politically minded Italians were quick to notice that no similar invitation has been issued yet by the British or American Union delegates.

(8) Attacks have been appearing in the ITALIA LIBERA against the S.I.M. on the grounds of its close former association with the OVRA.

(9) In Rome there has been considerable agitation against the open sale of sweets and cakes in shops while sugar is still closely rationed.

(10) Among the permits of newspapers ratified in Rome is that of the MESSAGGERO which will run as the paper of the Prime Minister, with the aim of introducing a unifying element into public expression in the Italian press, and also as a straight information sheet. It is to be renamed INDEPENDENTE.

CONFIDENTIAL

3069

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 16 November 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 42

Part II - Annexes

Contents

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Signor Orlando's Speech on Italian Armistice Day	1
2	Interview Article on the Luogotenente Generale in the "New York Times"	1
	(a) Press Reactions and Party Opinions	1-2
	(b) Public Reations	3
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
LABOUR		
3	Tour of the Russian Trade Union Delegates in Southern Italy	4
4	Return to Rome - Last Meeting at the Teatro Brancaccio	5
AGRICULTURE		
5	Seizure of the Land by Peasants	
	(i) Memorandum of conversation with Prince Odescalchi's Agent Sig. Castaldi	5
	(ii) Extract from report on conversation with Sig. Giacomini and Sig. De Domenico - land-owners	7
6	Agricultural Problems in Tuscany	8
EPURATION		
7	Arrest of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno	9
8	Trial of General Martini and Rag. Pirisino at Oristano, Sardinia	10
	Trial against the Prefect of Florence, Marchese	11

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

Contents

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Signor Orlando's Speech on Italian Armistice Day	1
2	Interview Article on the Luogotenente Generale in the "New York Times"	1
	(a) Press Reactions and Party Opinions	1-2
	(b) Public Reations	3
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
LABOUR		
3	Tour of the Russian Trade Union Delegates in Southern Italy	4
4	Return to Rome - Mass Meeting at the Teatro Brancaccio	5
AGRICULTURE		
5	Seizure of the Land by Peasants	
	(i) Memorandum of conversation with Prince Odescalchi's Agent Sig. Castaldi	5
	(ii) Extract from report on conversation with Sig. Giacomini and Sig. De Domenico - land-owners	7
6	Agricultural Problems in Tuscany	8
EPURATION		
7	Arrest of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno	9
8	Trial of General Martini and Rag. Pirisino at Cristano, Sardinia	10
9	Protest against the Prefect of Florence, Marchese Paterno	11
POLITICAL		
10	Interview with Dr. Grilli, Communist Leader, by a P.W.B. Official	13
INTERIOR		
11	The Carabinieri Reali	13
12	New Prefect of Catania - Comm. Gianmichele	14
13	Sicilian Bandit Captured	14

p.t.o.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Paragraph | Page

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

14 Proposed Delegation of Power to Italians 15
15 U.S. Elections 15
16 Reception of Publications and Shortage of Newsprint in Sardinia 15

Cinema

17 Rome 16
18 Naples 16
19 Bari 16
20 Sicily - Reactions to American Films in Palermo 17

LOCAL CONDITIONS

21 The Week in Tuscany 19

ANNEXES

Appendix I Destruction of Cathedral of Loreto
Appendix II Situation at Cervia

Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source (reliability)		Report (probability)	
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

- o 0 o -

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

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 16 November 1944

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED No. 42

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 Signor Orlando's Speech on Italian Armistice Day.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, former Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, spoke on Saturday, 4th November, at the Teatro Quirino. The occasion of the speech was his inauguration as President of the Italian ex-Servicemen's Association on the anniversary of the armistice of the last Great War. The Teatro Quirino was full to capacity. Entrance ot the theatre was by reserved ticket only, and there were present officers of the Allied Commission and P.W.B. and many representatives of the Italian Government, including Bonomi, Sforza, Messe and De Gaspari. Benedetto Croce was also there.

The octogenarian statesman and well-known orator held the attention of his audience from beginning to end, playing with supreme skill on the human emotions. At one time he would address the assembled company, at another he would talk to some individual person known to him in the audience, and yet at other times he seemed to have forgotten the presence of the audience altogether and extemporized aloud to himself.

At the mention of Trieste the audience rose to its feet and clapped with prolonged enthusiasm, showing in no uncertain way its will to consider this town as part of Italy, not to be detached.

Monarchists at the end threw leaflets from the gallery, which created resentment and a minor commotion. Some people cried "All officers are Fascists and traitors" at a handful of officers who were trying to make their way out in the crowd, and in the lobby a fight started between Monarchists and Republicans. Many people deplored such undignified behaviour and brought the fight to an end when some Allied officers approached. Both sides parted sullenly shouting "Viva l'Italia".

On good authority it is believed that Orlando applied for a much larger theatre than the Quirino in which to hold his meeting but this was apparently met with the inflexible antagonism of the Mayor of Rome, Prince Doria Pamphili.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789021

A. CURRENT EVENTS

1 Signor Orlando's Speech on Italian Armistice Day.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, former Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, spoke on Saturday, 4th November, at the Teatro Quirino. The occasion of the speech was his inauguration as President of the Italian ex-Servicemen's Association on the anniversary of the armistice of the last Great War. The Teatro Quirino was full to capacity. Entrance ot the theatre was by reserved ticket only, and there were present officers of the Allied Commission and P.W.B. and many representatives of the Italian Government, including Bonomi, Sforza, Nesse and De Gaspari. Benedetto Croce was also there.

The octogenarian statesman and well-known orator held the attention of his audience from beginning to end, playing with supreme skill on the human emotions. At one time he would address the assembled company, at another he would talk to some individual person known to him in the audience, and yet at other times he seemed to have forgotten the presence of the audience altogether and extemporized aloud to himself.

At the mention of Trieste the audience rose to its feet and clapped with prolonged enthusiasm, showing in no uncertain way its will to consider this town as part of Italy, not to be detached.

Monarchists at the end threw leaflets from the gallery, which created resentment and a minor commotion. Some people cried "All officers are Fascists and traitors" at a handful of officers who were trying to make their way out in the crowd, and in the lobby a fight started between Monarchists and Republicans. Many people deplored such undignified behaviour and brought the fight to an end when some Allied officers approached. Both sides parted sullenly shouting "Viva l'Italia".

On good authority it is believed that Orlando applied for a much larger theatre than the Quirino in which to hold his meeting but this was apparently met with the inflexible antagonism of the Mayor of Rome, Prince Doria Pamphili.

2 Interview-Article on the Luogotenente Generale in the "New York Times"

(a) Press Reactions and Party Opinions

Two Rome newspapers - the POPOLO (Christian Democrat) and ITALIA NUOVA (Monarchist)- published the text of the article written by Mr. H. Matthews after his interview with the Luogotenente. That ITALIA NUOVA should have emphasized this interview, given its monarchist sympathies, was not unexpected. More odd was its publication in the organ of the Christian Democrats - a party which, as was the case with the old Partito Popolare, has not taken a definite line one way or another with regard to the institutional question, on which its members are divided.

Both papers commented on the article. The POPOLO, with its characteristic caution, regretted that the article should have

3057

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

appeared in a form which left unclear how much of the substance of it was the Luogotenente's own view and how much that of the "New York Times" correspondent: but it showed itself not antagonistic to the possibility of a plebiscite for or against the Monarchy which - according to Mr. Matthews - is the solution for the institutional question most approved by the best advisors of the Prince of Piedmont. It insisted at the same time, however, on the claims of the Constitutional Assembly which the New York Times' interview-statement minimized. ITALIA NUOVA, on the other hand, took a decided monarchist line and noted the similarities between the views ascribed to the Luogotenente and those which appeared in the speeches made by Signor Orlando and Signor Bonomi on Italian Armistice Day. According to this comment the Luogotenente had made, in this strangest of strange ways, a kind of "speech from the throne," and had indicated as his programme (1) a plebiscite on "the institutional question" (2) the revision of the 1848 Statuto by a Constituent Assembly, and (3) the establishment of a "democratic monarchy of a nordic type".

ITALIA NUOVA suggested that after the disastrous experience of a previous "interview" given by the Prince of Piedmont, without the approval of the Cabinet, which caused much indignation amongst the parties, that on this occasion the Government must have been fully aware of the Luogotenente's action. But this assertion was not born out by ITALIA LIBERA, which maintained that the Prince, in supporting a plebiscite on the institutional question - the most controversial point made in the original article - had ranged himself against the Constituent Assembly from whose sovereignty neither he nor his father would escape. In view of the serious political implications of the Prince's declarations the organ of the Action Party asked for a Government statement on the issue raised.

The declarations of the Lugotenente naturally provided ground for further press polemics and statements: from that of Croce in the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE 5 November on behalf of the Liberals, to the accusation in the VOCE REPUBBLICANA that the Lugotenente was merely trying a manoeuvre to save the throne.

An official Government statement was issued on 7 November saying: "The Government, having seen declarations which derive from the account of an audience conceded by the Luogotenente to a journalist, reaffirms that the parties of which the Government is the emanation are the expression of the will and of the aspirations of the people struggling for its liberty; and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

appeared in the speeches made by Signor Orlando and Signor Bonomi on Italian Armistice Day. According to this comment the Luogotenente had made, in this strangest of strange ways, a kind of "speech from the throne," and had indicated as his programme (1) a prebiscite on "the institutional question" (2) the revision of the 1848 Statuto by a Constituent Assembly, and (3) the establishment of a "democratic monarchy of a nordic type".

ITALIA NUOVA suggested that after the disastrous experience of a previous "interview" given by the Prince of Piedmont, without the approval of the Cabinet, which caused much indignation amongst the parties, that on this occasion the Government must have been fully aware of the Luogotenente's action. But this assertion was not born out by ITALIA LIBERA, which maintained that the Prince, in supporting a plebiscite on the institutional question - the most controversial point made in the original article - had ranged himself against the Constituent Assembly from whose sovereignty neither he nor his father would escape. In view of the serious political implications of the Prince's declarations the organ of the Action Party asked for a Government statement on the issue raised.

The declarations of the Lugotenente naturally provided ground for further press polemics and statements: from that of Croce in the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE 5 November on behalf of the Liberals, to the accusation in the VOCE REPUBBLICANA that the Lugotenente was merely trying a manoevre to save the throne.

An official Government statement was issued on 7 November saying: "The Government, having seen declarations which derive from the account of an audience conceded by the Luogotenente to a journalist, reaffirms that the parties of which the Government is the emanation are the expression of the will and of the aspirations of the people struggling for its liberty; and reconfirms the solemn engagement to decide the institutional problem through the vote of a constituent assembly as is laid down by a law of the state".

In a private conversation Dr. Ugo La Malfa, the prominent journalist who represents the less Left Wing tendency of the Party of Action and is closely in touch with members of the Italian Cabinet, said that he was certain that the Government as a whole was not informed of the Luogotenente's interview though Bonomi had, he thought, known of it. He did not think that the text of the original article would appear to Italian readers to give a particularly favourable impression of the Luogotenente, and he was rather surprised when it was suggested that the text might give a good impression of the Prince's capabilities to Anglo-Saxon readers. Dr. Gonella, the editor of the POPOLO, in a personal statement to a P.W.B. officer, denied that he had had any intention of particularly favouring the monarchists by publishing the text of the interview in his paper. The Luogotenente himself had said that there was only one Monarchist paper in Rome - viz.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the ITALIA NUOVA - and this authoritative assertion should appease those who might be inclined to think that the POPOLO was monarchist in sympathy.

(b) Popular Reactions

The statements that appeared in the various newspapers have had a large echo in public opinion. It is necessary to take note that a large majority of the population now professes republican tendencies.

A Scholastic Professor of about 58 years said: The Monarchy is taking a fairly firm position against the actual Government which, by expression of the programmes of the six parties comprising it, is absolutely hostile to re-establishing the Monarchy in Italy. However, one must keep in account the more important factors represented by the Allies. Let us analyze the respective positions of these with regard to Italian politics.

(i) America, in my opinion, is not interested in our political problems because her aim is the cornering of the European market. It suffices for her to eliminate all dictates representing obstacles to her commercial system. On the other hand she is too far away to feel the necessity of interfering in political questions.

(ii) Russia wants an opening to the sea, and will have it in the Balkan states who will represent her zone of influence after the war. Therefore, Italy is only of relative interest to her being too far removed towards the West to be in her possible sphere of influence.

(iii) England. Here is the kernel of the situation. Great Britain has no interest in the formation in Europe of a European Confederation of States of republican character. The efforts she is making to win the war would be of no avail should she have to take part in the European Confederation. She, the conquering nation, would find herself in the same position of importance and power as Germany or Italy. What could be more absurd than this? Therefore, all of England's interest lie in reinforcing the throne of Savoy and in shipwrecking the cause of the Italian Republicans. We had proof of this when the Republican Party was excluded from the Government and the C.L.N.

Finally, if the Allies on arrival in Italy had not desired the Monarchy, as they did not desire Fascism, they would have permitted the people to take care of this themselves, in which

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

tendencies.

A Scholastic Professor of about 58 years said: The Monarchy is taking a fairly firm position against the actual Government which, by expression of the programmes of the six parties comprising it, is absolutely hostile to re-establishing the Monarchy in Italy. However, one must keep in account the more important factors represented by the Allies. Let us analyze the respective positions of these with regard to Italian politics.

(i) America, in my opinion, is not interested in our political problems because her aim is the cornering of the European market. It suffices for her to eliminate all dictates representing obstacles to her commercial system. On the other hand she is too far away to feel the necessity of interfering in political questions.

(ii) Russia wants an opening to the sea, and will have it in the Balkan states who will represent her zone of influence after the war. Therefore, Italy is only of relative interest to her being too far removed towards the West to be in her possible sphere of influence.

(iii) England. Here is the kernel of the situation. Great Britain has no interest in the formation in Europe of a European Confederation of States of republican character. The efforts she is making to win the war would be of no avail should she have to take part in the European Confederation. She, the conquering nation, would find herself in the same position of importance and power as Germany or Italy. What could be more absurd than this? Therefore, all of England's interest lie in reinforcing the throne of Savoy and in shipwrecking the cause of the Italian Republicans. We had proof of this when the Repuolican Party was excluded from the Government and the C.L.N.

Finally, if the Allies on arrival in Italy had not desired the Monarchy, as they did not desire Fascism, they would have permitted the people to take care of this themselves, in which case by now the Government of republican character would be flourishing.

A tailor of about 34 years of age said: I have always hoped after the 8th September that one would hear no more of the aristocracy or privileged classes. I am beginning to see after what the Luogotenente said, that Italy will still have to suffer the monarchical system and the Carabinieri.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.2/NND No. 798021

B. GENERAL REPORTS

LABOUR

3 Tour of the Russian Trade Union Delegation in Southern Italy.

The Soviet Trade Union Delegation has finished its tour of Southern Italy and has returned to Rome. The defective communications prevented the Press of the Capital from getting news and from giving due importance to the ovations which greeted the Delegation, wherever it went.

The newspapers of the right wing were almost unanimously indifferent to the Russian Delegates' visit, not even mentioning their recent journey to Southern Italy. The "Unita" on the contrary has two articles, signed by the Onorevole Di Vittorio, about it, giving the first summary from his own personal experiences. He accompanied the Delegation on the greater part of the trip, with Colasanti of The Demo-Christian Syndical group. Di Vittorio states he was surprised at the "profound wave of sympathy, affectionate outbursts, unrestrained admiration" which drew large masses of people, in all the provinces visited, toward the U.S.S.R.

All the workers wanted to see, hear, and touch the Soviet Delegates. Thousands of proletarians, peasants, artisans, came miles on foot, on donkey-carts, on bicycles, to get to meet the delegation. During all the trip, they waited patiently; under the rays of the autumn sun (like the 12,000 demonstrators of Severo and 15,000 of Cerignola) or under the pouring rain like the 20,000 of Cosenza. The cars were surrounded by the crowds and the Delegates "pulled out and carried in triumph" at the risk of being crushed. "Compagno Tarasov" rapidly became popular in the South and made the most of the triumphant welcome.

Di Vittorio points out the absolute unanimity "with which the masses manifested their admiration for the Soviets, the victorious Russian Army, their genial chief Comrade Stalin, each mention of whose name raised tempestuous and prolonged applause. All the Democratic authorities besides wished to receive the Delegation and express the gratitude of the Italian people for the great contribution of the U.S.S.R. to the cause of common liberation".

Some days the Soviet Delegates "were literally exhausted". Whereas 20 meetings had been arranged, there were 80 large conventions as at Taranto, at which, according to the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" there were present about 30,000 followers. It is estimated that the Soviet delegates spoke directly to at least 250,000 Italian labourers in the course of these meetings.

The Delegates showed a great and fine political sensitiveness, com-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The newspapers of the right wing were almost unanimously indifferent to the Russian Delegates' visit, not even mentioning their recent journey to Southern Italy. The "Unita" on the contrary has two articles, signed by the Onorevole Di Vittorio, about it, giving the first summary from his own personal experiences. He accompanied the Delegation on the greater part of the trip, with Colasanti of The Demo-Christian Syndical group. Di Vittorio states he was surprised at the "profound wave of sympathy, affectionate outbursts, unrestrained admiration" which drew large masses of people, in all the provinces visited, toward the U.S.S.R.

All the workers wanted to see, hear, and touch the Soviet Delegates. Thousands of proletarians, peasants, artisans, came miles on foot, on donkey-carts, on bicycles, to get to meet the delegation. During all the trip, they waited patiently; under the rays of the autumn sun (like the 12,000 demonstrators of Severo and 15,000 of Cerignola) or under the pouring rain like the 20,000 of Cosenza. The cars were surrounded by the crowds and the Delegates "pulled out and carried in triumph" at the risk of being crushed. "Compagno Tarasov" rapidly became popular in the South and made the most of the triumphant welcome.

Di Vittorio points out the absolute unanimity "with which the masses manifested their admiration for the Soviets, the victorious Russian Army, their genial chief Comrade Stalin, each mention of whose name raised tempestuous and prolonged applause. All the Democratic authorities besides wished to receive the Delegation and express the gratitude of the Italian people for the great contribution of the U.S.S.R. to the cause of common liberation".

Some days the Soviet Delegates "were literally exhausted". Whereas 20 meetings had been arranged, there were 80 large conventions as at Taranto, at which, according to the "Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno" there were present about 30,000 followers. It is estimated that the Soviet delegates spoke directly to at least 250,000 Italian labourers in the course of those meetings.

The Delegates showed a great and fine political sensitiveness, comprehending and underlining with applause, the necessity of maintaining at any price a solid Anglo-American-Soviet alliance in order to win the war and attain a just peace; therefore to redouble the efforts being made to speed the victorious ending. Any mention also by the delegates, of the generous terms made by Russia towards Rumania, Finland and Bulgaria were received with acclaim.

Di Vittorio concludes that the most evident result of the delegation's visit, is that the friendship not only between Italian and Soviet workers, but between the two peoples, has been strongly cemented. On the other hand, their presence in Italy has brought a notable contribution to the potentiality of syndical unity and has served further to cement the unity of the progressive and popular strength of the war of liberation.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

The fascist reaction which perhaps expected to find "a sort of Vandea" in the South, finds itself confronted with an organized popular mass hitherto unheard of in the South, which is firmly decided to defeat any attempt at a return to the past.

The "Italia Libera" in a "Salute to the Soviet" affirms the sincere tie of friendship binding the Italian people to the people of Russia which was shown during their visit to the Italian provinces. It asks that the delegation carry with it a message of Italian solidarity to the Russian combatants. The article desires to bring to the attention of the Great Soviet Union, the Italian will to fight for the creation of an effective democracy in which labour will be the determining factor, and affirms above all the belief in free and united Syndical Organisations.

4 Return to Rome - Mass Meeting at the Teatro Brancaccio.

On Sunday, November 5th, 15,000 workers attended the mass meeting at the Brancaccio theatre which climaxed the Soviet Labour Delegation's tour of Italy, and their return to Rome. Throughout the meeting applause and shouts interrupted the proceedings as the enthusiastic audience welcomed the Delegation.

Cesare Massini, Secretary of the Rome Camera del Lavoro, spoke of the genuine welcome extended the Soviet Delegates throughout Italy, and presented a bronze medal to the Delegates on behalf of the Camera.

Comrade Tasarov, head of the Soviet delegation, spoke through a translator of the good feelings that exist between the Russian and Italian workers, despite 20 years of Fascist propaganda. The Soviet Delegation participated in more than 60 meetings with labour leaders and more than 20 meetings with large workers' audiences, thus making direct contact with more than 250,000 Italian workers. He extended an invitation on behalf of the Soviet Labour Unions to Italian Labour delegates to visit Russia, which was received with very great applause.

After a brief speech by Comrade Sciuplezov on the immense destruction in the Ukraine by the Germans, the meeting was brought to a close with short addressed by M. Grandi, Lizzadri, and Di Vittorio, representatives of the C.G.I.L., in which labour unity was affirmed as the strongest weapon against a recurrence of fascism. At the end of the meeting hundreds of workers pressed up on the stage to shake hands with the Soviet Delegates.

Trade Union Movement.

The invitation extended by the Russian delegation to the C.G.I.L. will strengthen C.G.I.L. in its contacts with labour organizations in the

(P.2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

Soviet Union, the Italian will to fight for the creation [illegible] democracy in which labour will be the determining factor, and affirms above all the belief in free and united Syndical Organisations.

4 Return to Rome - Mass Meeting at the Teatro Brancaccio.

On Sunday, November 5th, 15,000 workers attended the mass meeting at the Brancaccio theatre which climaxed the Soviet Labour Delegation's tour of Italy, and their return to Rome. Throughout the meeting applause and shouts interrupted the proceedings as the enthusiastic audience welcomed the Delegation.

Cesare Massini, Secretary of the Rome Camera del Lavoro, spoke of the genuine welcome extended the Soviet Delegates throughout Italy, and presented a bronze medal to the Delegates on behalf of the Camera.

Comrade Tasarov, head of the Soviet delegation, spoke through a translator of the good feelings that exist between the Russian and Italian workers, despite 20 years of Fascist propaganda. The Soviet Delegation participated in more than 60 meetings with labour leaders and more than 20 meetings with large workers' audiences, thus making direct contact with more than 250,000 Italian workers. He extended an invitation on behalf of the Soviet Labour Unions to Italian Labour delegates to visit Russia, which was received with very great applause.

After a brief speech by Comrade Sciuplozov on the immense destruction in the Ukraine by the Germans, the meeting was brought to a close with short addressed by [illegible] Grandi, Lizzadri, and Di Vittorio, representatives of the C.G.I.L., in which labour unity was affirmed as the strongest weapon against a recurrence of fascism. At the end of the meeting hundreds of workers pressed up on the stage to shake hands with the Soviet Delegates.

Trade Union Movement.

The invitation extended by the Russian delegation to the C.G.I.L. will strengthen C.G.I.L. in its contacts with labour organizations in the industrial north. (B.2)

In this connection it should be noted that in an order of the day of November 1st, the Action Party, which originally backed the C.G.L., reaffirms the unity of the Italian Trade Union movement, and expresses the hope that democratic methods will always prevail in the activities of the Confederation.

AGRICULTURE

5 Seizure of land by peasants

(i) Memorandum of conversation held at Bracciano between Signor Casteldi, agent for estate of Prince Odescalchi and A.M.G.B. officer.

30 55

Signor Casteldi works in the Amministrazione Principe Odescalchi at Bracciano under the Estate Agent, Ing. Vaccari, who was absent in Rome. He seemed a quiet, intelligent and reliable man of middle-age.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Bracciano is a small agricultural town of about 8,000 inhabitants, made up mostly of day labourers, workmen, or small tradesmen. Its police force numbers about 30 Carabinieri, one-third of whom are usually on duty. The Commune comes within the Province of Rome, thus falling under the Rome Prefect for questions of law and order.

A Committee of Liberation exists on which all parties are represented, with the exception of the Democrazia del Lavoro. Signor Castaldi believed the Communists and Socialists formed the great majority of the people, though the Communist Party seemed badly organised and had no evident leaders. Next important were the Christian Democrats. Speakers from the various parties came down to Bracciano from time to time, and in their speeches often made extravagant promises about the distribution of land. The people were interested in these political speeches and went to hear them and were generally most influenced by the last speaker.

On the whole very little damage was done to Prince Odescalchi's property by the Germans. The wine distillery was wrecked, one cowhouse for fifty cows dynamited and one or two dwellings destroyed. Only about 20% of the livestock was carried off or killed. (120 cattle in 500). The Germans paid 7 lire a kilo (liveweight) for the animals they took, this being the controlled price. Later on they paid 15 lire a kilo.

The property of Prince Odescalchi at Bracciano consists (1) of 700 hectares divided into six farms let out on the Mezzadria system (whereby landlord and tenant share 50% of the produce), and (2) 600 hectares farmed directly by the Odescalchi administration. The same rotation of crops is practiced in both areas. Every year two-sixths is put under corn, one-sixth under vegetable and three-sixths to pasture.

On October 10th, 1944, approximately 500 men from the town of Bracciano and a fraction from Castelli, took possession of 350 hectares of land then under pasture. These men came neither from the farms nor from among the labourers on the estate, but were all members of the local Consorzio Agrario. The Consorzio Agrario is itself a big landowner, owning 7,000 hectares but according to Signor Castaldi it farms its lands in an uneconomic and primitive way. One half of the land is yearly ploughed for corn and the other lies fallow and is used for grazing. The utmost strain is therefore put on the land in the interests of corn production, and not sufficient time is given it to recover, nor are efforts made to grow fertilizing crops such as potatoes or beans. The members of the Agrario intend getting the most out of the soil, with the least responsibility or labour, and thus eventually the land value of the entire estate deteriorates.

The Consorzio Agrario has about 2,000 members, mostly made up of day labourers, craftsmen, fishermen and small tradespeople. The land is held communally and divided up among them, each member getting a new strip of about 3½ hectares every year. No one is interested in his strip beyond

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the Communist Party seemed badly organised and had no evident leaders. Next important were the Christian Democrats. Speakers from the various parties came down to Bracciano from time to time, and in their speeches often made extravagant promises about the distribution of land. The people were interested in these political speeches and went to hear them and were generally most influenced by the last speaker.

On the whole very little damage was done to Prince Odescalchi's property by the Germans. The wine distillery was wrecked, one cowhouse for fifty cows dynamited and one or two dwellings destroyed. Only about 20% of the livestock was carried off or killed. (120 cattle in 500). The Germans paid 7 lire a kile (liveweight) for the animals they took, this being the controlled price. Later on they paid 15 lire a kilo.

The property of Prince Odescalchi at Bracciano consists (1) of 700 hectares divided into six farms let out on the Mezzadria system (whereby landlord and tenant share 50% of the produce), and (2) 600 hectares farmed directly by the Odescalchi administration. The same rotation of crops is practiced in both areas. Every year two-sixths is put under corn, one-sixth under vegetable and three-sixths to pasture.

On October 10th, 1944, approximately 500 men from the town of Bracciano and a fraction from Castelli, took possession of 350 hectares of land then under pasture. These men came neither from the farms nor from among the labourers on the estate, but were all members of the local Consorzio Agrario. The Consorzio Agrario is itself a big landowner, owning 7,000 hectares but according to Signor Castaldi it farms its lands in an uneconomic and primitive way. One half of the land is yearly ploughed for corn and the other lies fallow and is used for grazing. The utmost strain is therefore put on the land in the interests of corn production, and not sufficient time is given it to recover, nor are efforts made to grow fertilizing crops such as potatoes or beans. The members of the Agrario intend getting the most out of the soil, with the least responsibility or labour, and thus eventually the land value of the entire estate deteriorates.

The Consorzio Agrario has about 2,000 members, mostly made up of day labourers, craftsmen, fishermen and small tradespeople. The land is held communally and divided up among them, each member getting a new strip of about 3½ hectares every year. No one is interested in his strip beyond what he can get out of it during the year, and consequently no trees are planted nor long-term market gardening undertaken. The land of the Consorzio Agrario tends to look either like a barren waste or else is surface ploughed for corn.

In contrast to this are the well cared for estates of Prince Odescalchi with forests, orchards, olives, vegetables, pasture and arable. Also in contrast are the 1,700 hectares ceded by Prince Odescalchi in 1921 in "enfiteosi" (or long lease with option to buy) to small holders and market gardeners. Here the tenant is interested in developing the soil, because he has a long-term policy in his plot of land, and aspirations to make it his own. Consequently the strips are planted with fruit trees, vines and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

olives, with vegetables and corn growing between. Signor Castaldi emphasized that it was those who were bad husbandmen belonging to the Consrozio Agrario who were the trouble makers. Their seizure of 350 hectares of pasture land meant that more corn would be grown for next year, but there was now insufficient pasture for Prince Odescalchi's live-stock.

Those same people moreover took 200 quintals of chestnuts which constituted the entire chestnut crop, and 30 quintals of olives. To prevent further thefts of the olive crop the Estate had decided to pick the olives while they were yet green, which meant that a considerable reduction in the quantity of olive oil was to be expected.

It is interesting to note that the Ministry of Agriculture sent down an Ispettore Agrario, Dr. Conti, to inspect the land at Bracciano, and this man pronounced no part of Prince Odescalchi's land as uncultivated. Consequently none was technically or legally liable to seizure. Moreover in Bassano, where Prince Odescalchi had another estate, the Carabinieri, under the Prefect of Viterbo, (and not of Rome as at Bracciano) took a definite stand and drove away the invaders on October 31st. No land therefore had been seized in that area.

(ii) Extracts from reports on conversation with Signor Giacomini and Signor De Domenico, as well as the agent of Prince Odescalchi's Estate - landowners - at Bracciano on Sunday, 5th November, 1944.

On the 16th October about forty people armed with machine-guns and hand grenades suddenly came to the estate of Signor Giacomini, near Bracciano, and warning the farmers to keep back if they wanted to save their lives, gathered the chestnuts. They declared that according to the ordinances of the Minister's Council, the land was theirs. (It seems that the day before, October 15th, in an open-air meeting held in the market-place of Manziana, an orator had told the farmers that the proprietors no longer counted, that the land and its products were theirs.)

The next day the number of the demonstrators had increased to over 200. The Carabinieri, called from Manziana and Bracciano (5 in number) were powerless. This same violence was used in the olive groves.

The farmers are frightened that future crops will share the same fate and do not want to plough and sow the land.

It was the opinion of Signor Giacomini and De Domenico that the peasants had been encouraged to take this action by Communist agitators, well supplied with funds for propaganda, who had been placed in the vil-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

olives while they were yet green, which meant that a considerable reduction in the quantity of olive oil was to be expected.

It is interesting to note that the Ministry of Agriculture sent down an Ispettore Agrario, Dr. Conti, to inspect the land at Bracciano, and this man pronounced no part of Prince Odescalchi's land as uncultivated. Consequently none was technically or legally liable to seizure. Moreover in Bassano, where Prince Odescalchi had another estate, the Carabinieri, under the Prefect of Viterbo, (and not of Rome as at Bracciano) took a definite stand and drove away the invaders on October 31st. No land therefore had been seized in that area.

(ii) Extracts from reports on conversation with Signor Giacomini and Signor De Domenico, as well as the agent of Prince Odescalchi's Estate - landowners - at Bracciano on Sunday, 5th November, 1944.

On the 16th October about forty people armed with machine-guns and hand grenades suddenly came to the estate of Signor Giacomini, near Bracciano, and warning the farmers to keep back if they wanted to save their lives, gathered the chestnuts. They declared that according to the ordinances of the Minister's Council, the land was theirs. (It seems that the day before, October 15th, in an open-air meeting held in the market-place of Manziana, an orator had told the farmers that the proprietors no longer counted, that the land and its products were theirs.)

The next day the number of the demonstrators had increased to over 200. The Carabinieri, called from Manziana and Bracciano (5 in number) were powerless. This same violence was used in the olive groves.

The farmers are frightened that future crops will share the same fate and do not want to plough and sow the land.

It was the opinion of Signor Giacomini and De Domenico that the peasants had been encouraged to take this action by Communist agitators, well supplied with funds for propaganda, who had been placed in the villages by the Communist Party in Rome. Some former Fascists were probably encouraging the peasants in order to create trouble for the Allies and the new Italian Government so that the people would say that things were more settled under Fascism.

They said the Communists are the best organised party in the area and that they had funds "probably from Russia" but that the Christian Democrats had the largest following.

As for a solution there was little they could do without help. In Signor Giacomini's case, out of a population of 300 in his area only 40 people would support him. The police force - CC.RR. - was insufficient as

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

there were only two Carabinieri in the district. They asked for some CC.RR. to be sent from Rome until the situation bettered, otherwise they were powerless to do anything. Furthermore although they know who was responsible, the CC.RR. in the nearby villages were supporting the peasants.

Owing to the lack of public security in the district, many peasants had not planted their crops this autumn for fear that they would be stolen by their neighbours. (B.3.)

6 Agricultural problems - Tuscany

Oil Harvest. The olive crop in Tuscany is exceptionally abundant this year. As most of the milling of the olives is done by electricity production will inevitably be difficult owing to lack of electrical power. The old ox-worked mills, wherever they still exist, will have to be put into action again.

Vintage. The grape harvest promised to be exceptionally abundant, but shortage of sulphate of copper has led to the spread of phylloxers; lack of crittogama has resulted in much of the crop being lost, while the remainder is of bad quality. Moreover troops, passing through and camping in vineyards, have consumed quantities of grapes, and for this reason also, the harvest is poorer than was expected. It is suggested that copper should be supplied to Italy as soon as possible so that, in future, vines may be treated with the usual copper dressing which saves them from disease.

Potatoes. The retreating Germans dug up most of the potatoes then ready for use, and the remainder of the crop is scanty. Nothing can be done about this, save to encourage and advise super-production for next season.

Fertilisers. The total lack of perphosphate has been felt in the production of wheat, beans and cereals in general, which are very scarce, and it is hoped that supplies will be available soon.

Almost all the factories, producing artificial and chemical manures such as nitrate of soda, potassium and sulphate of ammonia, have been destroyed by the Germans.

Farm Machinery. The problem of ploughing is a hard one, as the oxen were carried off by the Germans. The use of tractors is possible only in a few Tuscan districts owing to the conformation of the ground and the intensive cultivation of olive trees and vines in the land where wheat is sown. The necessity for naphtha and petrol must again be emphasized. Many of the existing tractors run on naphtha, and as yet none is available.

Wages and labour. The very ancient system of mezzadria or share cropping

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

Oil Harvest. The olive crop in Tuscany is exceptionally abundant this year. As most of the milling of the olives is done by electricity production will inevitably be difficult owing to lack of electrical power. The old ox-worked mills, wherever they still exist, will have to be put into action again.

Vintage. The grape harvest promised to be exceptionally abundant, but shortage of sulphate of copper has led to the spread of phylloxers; lack of crittogama has resulted "in much of the crop being lost, while the remainder is of bad quality. Moreover troops, passing through and camping in vineyards, have consumed quantities of grapes, and for this reason also, the harvest is poorer than was expected. It is suggested that copper should be supplied to Italy as soon as possible so that, in future, vines may be treated with the usual copper dressing which saves them from disease.

Potatoes. The retreating Germans dug up most of the potatoes then ready for use, and the remainder of the crop is scanty. Nothing can be done about this, save to encourage and advise super-production for next season.

Fertilisers. The total lack of perphosphate has been felt in the production of wheat, beans and cereals in general, which are very scarce, and it is hoped that supplies will be available soon.

Almost all the factories, producing artificial and chemical manures such as nitrate of soda, potassium and sulphate of ammonia, have been destroyed by the Germans.

Farm Machinery. The problem of ploughing is a hard one, as the oxen were carried off by the Germans. The use of tractors is possible only in a few Tuscan districts owing to the conformation of the ground and the intensive cultivation of olive trees and vines in the land where wheat is sown. The necessity for naphtha and petrol must again be emphasized. Many of the existing tractors run on naphtha, and as yet none is available.

Wages and labour. The very ancient system of mezzadria or share cropping has been dealt with in previous reports from the same source. It is considered the best for Italy. Some of the political parties aim at abolishing it.

The Communist and Socialist Parties and the Party of Action intend to expropriate the land without compensation and give it to the peasants.

The Party of Action's plan is to divide the land into farms, according to its nature and produce; then to divide these farms, among a certain number of families and have them administered by a state official. This looks well on paper, but it is held that to eliminate the owner's private initiative and his personal interest, would result in increased costs and reduced production.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

Land-owning peasants work little, their instinct being to produce merely family requirements and no more. There are many examples of peasants who, having bought their own farms, reduced production to such an extent as to be heavily in debt after a few years and obliged to sell out.

Occasional labourers are employed by Tuscan farmers for the breaking up of new ground and the general care of crops.

A level wage scale for farm labourers and others is suggested, in order to balance available labour.

It must be borne in mind that the farm labourer is at present in a very favourable position, as he receives part of his wage in kind, and so, in his case the terrible problem of feeding himself and his family, so pressing for others, is considerably eased.

The idea of revolution, everywhere rife, is hampering and preventing any regular and tranquil life. Unless the law is enforced and discipline maintained, production will decrease, revolution break out and disaster ensue. (B.3.)

EPURATION

7 Arrest of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno

Interest in this subject has been maintained this week by the arrest of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno; the dismissal of six generals of the Air Force, destitution of a further batch of senators, and the sequestration of the estates of Mussolini.

The two main trends of public reaction may be stated as follows. firstly that epuration is still too slow and not energetic enough; secondly that it does not start at a high enough level.

Surprise was generally expressed that it has taken all this time to confiscate the estates of Mussolini, Ciano and Clara Petacci.

With regard to the epuration of the Senate, a student of Political Science, aged 22, complained that it was at once too slow and too mild. Destitution was not a sufficient punishment for offenders; they ought to be brought to trial. The people want a new Senate, elected by popular vote. A housewife of 45, a member of the Republican Party, thought "all Senators should be epurated, beginning with Badoglio"

The Court Martial of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno is awaited with some scepticism on the one hand and keen interest on the other, es-

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

Occasional labourers are employed by tuscan farmers [illegible] up of new ground and the general care of crops.

A level wage scale for farm labourers and others is suggested, in order to balance available labour.

It must be borne in mind that the farm labourer is at present in a very favourable position, as he receives part of his wage in kind, and so, in his case the terrible problem of feeding himself and his family, so pressing for others, is considerably eased.

The idea of revolution, everywhere rife, is hampering and preventing any regular and tranquil life. Unless the law is enforced and discipline maintained, production will decrease, revolution break out and disaster ensue. (B.3.)

EPURATION

7 Arrest of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno

Interest in this subject has been maintained this week by the arrest of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno; the dismissal of six generals of the Air Force, destitution of a further batch of senators, and the sequestration of the estates of Mussolini.

The two main trends of public reaction may be stated as follows, firstly that epuration is still too slow and not energetic enough; secondly that it does not start at a high enough level.

Surprise was generally expressed that it has taken all this time to confiscate the estates of Mussolini, Ciano and Clara Petacci.

With regard to the epuration of the Senate, a student of Political Science, aged 22, complained that it was at once too slow and too mild. Destitution was not a sufficient punishment for offenders; they ought to be brought to trial. The people want a new Senate, elected by popular vote. A housewife of 45, a member of the Republican Party, thought "all Senators should be epurated, beginning with Badoglio".

The Court Martial of Generals Negro, Basso and Castagno is awaited with some scepticism on the one hand and keen interest on the other, especially among soldiers who served under the two last-named in Sardinia. A student of letters aged 23, who had been an officer in Sardinia, ascribed the escape of the Germans there almost without loss to the treachery of the generals. At the same time he added that "orders should have come from Rome". A soldier aged 24, however, defended Basso and Castagno. He was certain that the trial would never take place, because if it did both the King and Badoglio would be implicated. If however, Basso were brought to trial he hoped that he would have full liberty to produce all the evidence in his defence, even if higher personalities should be incriminated. A clerk aged 50, little interested in party politics, said: "The trial of the generals will not take place, because the former Supreme Commander must not be implicated".

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Much the same reactions were produced by the announcement of the dismissal of high officers of the Air Force. A newsagent was inclined to think they were perhaps not really to blame; they may not have known what to do due to lack of leadership. After the Armistice Italian soldiers were fighting and beating the Germans at Monterotondo, Viterbo, San Paolo, Cecchignola etc. but when they learned that the King and Badoglio had fled they were completely demoralised and all fighting ceased. He was very bitter against the House of Savoy and resented what he described as a fact that the Allies, especially England were trying to impose the Monarchy on the Italian people".

8 Trial of General Martini and Rag. Pirisino

Further particulars of the trial of Fascist conspirators headed by General Martini, by the Military Tribunal of Oristano.

The trial of General Martini and 18 others accused of high treason by the Military Tribunal of Oristano has been going on since October 25th.

A large public including Allied authorities are present daily at the hearings.

The first to be interrogated was General Martini. He began by saying that family troubles in the north of Italy drove him to get into contact with a Petty Officer who was to take him there in an M.T.B. On the evening of the 3rd December, 1943, at Palau, at the moment of embarcation, he received from the person who accompanied him to the M.T.B. an iron tube containing the documents to which we referred in our previous report. Martini denies any knowledge of the individual who handed him the tube. When he was arrested Martini was searched and in his overcoat was found the papers and the iron tube. The latter contained a verbatim report of the secret meeting held at Sassari on the 7th September, 1943, on the reconstitution of the Republican Fascist Party in Sardinia, laying down an initial programme and assigning duties. There was also in the tube a message to the Secretary of the Republican Party. This message was signed by the 18 members of the Committee, who were at once arrested. (The President at this point stated that according to Professor Altamura of Naples all the signatures were false excepting that of Rag. Pirisino which was genuine).

General Martini does not know who drew up the documents. He states that he only asked Rag. Pirisino to provide him with some documents of a fascist nature so that his trip to the mainland would be justified in the eyes of the Republican Government showing that he had achieved something in Sardinia. General Martini stated that those documents were also necessary to him as he had fought against the Germans in Corsica and he therefore [illegible] He added further

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

they were completely demoralized. [illegible] bitter against the House of Savoy and resented what he described as a fact that the Allies, especially England "are trying to impose the Monarchy on the Italian people".

8 Trial of General Martini and Rag. Pirisino

Further particulars of the trial of Fascist conspirators headed by General Martini, by the Military Tribunal of Oristano.

The trial of General Martini and 18 others accused of high treason by the Military Tribunal of Oristano has been going on since October 25th.

A large public including Allied authorities are present daily at the hearings.

The first to be interrogated was General Martini. He began by saying that family troubles in the north of Italy drove him to get into contact with a Petty Officer who was to take him there in an M.T.B. On the evening of the 3rd December, 1943, at Palau, at the moment of embarcation, he received from the person who accompanied him to the M.T.B. an iron tube containing the documents to which we referred in our previous report. Martini denies any knowledge of the individual who handed him the tube. When he was arrested Martini was searched and in his overcoat was found the papers and the iron tube. The latter contained a verbatim report of the secret meeting held at Sassari on the 7th September, 1943, on the reconstitution of the Republican Fascist Party in Sardinia, laying down an initial programme and assigning duties. There was also in the tube a message to the Secretary of the Republican Party. This message was signed by the 18 members of the Committee, who were at once arrested. (The President at this point stated that according to Professor Altamura of Naples all the signatures were false excepting that of Rag. Pirisino which was genuine).

General Martini does not know who drew up the documents. He states that he only asked Rag. Pirisino to provide him with some documents of a fascist nature so that his trip to the mainland would be justified in the eyes of the Republican Government showing that he had achieved something in Sardinia. General Martini stated that these documents were also necessary to him as he had fought against the Germans in Corsica and he therefore feared reprisals on the part of Mussolini's Government. He added further that he was never in contact with the Fascists, whom the Judge said met at Sassari, because on that date he was in Corsica. He stated besides that the notes on the ex-militia troops, found on him when he was searched, were office notes.

In fact General Martini denied any participation in the plot, in spite of the many inconsistencies which the President revealed.

The second day of the trial opened with the interrogation of Rag. Pirisino, who, next to General Martini, is the chief figure in the conspiracy.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

14 Proposed Delegation of Authority to Italians

In keeping with the speed-up tendency in Allied policy to consign more authority and responsibility to the Italian Government, PWB and APB this week got busy. They put up a suggestion to AFHQ to delegate additional powers to the Italian Press Commission. Those additional powers have been summarized as authority to ratify newspaper licenses in territory under Italian jurisdiction without reference to APB. APB, however, would retain power to revoke or suspend licenses on the demand of the Allied authorities. This suggestion (which means an amendment of Order 80) is now being put through A.C. en route for AFHQ.

15 U.S. Elections

A large window-map of the U.S. showing the States in the propaganda-shop in Largo Tritone in Rome was a centre of attraction several days before it was used to show the progress of the voting. Crowds stood in front of the blank map apparently absorbed in contemplation of the mere shape of that land of free democratic elections and material plenty. It was, therefore, doubly unfortunate that owing to the accidental breaking of an adjoining show-case, the associated display, illustrating the method of voting by secret ballot, had to be removed to a less prominent position.

The posting of the election returns was followed by a large crowd with the keenest interest and some envy. The re-election of Roosevelt was welcomed by all.

Some comments from the crowd:

.. haberdasher: "This will shorten the war".

A radio-operator and a surveyor: "There should be a United States in Europe on the American pattern".

A surveyor: "Italy, unlike America, is not rich enough for democracy. You Americans have leisure in which to study. Here the people will follow any leader who promises them bread".

16 Reception of Publications and Shortage of Newsprint in Sardinia

Publications. Interest of the Sards toward our publications has considerably increased. "Victory", "Mondo Libero" and the novels

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

Press Commission. Those additional powers [illegible] as authority to ratify newspaper licenses in territory under Italian jurisdiction without reference to APB. APB, however, would retain power to revoke or suspend licenses on the demand of the Allied authorities. This suggestion (which means an amendment of Order 89) is now being put through A.C. en route for AFHQ.

15 U.S. Elections

A large window-map of the U.S. showing the States in the propaganda-shop in Largo Tritone in Rome was a centre of attraction several days before it was used to show the progress of the voting. Crowds stood in front of the blank map apparently absorbed in contemplation of the mere shape of that land of free democratic elections and material plenty. It was, therefore, doubly unfortunate that owing to the accidental breaking of an adjoining show-case, the associated display, illustrating the method of voting by secret ballot, had to be removed to a less prominent position.

The posting of the election returns was followed by a large crowd with the keenest interest and some envy. The re-election of Roosevelt was welcomed by all.

Some comments from the crowd:

A haberdasher: "This will shorten the war".

A radio-operator and a surveyor: "There should be a United States in Europe on the American pattern".

[illegible] surveyor: "Italy, unlike America, is not rich enough for democracy. You Americans have leisure in which to study. Here the people will follow any leader who promises them bread".

16 Reception of Publications and Shortage of Newsprint in Sardinia

Publications. Interest of the Sards toward our publications has considerably increased. "Victory", "Mondo Libero" and the novels are best-sellers. In view of this, the number of publications we get is definitely insufficient to cover our needs. Most booklets are sold out in a few days in Cagliari and Sassari, and never get to the other regions of the Island, such as Oristano, Nuoro, Iglesias, Carbonia, etc. Three or four times the amount of publications now received could be disposed of. Furthermore, it would be appreciated if the intervals between one shipment of booklets and another were shorter.

Newspapers. Toward the end of the month the newsprint situation became extremely critical and both newspapers of the Island were contemplating closing down on November 1st, but Dr. Canepa, from the Press Committee, flew to Naples and came back with three tons of newsprint to meet the immediate needs of the papers. The newsprint was distributed as follows: 1½ tons to the Cagliari "Unione Sarda", 1 ton to the Sassari daily "Isola", and ½ ton to the Sassari PWB backed weekly "Riscossa". All three papers were warned to use the newsprint with the utmost economy until further supplies arrived from Naples. The utmost importance of regular and sufficient

3032

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

shipments of newsprint to the Island cannot be too greatly stressed. "Unione Sarda" was lately compelled to cut down its copies from 30,000 to 15,000 and it is reasonable to expect that the papers will be sold on the black market while this situation lasts. Several political weeklies which have been authorized by the Press Commission await the arrival of newsprint in order to start publication. In general this newsprint question causes great dissatisfaction and criticism. It was pointed out that it should be possible for the Allies to send more paper to Sardinia since in Rome there is enough newsprint to feed 60 newspapers.

Cinema

17 Rome

"Tom, Dick and Harry" at the Splendora cinema, 3 November 1944.

The cinema was crowded; the audience consisted of one third soldiers and the rest was an average Italian audience with a preponderance of women. The film was very much liked by everyone, especially women, as it was easy to follow.

Roman audiences enjoy this type of film and would gladly see more of them.

The news-reel was "Notizie del Mondo Libero". It would have been better if in a scene showing epuration proceedings in France the words "Come in Italia" (as in Italy) had not been used, as the audience laughed when they heard this as they know how slowly epuration is proceeding here.

The public is always eager to see more of domestic and national life in England and America.

18 Naples

"Gli Angeli Del Mare"

This is the first new American film to be shown in Naples which has been sound-tracked in Italian instead of being spoken in English with Italian sub-titles. It was shown at the cinema S. Lucia, Naples for the first time on 6 November. The cinema was packed, most of the audience being young people.

This was a simple story of the ... triangal and some of the scenes were hardly credible but the acting of Francis Dee, Wendolf Scott and Ralph Bellamy was greatly appreciated. To sum

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

newsprint to feed 60 newspapers.

Cinema

17 Rome

"Tom, Dick and Harry" at the Splendore cinema, 3 November 1944.

The cinema was crowded; the audience consisted of one third soldiers and the rest was an average Italian audience with a preponderance of women. The film was very much liked by everyone, especially women, as it was easy to follow.

Roman audiences enjoy this type of film and would gladly see more of them.

The news-reel was "Notizie del Mondo Libero". It would have been better if in a scene showing epuration proceedings in France the words "Come in Italia" (as in Italy) had not been used, as the audience laughed when they heard this as they know how slowly epuration is proceeding here.

The public is always eager to see more of domestic and national life in England and America.

18 Naples

"Gli Angeli Del Mare"

This is the first new American film to be shown in Naples which has been sound-tracked in Italian instead of being spoken in English with Italian sub-titles. It was shown at the cinema S. Lucia, Naples for the first time on 6 November. The cinema was packed, most of the audience being young people.

This was a simple story of the [illegible] and some of the scenes were hardly credible but the acting of Francis Dee, Randolf Scott and Ralph Bellamy was greatly appreciated. To sum up, this film had one of the best receptions given to any film during recent weeks.

B.2.

19 Bari

"Il Diavolo va in Collegio" (The Devil Goes to Boarding School)
New Italian film, produced by Minerva Films with Lilia Silva and Leonard Cortest and shown at Bari.

The cinema was crowded for the most part by middle-class Italians, factory workers and Italian soldiers. There were also some English and American forces present. During the film there were frequent outbursts of applause. The film, skilfully directed and well-acted in a lively way can hold its own with any of the much lauded American productions. The plot is slight but has been cleverly handled. The luxurious sets are in good taste and do not give offence as is sometimes the case with overseas films. The music is light and melodious.

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

Public Opinion

"I prefer light comedies such as this to heavy handed Allied propaganda. The Anglo-Americans have an almost German persistence and they thrust productions on us which are the complete opposite to what we want". - An Employee.

"I dont want to criticise what has been shown to us up to now. I only want to express my opinion freely on this film. I like it. It is just to my taste". - An Italian Soldier.

"After a hard day it is really amusing to see such a film". - A Merchant.

It should interest those who choose films for Italian audiences that this film is extremely popular. It is the type of film which appeals to Italians. Also, the resumption of film-production by the Italians is a matter of urgency, especially in view of the number of unemployed in this industry.

20 Sicily - Reactions to American Films in Palermo

"Convoglio verso l'Ignoto" (Action in the North Atlantic)

Mr. R. J. Frantz went to the Teatro Cinema Biondo with a Sicilian friend on the first night this Warner Bros. film was shown. Herewith information according to Film Sections' questionnaire:

(i) The theatre was filled, [illegible] people were standing at the rear of the house. The audience was very mixed, comprising some persons of obviously good circumstances, others apparently unemployed, a fair percentage of Italian soldiers, sailors and carabinieri. The largest single class seemed to be young men between the ages of 18 and 24. Men far outnumbered women in the audience. The previous night Mr. Frantz went to the same cinema to see "Il Figlio Conteso", a Swedish film, well produced and with a sympathetic subject. On that night there were very few people in the theatre, perhaps partly because the film had been shown for a week. However, it seems obvious that the mere announcement of an American film is sufficient to pack the theatre.

(ii) Audience reaction was very noticeable when submarines were seen gliding under water to attack the convoy; there were signs of apprehension and much excitement when torpedoes struck the [illegible] there were evident signs of satisfaction when the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

"After a hard day it is really amusing to see such a film".
- A. Merchant.

It should interest those who choose films for Italian audiences that this film is extremely popular. It is the type of film which appeals to Italians. Also, the resumption of film-production by the Italians is a matter of urgency, especially in view of the number of unemployed in this industry.

20 Sicily - Reactions to American Films in Palermo

"Convoglio verso l'Ignoto" (Action in the North Atlantic)

Mr. R. J. Frantz went to the Teatro Cinema Biondo with a Sicilian friend on the first night this Warner Bros. film was shown. Herewith information according to Film Sections' questionnaire:

(i) The theatre was filled, [illegible] people were standing at the rear of the house. The audience was very mixed, comprising some persons of obviously good circumstances, others apparently unemployed, a fair percentage of Italian soldiers, sailors and carabinieri. The largest single class seemed to be young men between the ages of 16 and 24. Men far outnumbered women in the audience. The previous night Mr. Frantz went to the same cinema to see "Il Figlio Conteso", a Swedish film, well produced and with a sympathetic subject. On that night there were very few people in the theatre, perhaps partly because the film had been shown for a week. However, it seems obvious that the mere announcement of an American film is sufficient to pack the theatre.

(ii) Audience reaction was very noticeable when submarines were seen gliding under water to attack the convoy; there were gasps of apprehension and much excitement when torpedoes struck the merchant ships; there were exclamations of satisfaction when the submarines were in their turn destroyed, and also when attacking planes were shot down. Chief excitement occurred when the most relentless of the submarines was finally rammed by the merchant ship it was pursuing, and this created obvious satisfaction, though there was no cheering or clapping. Scenes showing the burial of merchant seamen at sea were watched in respectful silence. The few love scenes were greeted with vulgar comments by the younger element in the audience, but these in turn brought hisses from the others.

(iii) The entire film is excellent for impressing on Italians the war effort of the Allies. It is especially important for Sicily where there has been too much of a tendency to depend on the Allies for help of all kinds. This film should make Sicilians realize the risks involved in transporting merchandise across submarine-infested seas. 3051

(iv) The film is an excellent presentation of American courage and the unselfishness of the unsung heroes of the merchant marine. Scenes of the captain's home life also give a good

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

impression of America.

(v) Technical quality is excellent.

(vi) Nothing in this particular film to point out to Italians the way to rehabilitate their own country, unless it is the portrayal of the willingness of Americans to risk their lives in the interests of greater liberty for the world.

A Sicilian friend who attended the film remarked that American films are usually superior to Italian productions. This particular film has an English sound-track and Italian sub-titles, but lack of Italian conversation did not seem to distract one bit from the spectators' enjoyment. The sub-titles were well done, and some of the humorous dialogue of the sailors brought hearty laughter.

"Strictly Confidential" (An old American film with dubbed Italian dialogue)

Due to the fact that the theatre where this was shown - the Dante - has very poor sound equipment, little of the dialogue could be understood, not even by an Italian companion. The film which deals with horse racing, was negative from a propaganda standpoint; however, it was not harmful either. Being a class B picture and ten years old into the bargain, its showing does nothing to enhance the prestige of American films.

"The Human Comedy"

A Sicilian woman went to the Olympia Cinema, Palermo, on 25 October to see "The Human Comedy", an American film with Italian sub-titles. The house was crowded, and the film seemed to appeal to the audience. Favourable comments were heard from the audience. The Sicilian woman remarked that American films were invariably superior to Italian productions. The film was excellent from a propaganda angle.

Mondo Libero newsreel No. 25 was shown. While interesting, it provoked no particular audience reaction.

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

films are usually superior to Italian productions. This particular film has an English sound-track and Italian sub-titles, but lack of Italian conversation did not seem to distract one bit from the spectators' enjoyment. The sub-titles were well done, and some of the humorous dialogue of the sailors brought hearty laughter.

"Strictly Confidential" (An old American film with dubbed Italian dialogue)

Due to the fact that the theatre where this was shown - the Dante - has very poor sound equipment, little of the dialogue could be understood, not even by an Italian companion. The film which deals with horse racing, was negative from a propaganda standpoint; however, it was not harmful either. Being a class B picture and ten years old into the bargain, its showing does nothing to enhance the prestige of American films.

"The Human Comedy"

A Sicilian woman went to the Olympia Cinema, Palermo, on 23 October to see "The Human Comedy", an American film with Italian sub-titles. The house was crowded, and the film seemed to appeal to the audience. Favourable comments were heard from the audience. The Sicilian woman remarked that American films were invariably superior to Italian productions. The film was excellent from a propaganda angle.

Mondo Libero newsreel No. 25 was shown. While interesting, it provoked no particular audience reaction.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

SITUATION AT CERVIA.

Partisan Activities.

Italian patriots, many of them had worked in close liaison with the Allied forces further south, were largely responsible not only for the liberation of this Emilian town, but for the speed of the Allied advance northward.

The enemy, retreating along the coast Road, destroyed an important bridge across a drainage canal on the edge of the town and demolished buildings on the main square to form a road block. Hours before the first Allied troops appeared and, indeed, while partisan skirmishers were stalking German rear guards within the town itself; members of the local committee of liberation aided by dozens of the townspeople, set to work clearing away the road block. By the time the first Allied vehicles arrived the road was clear. Later a volunteer crew of citizens, directed by the Communal Engineer, Sig. Matteo Pecaccia, constructed a temporary bridge of heavy timbers replacing the span destroyed by the enemy. As a result, Allied tank and armoured cars were rumbling across the bridge in pursuit of the enemy only a few hours after the liberation of the town.

Allied officers were warm in their praise of the skill and courage with which the work was carried out.

Flooding by Retreating Germans.

Thousands of acres of rich farm land in the once prosperous commune were ruined for years to come when the Germans destroyed coastal flood gates turning the countryside into a vast, shallow lake. The gates demolished by the enemy were at the entrance of a canal used to carry seawater to the evaporation beds of the local salt refinery, one of the largest in Italy. Water is still pouring in at the rate of 1,000,000 litres an hour and since the canals to the north, which normally drain the area, are blocked by other demolitions, the inundated area is slowly growing in extent. Allied engineers have surveyed the problem, however, and it is hoped that the inflow will shortly be stopped by a temporary dyke.

Food Supplies.

On the brighter side of the picture, the food position of the commune is comparatively good. Besides 4,000 quintals of salt in store at the refinery, which will be welcome to the whole region, more than 1,500

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

the liberation of this Emilian town, but for the speed of the Allied advance northward.

The enemy, retreating along the Coast Road, destroyed an important bridge across a drainage canal on the edge of the town and demolished buildings on the main square to form a road block. Hours before the first Allied troops appeared and, indeed, while partisan skirmishers were stalking German rear guards within the town itself; members of the local committee of liberation aided by dozens of the townspeople, set to work clearing away the road block. By the time the first Allied vehicles arrived the road was clear. Later a volunteer crew of citizens, directed by the Communal Engineer, Sig. Matteo Foccaccia, constructed a temporary bridge of heavy timbers replacing the span destroyed by the enemy. As a result, Allied tank and armoured cars were rumbling across the bridge in pursuit of the enemy only a few hours after the liberation of the town.

Allied officers were warm in their praise of the skill and courage with which the work was carried out.

Flooding by Retreating Germans.

Thousands of acres of rich farm land in the once prosperous commune were ruined for years to come when the Germans destroyed coastal flood gates turning the countryside into a vast, shallow lake. The gates demolished by the enemy were at the entrance of a canal used to carry seawater to the evaporation beds of the local salt refinery, one of the largest in Italy. Water is still pouring in at the rate of 1,000,000 litres an hour and since the canals to the north, which normally drain the area, are blocked by other demolitions, the inundated area is slowly growing in extent. Allied engineers have surveyed the problem, however, and it is hoped that the inflow will shortly be stopped by a temporary dyke.

Food Supplies.

On the brighter side of the picture, the food position of the commune is comparatively good. Besides 4,000 quintals of salt in store at the refinery, which will be welcome to the whole region, more than 1,500 quintals of wheat is on hand. Milling facilities were, as usual, put out of action by the retreating enemy but in this case the actual machinery was not destroyed and with the installation of an emergency power plant, within the next three or four days, milling will be resumed. In the meantime, citizens are drawing on a supply of 80 quintals of flour brought in by AMG shortly after the liberation of the town.

3050

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

14 NOV 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central "D" Section, Liberated Italy 9 November 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 41

Part II - Annexes

Contents

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Exchange of Ambassadors - Press Reactions	1
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	EPURATION	
2	Against the Senate and the Constitution - Resumé of Pamphlet by SENEX	1
3	Postponement of the Trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto	3
4	Reactions to the Trial Postponement	3
5	Forthcoming Trial of General Martini Before the Military Tribunal of Cristano, Sardinia	3
6	The Chair of Constitutional Law at Naples University	5
	PUBLIC OPINION	
7	A Socialist Viewpoint: Ugo Calosso on Pietro Nenni and the Communists	6
8	Votes for Women	7
9	A Land Owner's Views on the Agricultural Problem	7
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
10	Allied Publications and Displays	9
11	"The Great Dictator" - Reception in Naples	9
12	Cinema - Florence	10
	INTERIOR	
13	Public Safety	11

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

Contents

Paragraph		Page
	A. CURRENT EVENTS	
1	Exchange of Ambassadors - Press Reactions	1
	B. GENERAL REPORTS	
	EPURATION	
2	Against the Senate and the Constitution - Resumé of Pamphlet by SENEX	1
3	Postponement of the Trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto	3
4	Reactions to the Trial Postponement	3
5	Forthcoming Trial of General Martini Before the Military Tribunal of Oristano, Sardinia	3
6	The Chair of Constitutional Law at Naples University	5
	PUBLIC OPINION	
7	A Socialist Viewpoint: Ugo Calosso on Pietro Nenni and the Communists	6
8	Votes for Women	7
9	A Land Owner's Views on the Agricultural Problem	7
	PRESS AND PROPAGANDA	
10	Allied Publications and Displays	9
11	"The Great Dictator" - Reception in Naples	9
12	Cinema - Florence	10
	INTERIOR	
13	Public Safety	11
14	PWB Employee Killed	11
	FINANCE	
15	Speculation in Dollars and Hoarding of Allied Military Lire	11
	LABOUR	
16	Cost of Living Bonus	12
	LOCAL CONDITIONS	
	Rome	
17	Electricity Rationing Scheme	13
18	Food Situation	13
19	Black Market	14
20	A Minor Tragedy	15
	Naples	
21	The Most Pitiable of the Needy Classes	16

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

Paragraph

Page

LOCAL POLITICS

23 Political Meeting at Sparanise (Caserta) 17

ANNEXES

Appendix I Special Report on LABOUR
Appendix II Political Situation - Calabria
Appendix III Conditions in Viterbo
Appendix IV The Refugee Camp at Castiglion Fiorentino and a Note on Perugia and Assisi

Explanation of Reliability Rating

Source	(reliability)	Report	(probability)
A	always reliable	1	confirmed
B	usually reliable	2	probable
C	sometimes reliable	3	possible
D	frequently unreliable	4	doubtful
E	a bad source	5	improbable

-oOo-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

CONFIDENTIAL NO. 41.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section Liberated Italy November 9, 1944.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 41

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

PART II ANNEXES

A - CURRENT EVENTS

1 Exchange of Ambassadors - Press Reactions

The most important news of the week was the announcement of the forthcoming "exchange of Ambassadors" with London, Washington and Moscow, and the restoration of diplomatic relations with all the Latin American republics.

Press comment was naturally favorable and showed every sign of pleasure even if in several of the more critical newspapers -- especially those of the left -- optimism was tempered by some feelings of hesitation about the anomalies which still exist in Allied policy towards Italy. In addition several Rome papers recently have been devoting some space to the question of epuration in the Italian diplomatic service -- perhaps the most thorough criticism on this point has appeared in the ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Action Party -- and the future of career diplomats is obviously a preoccupation now that the time has come for nominating personnel for embassy staffs abroad.

AVANTI (Socialist) as often happens, was amongst the most outspoken in its doubts about the reality of Allied favors and struck a a warning note in the general expressions of optimism. "This graduation in recognition", it said, " is making the international juridical state of Italy a political and juridical monstrosity... It is time the Allies determined clearly the position of Italy. The Italian people needs to know if it is considered as a friend or as an enemy, if the Allied army present on its soil is an army of liberation or of occupation; if its statute is that of a free people or of one under control. To these questions can only be received one answer: the declaration that the armistice is obsolete, and the recognition of the alliance."

B. GENERAL REPORTS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

A - CURRENT EVENTS

1 Exchange of Ambassadors - Press Reactions

The most important news of the week was the announcement of the forthcoming "exchange of Ambassadors" with London, Washington and Moscow, and the restoration of diplomatic relations with all the Latin American republics.

Press comment was naturally favorable and showed every sign of pleasure even if in several of the more critical newspapers -- especially those of the left -- optimism was tempered by some feelings of hesitation about the anomalies which still exist in Allied policy towards Italy. In addition several Rome papers recently have been devoting some space to the question of epuration in the Italian diplomatic service -- perhaps the most thorough criticism on this point has appeared in the ITALIA LIBERA, organ of the Action Party -- and the future of career diplomats is obviously a preoccupation now that the time has come for nominating personnel for Embassy staffs abroad.

AVANTI (Socialist) as often happens, was amongst the most outspoken in its doubts about the reality of Allied favors and struck a a warning note in the general expressions of optimism. "This graduation in recognition", it said, " is making the international juridical state of Italy a political and juridical monstrosity... It is time the Allies determined clearly the position of Italy. The Italian people needs to know if it is considered as a friend or as an enemy, if the Allied army present on its soil is an army of liberation or of occupation; if its statute is that of a free people or of one under control. To these questions can only be received one answer: the declaration that the armistice is obsolete, and the recognition of the alliance."

B. GENERAL REPORTS

EPURATION

2 "Against the Senate and the Constitution" - Resumé of Pamphlet by SENEX.

The following is a summary of an anonymous pamphlet which has been privately circulated and has received a wide distribution especially in conservative, liberal and monarchist circles:

Epuration of Fascist criminals is a vital necessity for Italy today. How is it to be carried out? By legal and constitutional means. In the case of Senators these points are laid down in the Stat-

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

ute of the Kingdom of 1848, which states that Senators cannot be arrested or accused without the authorization of the Senate and that they are to be tried by a High Court constituted by the Senate itself.

In the present case however, all the relative provisions of the Statute are violated. The Statute forbids the creation of Special Courts or Extraordinary Commissions; the BONOMI government appoints Count SFORZA High Commissioner by a decree of the Lieutenant-General which is ipso-facto unconstitutional. The Statute (art. 26) forbids "Arrest and judgment except in the cases provided by law and in the forms legally determined;" and declares (art. 71) that no one "can be deprived of the right of judgment by his peers (giudici naturali)". The peers of Senators are the Senate constituted as the High Court -- the High Court as determined by the Statute: 15 Senators forming the Committee of Instruction and 60 the Tribunal. Under the present procedure one Senator - Count SFORZA - arrogates to himself the functions of the Committee; and instead of 60 Senators it is proposed to constitute a Tribunal of 9 members, 5 of whom have no better claim to sit on it than that of representatives of the Parties.

It cannot be objected either that a sufficient number of unbiassed Senators could not be found. Count SFORZA himself has publicly exculpated 111.

This illegally constituted High Court proposes furthermore to apply illegal procedure. Laws are to be made retrospective. In ROME itself the principle "where there is no law there can be no crime" is to be set aside. Secondly, the so-called High Court is to have power to judge Senators on their speeches and votes in the Senate, a flagrant breach of the right of freedom of speech and also of art. 51 of the Statute, which declares that "Senators are not subject to criticism for the opinions they express and the votes they cast in the House". But for that principle, upheld in the Senate itself in the teeth of Mussolini, SFORZA would long since have been judged and expelled from the Senate.

The Special Tribunal and the setting aside of the Statute constitute a grave usurpation of judiciary powers by the executive and pave the way for totalitarianism. Moreover, they strike at the roots of the Constitution, which the BONOMI Government undertook to preserve. As is recognized in the Constitution of the USA, it is the duty of the [illegible] constitutional character of laws; a

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

"Arrest and judgment except in the cases provided by law and in the forms legally determined;" and declares (art. 71) that no one "can be deprived of the right of judgment by his peers (giudici naturali)". The peers of Senators are the Senate constituted as the High Court -- the High Court as determined by the Statute: 15 Senators forming the Committee of Instruction and 60 the Tribunal. Under the present prodedure one Senator - Count SFORZA - arrogates to himself the functions of the Committee; and instead of 60 Senators it is proposed to constitute a Tribunal of 9 members, 5 of whom have no better claim to sit on it than that of representatives of the Parties.

It cannot be objected either that a sufficient number of unbiassed Senators could not be found. Count SFORZA himself has publicly exculpated 111.

This illegally constituted High Court proposes furthermore to apply illegal procedure. Laws are to be made retroactive. In ROME itself the principle "where there is no law there can be no crime" is to be set aside. Secondly, the so-called High Court is to have power to judge Senators on their speeches and votes in the Senate, a flagrant breach of the right of freedom of speech and also of art. 51 of the Statute, which declares that "Senators are not subject to criticism for the opinions they express and the votes they cast in the House". But for that principle, upheld in the Senate itself in the teeth of Mussolini, SFORZA would long since have been judged and expelled from the Senate.

The Special Tribunal and the setting aside of the Statute constitute a grave usurpation of judiciary powers by the executive and pave the way for totalitarianism. Moreover, they strike at the roots of the Constitution, which the B.N.O.I Government undertook to preserve. As is recognized in the Constitution of the USA, it is the duty of the Courts to pass judgment on the constitutional character of laws; a law illegally passed is not a true law, and the Courts must apply only the true laws.

Epuration? Of whom, and by what means? Legal action means the epuration of rogues; arbitrary action, the epuration of honest men. Count SFORZA has chosen -- to strike the honest men.

The B.N.O.I Government must now choose:

a) To pursue a serious, constructive policy of true national union as a constitutional government, without collaboration of the subversive parties, which should go into opposition; or

b) To throw off the mask and continue openly its present policy as a dictatorial, revolutionary directorate.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

3. Postponement of Trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto

The following is a memorandum of a conversation between a PWB officer and a member of the Commission for Fascist Crimes on the trial of the Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli.

A magistrate, who is a member of the Commission for Fascist Crimes, told a PWB Officer that a great deal of opposition to the trials of these Generals was to be expected from high quarters in the Italian Army. Marshal Messe had been against holding the trial but the Commission had decided to carry on with it in spite of him.

The magistrate thought that right wing circles, monarchists and the army were fully aware of the issue at stake. The two generals ought unquestionably to be shot, but this would only be the beginning as many other persons, even those in the highest positions, had behaved as badly. Consequently the accusations and legal proceedings might go "up and up."

To some extent the trial of the Generals is also a trial of strength between the Left and the Right and the question as to whether it takes place or not and if so in what circumstances, attains a special significance. There appears to be some ground for thinking that the two generals have turned against one another and that if General Del Tetto is incriminated he will leave damning evidence to incriminate many others.

4. Reactions to the Trial Postponement

A Left Wing source considered this postponement "another" Allied blunder, and a victory for reactionary forces. Comparing the rate of epuration in Italy with that attained in France, he blamed the Allies for protecting Right Wing interests. (B-3)

A retired business man, well educated, and a great admirer of Don Sturzo, expressed the opinion that the King and Badoglio should be brought to trial first. When the Germans occupied Rome several Italian divisions stood around doing nothing for lack of orders. The blame attaches to those who should have issued these orders. Epuration is being held up by the Allies; in fact all real power is held by the Allies. How can anything ever be achieved with the present too-heavy administration? A government of six parties con-

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

Crimes, told a PWB officer that a great deal of opposition [illegible] trials of these Generals was to be expected from high quarters in the Italian Army. Marshal Messe had been against holding the trial but the Commission had decided to carry on with it in spite of him.

The magistrate thought that right wing circles, monarchists and the army were fully aware of the issue at stake. The two generals ought unquestionably to be shot, but this would only be the beginning as many other persons, even those in the highest positions, had behaved as badly. Consequently the accusations and legal proceedings might go "up and up."

To some extent the trial of the Generals is also a trial of strength between the Left and the Right and the question as to whether it takes place or not and if so in what circumstances, attains a special significance. There appears to be some ground for thinking that the two generals have turned against one another and that if General Del Tetto is incriminated he will leave damning evidence to incriminate many others.

4. Reactions to the Trial Postponement

A Left Wing source considered this postponement "another" Allied blunder, and a victory for reactionary forces. Comparing the rate of epuration in Italy with that attained in France, he blamed the Allies for protecting Right Wing interests. (B-3)

A retired business man, well educated, and a great admirer of Don Sturzo, expressed the opinion that the King and Badoglio should be brought to trial first. When the Germans occupied Rome several Italian divisions stood around doing nothing for lack of orders. The blame attaches to those who should have issued these orders. Epuration is being held up by the Allies; in fact all real power is held by the Allies. How can anything ever be achieved with the present too-heavy administration? A government of six parties constantly quarreling among themselves; above the wobbly Bonomi government the King and Badoglio, who have no following among the people, and above them again, the Allied Military Government. The policy of the latter is clearly characterized by its refusal to publish the Armistice terms. Where are President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms? One of them says that peoples shall choose their own form of government; but England, by backing the Italian Monarchy, is choosing ours for us. (C-2)

5. Forthcoming Trial of General Martini, before the Military Tribunal at Oristano, Sardinia

30 x 7

The trial of General Martini and 18 others accused of high

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

treason and Nazi-Fascist complicity will take place before the Military Tribunal on the 25th of this month at Oristano. The facts which led to the arrest of the band headed by General Martini, took place at Sassari, and the Sardinians learned the details of the plot (though confused and vague) with great interest.

The 18 involved are all ex-gerarchi of the Fascist Party who attempted to set up a committee of the Republican Fascist Party in Sardinia. Amongst these were Lt. Col. Felice Chiama, Doctor Martino Offeddù, Rag. Giovanni Pirisino, Doctor Gino Demartis, Lt.Col. Luigi Pensa, Major Gustavo Scanu of the Militia, Major Francesco Bertolotti, Maria Giua, Doctor Antonio Maccari (former Federal Secretary for Sassari), Lt. Dario Lai, Lt. Emanuele Tola, Raffaele Morella, 2nd Lt. Livio Matze, 1st Lt. Giovanni Mannatzu, Vittore Sabino, Antonio Cau, Guglielmo Loru, and Giovanni Sechi.

The situation developed on the evening of the 18th September, 1943, when at a secret meeting the conspirators decided to get into contact with the Republican Fascist Party and to organize action and sabotage squads while waiting for arms to be supplied to them by the Germans. General Martini decided to leave in order to get into contact with the Secretary of the Fascist Party while Rag. Pirisino undertook to procure him the means of crossing over to the peninsula.

Rag. Pirisino got in touch with a Petty Officer to whom he offered the sum of 35,000 lire. The Petty Officer however informed the Police and on the 3rd December General Martini, aboard an M.T.B., thinking he had succeeded in his plans, was taken by surprise and arrested, together with all his band, by agents of the Police and Carabinieri disguised as sailors. In General Martini's mackintosh was found an iron tube containing the text of the famous meeting of 18th September, a secret cypher for radio transmission and an appeal, written in perfect Fascist style, addressed to Pavolini, Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party.

The appeal bore a number of signatures, amongst them those of Lt.Col. Chiama, Doctor Offeddù, Doctor Maccari, Rag. Pirisino and others. Professor Federico Altamura of Naples, when asked to check up on the signatures, expressed the opinion that they should be considered doubtful, with the exception of that of Rag. Pirisino.

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

Offeddù, Rag. Giovanni Pirisino, Doctor Gino Demartis, Lt.Col. Luigi Pensa, Major Gustavo Scanu of the Militia, Major Francesco Bertolotti, Maria Giua, Doctor Antonio Maccari (former Federal Secretary for Sassari), Lt. Dario Lai, Lt. Emanuele Tola, Raffaele Morella, 2nd Lt. Livio Matze, 1st Lt. Giovanni Mannatzu, Vittore Sabino, Antonio Cau, Guglielmo Loru, and Giovanni Sechi.

The situation developed on the evening of the 18th September, 1943, when at a secret meeting the conspirators decided to get into contact with the Republican Fascist Party and to organize action and sabotage squads while waiting for arms to be supplied to them by the Germans. General Martini decided to leave in order to get into contact with the Secretary of the Fascist Party while Rag. Pirisino undertook to procure him the means of crossing over to the peninsula.

Rag. Pirisino got in touch with a Petty Officer to whom he offered the sum of 35,000 lire. The Petty Officer however informed the Police and on the 3rd December General Martini, aboard an M.T.B., thinking he had succeeded in his plans, was taken by surprise and arrested, together with all his band, by agents of the Police and Carabinieri disguised as sailors. In General Martini's mackintosh was found an iron tube containing the text of the famous meeting of 18th September, a secret cypher for radio transmission and an appeal, written in perfect Fascist style, addressed to Pavolini, Secretary of the Republican Fascist Party.

The appeal bore a number of signatures, amongst them those of Lt.Col. Chiama, Doctor Offeddù, Doctor Maccari, Rag. Pirisino and others. Professor Federico Altamura of Naples, when asked to check up on the signatures, expressed the opinion that they should be considered doubtful, with the exception of that of Rag. Pirisino.

31,000 lire were found in General Martini's pockets as well as a collection of bits of papers on which curious notes were written, some of them incomprehensible, two letters to General Magli, at that time Commander of all the Armed Forces in Sardinia (the letters had never been despatched and asked for help), and a sheet of paper showing the disposition of the Fascist Militia in Sardinia.

An inquiry was immediately begun and lasted over a year because of the tragic air accident in which Captain Lopane, Judge in charge of the proceedings, lost his life. He was flying an S.81 aircraft on his way to place all data of the case before General Messe, Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Major Michele Greco was asked to take over the inquiry and all the data of the case had to be worked out again by means of photographic copies available of some of the data. (B-2)

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

There was a rumor in December, 1943, that the air accident in which Captain Lopane, entrusted with the evidence, was killed, had been treacherously provoked by the Italian military authorities as they too were involved in the case.

The case continues to arouse wide interest throughout the whole island, and public opinion awaits the sentence which the Military Tribunal of Oristano should pronounce justly and objectively on the traitors. (B-1)

6. The Chair of Constitutional Law at Naples University

Ever since the Allies entered Naples, the Neapolitan students have protested against the retention of Prof. Tesauro in the chair of Constitutional Law, when he should have been among the "purged" of the University for his well-known Fascist precedents. In spite of the students' protests and demonstrations, Tesauro remains at his post.

On October 30th, at the ceremony for the opening of the academic year the president, Prof. Arangio Ruiz, named as Professor "emeritus" Enrico Presutti, ordinary professor of Constitutional Law who had been retired in 1926 because of his antifascist attitude. But owing to his advanced age and the condition of his health Presutti will not occupy the chair. The law students consider that they are being mocked, since they have an "emeritus" professor who is only honorary, while the actual lecturing is still done by the very Fascist Prof. Tesauro. (B-1-)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 780021

island, and public opinion awe[illegible]
Tribunal of Cristano should pronounce justly and objectively on the traitors. (B-1)

6. The Chair of Constitutional Law at Naples University

Ever since the Allies entered Naples, the Neapolitan students have protested against the retention of Prof. Tesauro in the chair of Constitutional Law, when he should have been among the "purged" of the University for his well-known Fascist precedents. In spite of the students' protests and demonstrations, Tesauro remains at his post.

On October 30th, at the ceremony for the opening of the academic year the president, Prof. Arangio Ruiz, named as Professor "emeritus" Enrico Presutti, ordinary professor of Constitutional Law who had been retired in 1926 because of his antifascist attitude. But owing to his advanced age and the condition of his health Presutti will not occupy the chair. The law students consider that they are being mocked, since they have an "emeritus" professor who is only honorary, while the actual lecturing is still done by the very Fascist Prof. Tesauro. (B-1-)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789502

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

PUBLIC OPINION

7 A Socialist Viewpoint: Dr. Ugo Calosso on Pietro Nenni and the Communists.

Dr. Ugo Calosso is now working in close collaboration with Nenni and has become a prominent leader writer on the "Avanti" (Socialist). In a recent conversation he seemed anxious to make clear that Nenni's bark is really worse than his bite and that privately Nenni does not hold the extremist views which seem to be suggested at times by his articles in the "Avanti". He admitted that Nenni is a "spiky" writer and that his style causes unnecesary irritation. Italians, however, have no sense of humour in politics. Nenni is Nenni, a Romagnolo; one has to take the good with the bad and he is particularly useful to the Socialist cause at present. In fact, had there been no Nenni it would have been necessary to invent him.

According to Calosso Nenni is at heart a "Fabian" or evolutionary Socialist like the other prominent leaders: Saragat for instance or the newly arrived "fuorusciti" Ignazio Silone and Modigliani, all of whom give an impression of greater moderation and reasonableness than Nenni.

Calosso was obviously labouring the point that Socialists should obtain more Allied support and sympathy because they were not revolutionary. By the violence of his opinions Nenni, he explained, was able to take some wind out of the sails of the Communists whom he, like the other Socialists, distrusts and fears.

There were only three parties which really counted in Italy: the Communists who were the best organised and had the inspiration of world power behind them, the Socialists and the Christian Democrats. These three were the only mass parties which could make any widespread appeal to the people. Calosso evaded the question of the present understanding between the Socialists and the Communists and spoke as though the recent embittered press polemics between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats had not happened. The future should lie in a strong understanding between all three parties but achieved in such a way that the Communist sting would be removed.

How then did the Socialists intend to do this? By aiming at a programme of unity especially between the three main parties. In such a united front, were it ever to come into being, the Socialists would occupy a central position between the Christian Democrats and Communists.

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

suggested at times by his articles in the "Avanti". He admitted that Nenni is a "spiky" writer and that his style causes unnecesary irritation. Italians, however, have no sense of humour in politics. Nenni is Nenni, a Romagnolo; one has to take the good with the bad and he is particularly useful to the Socialist cause at present. In fact, had there been no Nenni it would have been necessary to invent him.

According to Calosso Nenni is at heart a "Fabian" or evolutionary Socialist like the other prominent leaders: Saragat for instance or the newly arrived "fuorusciti" Ignazio Silone and Modigliani, all of whom give an impression of greater moderation and reasonableness than Nenni.

Calosso was obviously labouring the point that Socialists should obtain more Allied support and sympathy because they were not revolutionary. By the violence of his opinions Nenni, he explained, was able to take some wind out of the sails of the Communists whom he, like the other Socialists, distrusts and fears.

There were only three parties which really counted in Italy: the Communists who were the best organised and had the inspiration of world power behind them, the Socialists and the Christian Democrats. These three were the only mass parties which could make any widespread appeal to the people. Calosso evaded the question of the present understanding between the Socialists and the Communists and spoke as though the recent embittered press polemics between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats had not happened. The future should lie in a strong understanding between all three parties but achieved in such a way that the Communist sting would be removed.

How then did the Socialists intend to do this? By aiming at a programme of unity especially between the three main parties. In such a united front, were it ever to come into being, the Socialists would occupy a central position between the Christian Democrats and Communists.

Not without giving an impression of some special pleading - and an inclination to play off one Ally against another - Calosso then said that if the other Parties, especially the Socialists and Christian Democrats were to take a strong line about Trieste's return to Italy after the war - as part of the programme for unity - the Communists would be placed in an awkward position. He knew Togliatti intimately and esteemed him very highly. Togliatti had one weakness which was that his hands were tied by the foreign policy of Moscow. While Italians were indifferent regarding the former colonies, an appeal for a frontier with Yugoslavia which gave Trieste and Pola to Italy would not leave them unmoved. Italy would never settle down if Trieste were not in Italian hands. Several evenings ago Nenni had said to him: "If we raise the question of Trieste we will catch the Communists out". Togliatti

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

would inevitably lose prestige by failing to support this claim - which support Calosso appeared to presume would never be countenanced by Russia. Togliatti's private views and sympathies he thought, were those of a man who was too big for Communist orthodoxy, but that did not remove the limitations imposed on what he could say in public.

8 Votes for Women

The subject of votes having been discussed in several articles in the Rome press recently, a few representative opinions were taken this week.

There is no doubt that the political parties are keenly interested in women's suffrage, the general opinion being that the Christian Democrtas would gain very largely by this innovation in Italian political life.

A Trade Union Official said that in the city of Rome there was no doubt that there was widespread interest among women - especially among women workers - in this question. They are showing a new interest in politics and in our labour unions they are taking part in the directive councils; this is the first time that this has happened in the history of our labour unions. As soon as one goes into the country, however, there is very little interest in this subject.

A University graduate, aged 27, was of the opinion that the importance of this question was greatly exaggerated in Rome. In Italy you would not find one woman in a thousand interested in this question, and if votes were given to women they would not know what to do with them. Most women have too many domestic problems - especially these days - to think about politics and voting.

B.2

9 A Land Owner's Views on the Agricultural Problem

The following information was given to a P.W.B. officer by a land owner of a medium sized property (180 hectares) in the Province of Foggia.

There has been a great deal of propaganda spread abroad on the miserable conditions in which it is claimed that the peasant lives in Southern Italy. Latifondisti (large land owners) have been savagely attacked for their feudal ways and conditions in Sicily

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

in the Rome press recently, a few representative opinions were taken this week.

There is no doubt that the political parties are keenly interested in women's suffrage, the general opinion being that the Christian Democrtas would gain very largely by this innovation in Italian political life.

A Trade Union Official said that in the city of Rome there was no doubt that there was widespread interest among women - especially among women workers - in this question. They are showing a new interest in politics and in our labour unions they are taking part in the directive councils; this is the first time that this has happened in the history of our labour unions. As soon as one goes into the country, however, there is very little interest in this subject.

A University graduate, aged 27, was of the opinion that the importance of this question was greatly exaggerated in Rome. In Italy you would not find one woman in a thousand interested in this question, and if votes were given to women they would not know what to do with them. Most women have too many domestic problems - especially these days - to think about politics and voting.

B.2

9 A Land Owner's Views on the Agricultural Problem

The following information was given to a P.W.B. officer by a land owner of a medium sized property (180 hectares) in the Province of Foggia.

There has been a great deal of propaganda spread abroad on the miserable conditions in which it is claimed that the peasant lives in Southern Italy. Latifondisti (large land owners) have been savagely attacked for their feudal ways and conditions in Sicily in particular have been in the limelight. Finally all landowners have been included in these condemnations and I am told by my English and American friends that the novels of Ignazio Silone are very popular abroad. Doubtless compared to more modern nations our agricultural methods leave much to be desired but the following account of conditions on my own property may help to show you the other side of the problem, put the question in better perspective and show you the silent revolution which has been taking place in the country in recent years.

Labour. There are two systems of labour in this part of Italy, the Mezzadria and the Bracciante.

(i) The Mezzadria by which a family of peasants lives on the proprietors land, has a house, a certain amount of land tax free and sufficient food for his family from the produce - with grain the government has fixed the allow-

30-5

a

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

wance at two quintals per head. My own man Peppino has worked on my land for the past twenty years at a fixed rate of 6 lire a day. His family now supplies four workers including himself and in the last few years the monthly wage bill per head that I have paid has risen as follows:

1940	300 lire
1941	500 "
1942	1200 "
1943	2500 "
1944	3000 "

Besides this he has 12 hectares of arable land which he works himself and some land given him by the Fascist Government as an ex-soldier (Opera Nazionale Combattente). He has in fact become a small land owner, despite his recent adhesion to the local Communist Party - and a few months ago bought a horse for 80,000 lire, a purchase which I could not make at the moment. Particularly with the new law giving him and his family half the price of the grain sold it will be seen that his present condition is far from miserable.

(ii) The Brancciante is a daily hired labourer who has no privileges beyond his pay and in the past his position has often been unenviable. I employ about 100 of these men to gather in a particular harvest whether oil, wine or grain for a limited period, say one month at a time. Their wages have now risen to 200 lire a day for a ploughman and for the coming olive harvest pickers are even asking 300 lire a day. This has the natural effect of raising the cost of production.

Grain. My property comprises 180 hectares, of which 110 are arable. The harvest this year was good and I returned the whole of it to the Granai del Popolo at the government's fixed price of 9,000 lire per quintal for soft wheat (tenero) and 10,000 lire for hard wheat (duro). For the whole harvest I was paid 250,000 lire, which was satisfactory, but the government then passed a law (after fixing the price) by which I had to give half of this, i.e. 125,000 lire to Peppino and his family. After calculating the cost of production, cost of labour and taxes of 20,000 lire per annum, it will be seen how vast my nett profit was!

Oil. As everybody knows olive oil is a staple item of food for the average Italian and the present ration of 200 grammes is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

1943 2500 "
1944 3000 "

Besides this he has 12 hectares of arable land which he works himself and some land given him by the Fascist Government as an ex-soldier (Opera Nazionale Combattente). He has in fact become a small land owner, despite his recent adhesion to the local Communist Party - and a few months ago bought a horse for 80,000 lire, a purchase which I could not make at the moment. Particularly with the new law giving him and his family half the price of the grain sold it will be seen that his present condition is far from miserable.

(ii) The Brancciante is a daily hired labourer who has no privileges beyond his pay and in the past his position has often been unenviable. I employ about 100 of these men to gather in a particular harvest whether oil, wine or grain for a limited period, say one month at a time. Their wages have now risen to 200 lire a day for a ploughman and for the coming olive harvest pickers are even asking 300 lire a day. This has the natural effect of raising the cost of production.

Grain. My property comprises 180 hectares, of which 110 are arable. The harvest this year was good and I returned the whole of it to the Granai del Popolo at the government's fixed price of 9,000 lire per quintal for soft wheat (tenero) and 10,000 lire for hard wheat (duro). For the whole harvest I was paid 250,000 lire, which was satisfactory, but the government then passed a law (after fixing the price) by which I had to give half of this, i.e. 125,000 lire to Peppino and his family. After calculating the cost of production, cost of labour and taxes of 20,000 lire per annum, it will be seen how vast my nett profit was!

Oil. As everybody knows olive oil is a staple item of food for the average Italian and the present ration of 200 grammes is quite insufficient. Owing to the good prospects of this year's crop, hopes have been raised that this will be increased but I see no chance of the legal market benefiting at all this year. The cost of production and particularly wages have risen so sharply that the government price of 60 lire a litre is quite insufficient. When you consider that the Black Market price here in the area of production is 230 lire a litre you will have some idea of the amount of oil that the government pools can expect to receive this year, despite the excellent harvest and the crying needs of the cities. Wages should be fixed at once for no producer can afford to run at a loss.

Wine. The same conditions apply to the wine harvest. The fixed price is 13 lire a litre but as it costs 20 lire to produce,

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

it is sold at 25-30 lire a litre. The wine in this part of the coun ry is of particularly good quality and recent purchases made in this village for export and chiefly for consumption in Rome had the effect of putting the local prices up to over 30 lire.

These statistics may help to clarify the difficulties of the proprietor producer and I fear that the present impossible conditions may have political consequences. Whoever may have been to blame in the past, the fact remains that the masses of peasants are ignorant and have only aim - to gain more land. They join the Communist party little realising that they are the perfect example of "Kulaks", which are such a menace to pure Communist theory. Their political theories can be summed up by the maxim "what is yours is mine and what is mine stays mine".

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

10 Allied Publications and Displays

The displays continue to attract large crowds and the publications are in great demand. Of the periodicals "Victory" is the most popular, "Il Mese" a close second and "Il Mondo Libero" a good third. It is interesting to note that considerations other than a desire for general information help the diffusion of publications. The "Times" (leaflet edition) is bought, for instance, not only by the well-educated, but by students of English.

Reactions to the new lay-out of "Il Mondo Libero" are favourable. Back copies are sold at 10 lire instead of 5 Lire. It is said that certain shops specialize in back numbers of all P.W.B. periodicals, and that early numbers of "Il Mese" reach a price of 75 life.

It would therefore seem advisable:-

(a) to advise the general public, through the press, that a new edition of the first six copies of "Il Mese", in one volume, is now available.

(b) to print the price prominently on the cover of all periodicals.

Silone's novels are said to be much appreciated in lower middle-class circles, though less so among the better-educated. The reverse is probably true of Steinbeck's books. French pamphlets are in litt

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

party little realising that they are the perfect example of [illegible], which are such a menace to pure Communist theory. Their political theories can be summed up by the maxim "what is yours is mine and what is mine stays mine".

PRESS AND PROPAGANDA

10 Allied Publications and Displays

The displays continue to attract large crowds and the publications are in great demand. Of the periodicals "Victory" is the most popular, "Il Nese" a close second and "Il Mondo Libero" a good third. It is interesting to note that considerations other than a desire for general information help the diffusion of publications. The "Times" (leaflet edition) is bought, for instance, not only by the well-educated, but by students of English.

Reactions to the new lay-out of "Il Mondo Libero" are favourable. Back copies are sold at 10 lire instead of 5 Lire. It is said that certain shops specialize in back numbers of all P.W.B. periodicals, and that early numbers of "Il Nese" reach a price of 75 lire.

It would therefore seem advisable:-

(a) to advise the general public, through the press, that a new edition of the first six copies of "Il Nese", in one volume, is now available.

(b) to print the price prominently on the cover of all periodicals.

Silone's novels are said to be much appreciated in lower middle-class circles, though less so among the better-educated. The reverse is probably true of Steinbeck's books. French pamphlets are in little demand.

B.3

11 "The Great Dictator" - Reception in Naples

The film was shown in Naples for the first time on November 1st at Sala Roma and Sala Filangieri which, between them, can accommodate 2,000 people. About 6,000 saw the film and the box receipts amounted to 216,000 lire. The crowds were so large that Allied Military Police and Carabinieri were called out to keep order. A number of women were frightened by the crowds and abandoned the waiting queues.

Opinions on the merits of the film are very divided: "Not the Charlot of old" - "Chaplin at his best" - "He seems more at home among the poor Jews than among the generals" - "Some of the best

3044

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

scenes are spoilt because they are too prolonged"; "The speech at the end is very impressive, it shows Chaplin as a first-class speaker;" "Some of the scenes between the two Dictators are too vulgar"; "Chaplin's speech on Democracy is quite out of place, it has nothing to do with the rest of the film."

Nevertheless, there was much evident enjoyment and a great deal of hearty laughter; a long run is expected. (B-1)

12. Cinema - Florence

The newsreel of the United Nations is preferred by the public to all other films. Experts define them as perfect from the technical point of view and all find them most interesting. They have aroused the warmest sympathy. It is significant that, during the showing of a newsreel of the "Liberation of Paris" a few days ago, the appearance of General De Gaulle before Notre Dame and the playing of the Marseillaise were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The spectators, having lived through the experience of libaration, were deeply moved by these French liberation scenes.

The film "The Great Dictator", with Charlie Chaplin, is eagerly awaited. It is hoped that the documentary film of the liberation of Florence, already shown in other cities of Liberated Italy, may soon be shown in the Florentine cinemas. (B-2)

The first enthusiasm over the reopening of the cinemas has cooled on finding that the films are not reproduced in Italian. The complaints that almost all the dialogue is thus lost are justified; the films are over-advertised, especially in the case of the film "The Golden Door." The news reels are enthusiastically received. The appearance on the screen in some cinemas of German officers and soldiers has led to hostile demonstrations. (From an Italian source)

Much of the mutual distrust still evident between the people as a whole and the Allied Troops is attributed to the lack of the right kind of propaganda. Many Florentines are undecided whether to consider the Allies as invaders or friends. The chief cause of this lies in the apathy into which the people have sunk. Indifference, not hostitlity, holds them aloof from the life of the Allied troops. The most popular forms of propaganda are :

a) The PWB Radio Van, which gives the news without comment,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

of hearty laughter; a long run is expected. (B-1)

12. Cinema - Florence

The newsreel of the United Nations is preferred by the public to all other films. Experts define them as perfect from the technical point of view and all find them most interesting. They have aroused the warmest sympathy. It is significant that, during the showing of a newsreel of the "Liberation of Paris" a few days ago, the appearance of General De Gaulle before Notre Dame and the playing of the Marseillaise were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The spectators, having lived through the experience of libaration, were deeply moved by these French liberation scenes.

The film "The Great Dictator", with Charlie Chaplin, is eagerly awaited. It is hoped that the documentary film of the liberation of Florence, already shown in other cities of Liberated Italy, may soon be shown in the Florentine cinemas. (B-2)

The first enthusiasm over the reopening of the cinemas has cooled on finding that the films are not reproduced in Italian. The complaints that almost all the dialogue is thus lost are justified; the films are over-advertised, especially in the case of the film "The Golden Door." The news reels are enthusiastically received. The appearance on the screen in some cinemas of German officers and soldiers has led to hostile demonstrations. (From an Italian source)

Much of the mutual distrust still evident between the people as a whole and the Allied Troops is attributed to the lack of the right kind of propaganda. Many Florentines are undecided wether to consider the Allies as invaders or friends. The chief cause of this lies in the apathy into which the people have sunk. Indifference, not hostitlity, holds them aloof from the life of the Allied troops. The most popular forms of propaganda are :

a) The PWB Radio Van, which gives the news without comment, and is listened to by large numbers, being preferred to the programmes of the Florence Radio or BBC.

b) The PWB Propaganda shop in Via Calzaioli. Many frequent it, buying and disseminating its publications

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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

INTERIOR

13 Public Safety
From F.S. Section Report 22 Oct

The civil population is becoming considerably alarmed at the lack of public safety not only in the city ofRome, but also along the highroads connecting the cities of Liberated Italy. There are constant reports of highway robbery by night and even sometimes by day along the roads south from Rome. It is probable that many Allied deserters are responsible for these incidents, but further light on this situation and on the dangerous possibility of its growing more serious has been thrown by a recent conversation with an Italian from the South. He stated that such incidents are due not only to possible Allied deserters but also to large numbers of deserters from the Italian Army, classes 1920-22 recently called up. If, as is at present proposed, the 1914-19 classes are called up, it is foreshadowed that the number of these Italian deserters will increase to alarming proportions either because the men have no particular desire to be sent the the Far East or because conditions of pay and food in the Italian Army are fairly desperate. These deserters must live somehow and it is foreseen that a large percentage of them will take more or less to open brigandage along mountain roads etc., many of which, incidentally, are important Allied L. of C. In this connection also a rumour has been heard in Rome to the effect that some of the gangs of deserters who have been carrying out raids on the outskirts of Rome are led by an American Colonel and an Italian officer!!

14 P.W.B. Employee killed

The following communication has been published in the Rome newspapers: "At about 2,45 in the morning of October 29th a Carabiniere stationed in the Via del Cordello, ordered a public vehicle Number 77165 to stop. The driver, Giuseppe Porchetta continued in his course. The Carabiniere then fired and wounded Alberto Pirelli, an employee of P.W.B., who was in the car. The wounded man who was taken to the hospital of San Giovanni died shortly afterwards."

Pirelli was employed in the Monitoring Section of P.W.B.. The unfortunate accident occurred on the first occasion on which the new nocturnal police patrol was introduced into Rome. The case in favour of the police is that there are so many thefts of automobiles and similar means of transport are being used by so many of the bandits who infest the streets of Rome at night - that a car which failed to obey the police summons to stop was not unnaturally thought to be bent on some unlawful business. Nevertheless it appears that the Carabiniere in question must at least have acted in a rash and hotheaded way.

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

deserters are responsible for these incidents, but further light on this situation and on the dangerous possibility of its growing more serious has been thrown by a recent conversation with an Italian from the South. He stated that such incidents are due not only to possible Allied deserters but also to large numbers of deserters from the Italian Army, classes 1920-22 recently called up. If, as is at present proposed, the 1914-19 classes are called up, it is foreshadowed that the number of these Italian deserters will increase to alarming proportions either because the men have no particular desire to be sent the the Far East or because conditions of pay and food in the Italian Army are fairly desperate. These deserters must live somehow and it is foreseen that a large percentage of them will take more or less to open brigandage along mountain roads etc., many of which, incidentally, are important Allied L. of C. In this connection also a rumour has been heard in Rome to the effect that some of the gangs of deserters who have been carrying out raids on the outskirts of Rome are led by an American Colonel and an Italian officer!!

14 P.W.B. Employee killed

The following communication has been published in the Rome newspapers: "At about 2,45 in the morning of October 29th a Carabiniere stationed in the Via del Cordello, ordered a public vehicle Number 77165 to stop. The driver, Giuseppe Porchetta continued in his course. The Carabiniere then fired and wounded Alberto Pirelli, an employee of P.W.B., who was in the car. The wounded man who was taken to the hospital of San Giovanni died shortly afterwards."

Pirelli was employed in the Monitoring Section of P.W.B.. The unfortunate accident occurred on the first occasion on which the new nocturnal police patrol was introduced into Rome. The case in favour of the police is that there are so many thefts of automobiles and similar means of transport are being used by so many of the bandits who infest the streets of Rome at night - that a car which failed to obey the police summons to stop was not unnaturally thought to be bent on some unlawful business. Nevertheless it appears that the Carabiniere in question must at least have acted in a rash and hotheaded way.

FINANCE

15 Speculation in Dollars and Hoarding of Allied Military Lire (From an Italian source).

The Blue-Seal dollar is now said to be quoted on the financial Black Market at Lire 200.

Hoarding of Allied Military Lire is believed to have increased as a result of President Roosevelt's assurance that such money has Allied backing and will eventually be accepted in payment for goods sold to Italy. A business-man from Lecce stated that Allied Military Lire are at a premium there.

A little incident illustrating the position was witnessed in a Rome market. A woman receiving change of a 500 Lire note asked that it should all be in Allied Military Lire as Allied soldiers were rather distrustful

3043

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

of Italian notes. It is stated that Allied soldiers have on occasion refused to accept Italian notes in change on the grounds that they bear the symbol of the Fasces. B.3.

Trading in foreign currency centres round the stock Exchange, but has its ramifications throughout the city. Needless to say, no large quantities of foreign currency are involved, as they simply do not exist in Rome. The capital engaged is largely that resulting from Black Market operations.

The following are current rates on the financial Black Market.

Dollar (Blue-Seal).....	Lire	190
" (Yellow-Seal).....	"	120
French Franc.....	"	1.50
Swiss Franc.....	"	80

The currency most in demand is the American dollar. According to an employee of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, in the Bank's Stock Exchange department, large sums are not available, and the same amount often changes hands at different prices.

Capitalists, that is, those who possess large sums of Italian money, are eager to get foreign currency, in the belief that it will maintain its value. They do not invest it in a real estate, as this would involve heaby expenses. Some feel that by having a sufficient amount of American currency at their disposal, they may be able to migrate to America at some future date. Many of those belong to the clergy and to the aristocracy.

Allied soldiers are aware of this financial Black Market and take advantage of it.

Capitalists do not attach much value to occupation money. On the other hand many Roman shopkeepers and some peasants prefer it to Italian currency as it facilitates dealings with Allied soldiers. C.2.

LABOUR (see also Appendix I)

16 Cost of Living Bonus

The belief that this question had been finally settled by last week's announcement that the Cabinet had approved the text of the appropriate decree was shattered by a leader in "Unita", the Communist Party organ, of 29th October. This article claimed that employers were profiting by the fact that the decree itself had not been officially published to avoid payment, and called for a half-hour

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Dollar (Blue-Seal).....	Lire	190
" (Yellow-Seal).....	"	120
French Franc.....	"	1.50
Swiss Franc.....	"	80

The currency most in demand is the American dollar. According to an employee of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, in the Bank's Stock Exchange department, large sums are not available, and the same amount often changes hands at different prices.

Capitalists, that is, those who possess large sums of Italian money, are eager to get foreign currency, in the belief that it will maintain its value. They do not invest it in a real estate, as this would involve heaby expenses. Some feel that by having a sufficient amount of American currency at their disposal, they may be able to migrate to America at some future date. Many of these belong to the clergy and to the aristocracy.

Allied soldiers are aware of this financial Black Market and take advantage of it.

Capitalists do not attach much value to occupation money. On the other hand many Roman shopkeepers and some peasants prefer it to Italian currency as it facilitates dealings with Allied soldiers.

C.2.

LABOUR (see also Appendix I)

16 Cost of Living Bonus

The belief that this question had been finally settled by last week's announcement that the Cabinet had approved the text of the appropriate decree was shattered by a leader in "Unita", the Communist Party organ, of 29th October. This article claimed that employers were profiting by the fact that the decree itself had not been officially published to avoid payment, and called for a half-hour sit-down strike of all workers for Tuesday 31st as a protest.

As a result a meeting of Cabinet Ministers, A.C. officials and representatives of C.G.I.L. was held on 30th October; assurances were apparently given that the decree would be published on the 31st (it had not been published by 2nd November) and other concessions were made to labour, with the result that the strike was called off.

It is worth pointing out that throughout the negotiations organised labour, as represented by the CGIL has pursued a very moderated policy. The proposed sit-down strike of 31st October was only called to put an end to a situation which had dragged on for over two months and was clearly designed to put pressure on employers, not the Government or Allied authorities. Moreover employees in essential public services - transport, communications - were expressely excluded from its scope.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Giving an unofficial picture of the attitude of labour Mario Baldelli, Secretary of Achille Grandi of the CGIL, stated that, whereas most industrial concerns had started paying advances towards the bonus long before the final figures were settled by the authorities, many commercial undertakings, especially small ones, had taken advantage of every technicality to avoid payment to the last possible moment. Baldelli blames the Allied authorities entirely for the three months' delay in bringing the bonus into operation.

Other concessions to labour. The following improvements in the food situation of workers were agreed to at the meeting of Government. A.C. and C.G.I.L. representatives.

(a) Extra bread rations raging from 75-100 grms per person per day for workers engaged in heavy manual labour.

(b) Normal functioning of all factory messes in the city and province of Rome as from 6th November. These provisions come as a result of a long campaign of protest in the Rome press by representatives of labour.

It is hoped to include reaction to these concessions in next week's report.

LOCAL CONDITIONS -ROME

17 The Electricity Rationing Scheme.

The following are detail of the new electricity rationing scheme, which is based on a monthly quota of 10 kw per apartment per month. There a re about 250.000 consumers; to supply all of these with a regular daily supply of current (on a quota system) will require another month's work. In the meantime the city will be divided into four areas. Each area will have current every day for one week out of four. For the other three weeks it will have current only one day in three (as compared with one day in four under the present scheme). At the end of the interim period it is hoped to provide current, on a quota basis, to all consumers every second day, and eventually every day.

The scheme has had a very good press. "Italia Libera" of 21st October, for instance, exhorted consumers not to abuse the concessions and published the penalties for overstopping the quota fixed: for the first offence, the offender's supply will be cut off for 60 days; for the second offence, 180 days.

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

Other concessions to labour. The following improvements in the food situation of workers were agreed to at the meeting of Government. A.C. and C.G.I.L. representatives.

(a) Extra bread rations raging from 75-100 grms per person per day for workers engaged in heavy manual labour.

(b) Normal functioning of all factory messes in the city and province of Rome as from 6th November. These provisions come as a result of a long campaign of protest in the Rome press by representatives of labour.

It is hoped to include reaction to these concessions in next week's report.

LOCAL CONDITIONS -ROME

17 The Electricity Rationing Scheme.

The following are detail of the new electricity rationing scheme, which is based on a monthly quota of 10 kw per apartment per month. There a re about 250.000 consumers; to supply all of these with a regular daily supply of current (on a quota system) will require another month's work. In the meantime the city will be divided into four areas. Each area will have current every day for one week out of four. For the other three weeks it will have current only one day in three (as compared with one day in four under the present scheme). At the end of the interim period it is hoped to provide current, on a quota basis, to all consumers every second day, and eventually every day.

The scheme has had a very good press. "Italia Libera" of 21st October, for instance, exhorted consumers not to abuse the concessions and published the penalties for overstepping the quota fixed: for the first offence, the offender's supply will be cut off for 60 days; for the second offence, 180 days.

Various other points have been raised in the press. "Avanti" of 18th brought to the notice of the authorities the claim of radiologists to a supply of current. "Unita" of the 20th drew attention to a case in which lack of current for pumping purposes results in a group of 300 families having no water-supply.

As the new scheme only came into effect on 1st November, it is as yet too early to gauge its effect on industry and morale. The situation will be kept under observation.

18 Food Situation

3042

The "Corriere di Roma" of 20th October announced that the following food-stuffs will shortly be sent to Rome: 300 tons of grain from Perugia; 30,000 hectolitres of wine from Apulia, to be sold at a retail price of lire 30 per litre.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

price of lire 30 per litre.

In spite of the above and similar announcements the food situation remains unchanged, and public opinion is very sceptical as to the eventual appearance of the goods concerned.

"Unita" of 19th October reported that 600 quintals of tinned tunny-fish were lying in the Rome warehouses of the firms charged with the distribution of food-stuffs (S.E.P.R.A.L.); five days later the same newspaper declared that the fish was being sold at exorbitant prices, quite as high as those charged in the Black Market.

Referring also to the Black Market "Voce Repubblicana" pointed out that military ambulances, which are exempt from inspection at road blocks, are being used to bring goods into Rome for sale. "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" went so far as to suggest the abolition of the road blocks, as their only effect is to send up prices on the Black Market.

In an article devoted to the bread question ITALIA NUOVA of 18th October remarked that an increase in price would do no great harm if only the quality of bread provided were better than at present.

19 Black Market - Rome. (From 276 F.S. Section Report)

At the risk of undue repetition of remarks already made in these reports on the food situation and its connection with civilian morale, it must be reiterated that the present system of food supply to the city is nothing short of disastrous in the way it is resulting in the legitimisation of a Black Market where practically everything can be bought by those willing or able to pay the price. Two conversations with an absolutely reliable source have this week thrown further light on the almost criminal futility of the present attempts to impose a coercive system of import permits and road blocks to control food supplies to the city.

One example, which concerned informant's friend was the following. On 22nd October 1944 a lorry containing 40 quintals of industrial alcohol worth nearly a million lire was stopped at the road block on Via Appia Nuova and not allowed to proceed although all its papers were in order, until the owner had agreed to pay the control post staff the sum of lire 30,000. The owner was furthermore told that he could import any quantity of any kind of goods through this road block provided he was willing to come to similar arrangements with the staff.

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

"Unita" of 19th October reported that 600 quintals of tinned tunny-fish were lying in the Rome warehouses of the firms charged with the distribution of food-stuffs (S.E.P.R.A.L.); five days later the same newspaper declared that the fish was being sold at exorbitant prices, quite as high as those charged in the Black Market.

Referring also to the Black Market "Voce Repubblicana" pointed out that military ambulances, which are exempt from inspection at road blocks, are being used to bring goods into Rome for sale. "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" went so far as to suggest the abolition of the road blocks, as their only effect is to send up prices on the Black Market.

In an article devoted to the bread question IT.L L. NUOVA of 18th October remarked that an increase in price would do no great harm if only the quality of bread provided were better than at present.

19 Black Market - Rome. (From 276 F.S. Section Report)

At the risk of undue repetition of remarks already made in these reports on the food situation and its connection with civilian morale, it must be reiterated that the present system of food supply to the city is nothing short of disastrous in the way it is resulting in the legitimisation of a Black Market where practically everything can be bought by those willing or able to pay the price. Two conversations with an absolutely reliable source have this week thrown further light on the almost criminal futility of the present attempts to impose a coercive system of import permits and road blocks to control food supplies to the city.

One example, which concerned informant's friend was the following. On 22nd October 1944 a lorry containing 40 quintals of industrial alcohol worth nearly a million lire was stopped at the road block on Via Appia Nuova and not allowed to proceed although all its papers were in order, until the owner had agreed to pay the control post staff the sum of lire 30,000. The owner was furthermore told that he could import any quantity of any kind of goods through this road block provided he was willing to come to similar arrangements with the staff.

A second example of this kind of corruption concerns the system in force in the central markets. There, when a trader wishes to import a load of e.g. fruit from the South, he applies to the Food Control Tpt Office for a lorry. He is then given a chit addressed to one of the large firms registered with Food Control, but on going to make arrangements to despatch the lorry, he finds that unless the lorry owner's palm is greased with something like 50,000 lire, the lorry is either "broken down" or if it leaves ROME at all, mysteriously breaks down a short distance outside the city. The result of this is, of course, that the bribes are paid over to the transport firm and the tradesman bringing in the goods not only takes care to hide in the load a quantity of some profit making commodity like oil or meat, but also recoups himself by selling the greater part of the original load at Black Market prices to his local contacts.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

An example given concerned a load of apples recently brought from the South. Local price fixed for apples on ROME market is about 24 or 25 lire a kilo. Food control bases this on the following figures. Cost on farm 15 lire, transport 6 lire, profit 3 lire. However, in view of the bribery which has to be indulged in before the apples can be got to ROME under the system outlined above, if the apples were sold in ROME at the list price, the trader would lose heavily. A small percentage therefore appears on the market at the Food Control official price, while the rest disappears into the Black Market.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the attempted use of coercive measures in this way merely defeats its own object as not only can any normal Italian see at least three ways round any regulation affecting his pocket, but the money to be made out of avoiding the regulations is at present such as almost to try the integrity of an archangel. It is most urgently recommended that the system of permits and road blocks and other barriers to the free import of food to ROME be abolished before popular exasperation during the coming winter degenerates to such a state that repetitions of the PALERMO demonstration may be expected.

This exasperation is mainly based on the fact that the case for free inter-province and inter-city transport in liberated Italy south of Rome is unanswerable, since (a) there is a glut of oil, wine, dried figs, chestnuts etc. in parts of Puglia and Calabria, and given a free hand, private enterprise will soon provide for transport of large quantities of these goods to places where they are scarce and (b) only by putting sufficient of these goods on the open market can prices be brought down within reach of the "fixed salary" categories of workers and the Black Market will disappear. The present system is actually discouraging merchants from even attempting to transport goods to Rome since many refuse to spend the time and trouble and bribes required. If only bread, pasta and fats were left as rationed food and steps taken to see that they were available, free exchange of goods between provinces and cities would soon restore the completely disordered situation of food distribution.

Many people have also remarked with regard to this matter that it should be the business of the Allied Commission to intervene in this situation not only because it is that body's function to guide the Italian administration but also because the whole matter presents itself more and more as a long term civil security problem which may rapidly develop into a military matter requiring eventually military intervention.

20 Minor Tragedy

A woman was crossing the Via Nazionale at a busy hour around noon. She accidently dropped a bottle of olive oil that she was carrying. A

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the attempted use of coercive measures in this way merely defeats its own object as not only can any normal Italian see at least three ways round any regulation affecting his pocket, but the money to be made out of avoiding the regulations is at present such as almost to try the integrity of an archangel. It is most urgently recommended that the system of permits and road blocks and other barriers to the free import of food to ROME be abolished before popular exasperation during the coming winter degenerates to such a state that repetitions of the PALERMO demonstration may be expected.

This exasperation is mainly based on the fact that the case for free inter-province and inter-city transport in liberated Italy south of Rome is unanswerable, since (a) there is a glut of oil, wine, dried figs, chestnuts etc. in parts of Puglia and Calabria, and given a free hand, private enterprise will soon provide for transport of large quantities of these goods to places where they are scarce and (b) only by putting sufficient of these goods on the open market can prices be brought down within reach of the "fixed salary" categories of workers and the Black Market will disappear. The present system is actually discouraging merchants from even attempting to transport goods to Rome since many refuse to spend the time and trouble and bribes required. If only bread, pasta and fats were left as rationed food and steps taken to see that they were available, free exchange of goods between provinces and cities would soon restore the completely disordered situation of food distribution.

Many people have also remarked with regard to this matter that it should be the business of the Allied Commission to intervene in this situation not only because it is that body's function to guide the Italian administration but also because the whole matter presents itself more and more as a long term civil security problem which may rapidly develop into a military matter requiring eventually military intervention.

20 Minor Tragedy

A woman was crossing the Via Nazionale at a busy hour around noon. She accidently dropped a bottle of olive oil that she was carrying. A crowd collected at once in a circle around the precious oil that was spreading rapidly over the street. The rather well-dressed woman, moaning, dropped to her knees and began soaking up the oil in her handkerchief and then wringing it out into a small can. The crowd was full of cries and sympathy. They held their places and kept the traffic from running through the oil until the woman had finished mopping up every saveable drop.

Note: A bottle of olive oil in Rome sells for about 1,200 Lire; a well-paid Italian civilian working a 48 hour week for the Allies earns about 1,200 Lire.

2041

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

LOCAL CONDITIONS - NAPLES

21 The most pitiable of the needy classes - (Conversation with a lady investigator for a benevolent institution).

It is my duty to investigate the condition of people who apply to us for assistance.

I never dreamed that there could be in the world so much sorrow, so much suffering, such resignation, and often such dignity in the bearing of overwhelming misery.

I visit the poor of the street, but, while they may be the most ragged ones they are not the most needy. In one way or another they manage to get along, their methods for procuring a meal are perhaps not quite orthodox, but they do manage to get it. Accustomed as they are to doing with little, they do not feel the weight of strained circumstances and privations, the hovel they lie in may be dirty but that does not interfere with their sleep.

But the others? Those who have known comfort, cleanliness in their person and household, have raised a family and who are now obliged to beg, what of them?

All of them have used first their capital, then they have sold their jewels and clothes, then their furniture and linen, everything; now there is nothing left to sell, and starvation is staring them in the face. There is no means for raising money, even sufficient to buy bread, so they must beg or literally die from hunger.

It is the humiliation of begging that is so heartbreaking for these poor people. I see it and I feel for them. I see what a dreadful struggle it is for some of the younger generation to see their parents in such straits. It is no wonder then that some of them have sacrificed their ideals for the sake of bringing home some relief, even at the heaviest of all costs to themselves.

One day I had gone to investigate an application. The lady lived at the top of the house, and as I climbed the stairs I heard much laughter issuing from one of the lower floors, voices of Neapolitan girls and foreign men. On my way out, the girls I had heard upstairs, there were three, were at the house-door saying good-bye to their soldier friends. I passed by but one of the girls called after me: "Signora, aren't you also coming to us?" I stopped, perplexed, but said: "I didn't think

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

us for assistance.

I never dreamed that there could be in the world so much sorrow, so much suffering, such resignation, and often such dignity in the bearing of overwhelming misery.

I visit the poor of the street, but, while they may be the most ragged ones they are not the most needy. In one way or another they manage to get along, their methods for procuring a meal are perhaps not quite orthodox, but they do manage to get it. Accustomed as they are to doing with little, they do not feel the weight of strained circumstances and privations, the hovel they lie in may be dirty but that does not interfere with their sleep.

But the others? Those who have known comfort, cleanliness in their person and household, have raised a family and who are now obliged to beg, what of them?

All of them have used first their capital, then they have sold their jewels and clothes, then their furniture and linen, everything; now there is nothing left to sell, and starvation is staring them in the face. There is no means for raising money, even sufficient to buy bread, so they must beg or literally die from hunger.

It is the humiliation of begging that is so heartbreaking for these poor people. I see it and I feel for them. I see what a dreadful struggle it is for some of the younger generation to see their parents in such straits. It is no wonder then that some of them have sacrificed their ideals for the sake of bringing home some relief, even at the heaviest of all costs to themselves.

One day I had gone to investigate an application. The lady lived at the top of the house, and as I climbed the stairs I heard much laughter issuing from one of the lower floors, voices of Neapolitan girls and foreign men. On my way out, the girls I had heard upstairs, there were three, were at the house-door saying good-bye to their soldier friends. I passed by but one of the girls called after me: "Signora, aren't you also coming to us?" I stopped, perplexed, but said: "I didn't think you had need of me." "If you had come to us two months ago", said the girl, "it might have saved us, now it is too late; we are all in the family way".

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

LOCAL POLITICS

23. Political Meeting at Sparanise (Caserta)

The meeting was organized by the Communist Mayor of Sparanise, Avvocato Corrado Graziadei, who is very popular in the region and is object was to commemorate the brutal murders committed at Sparanise by the Germans on October 22, 1943.

The proceedings began with a religious service, then new streets were opened bearing the names of the martyrs of German and Fascist brutality, after which there was a meeting of the people; several thousand people attended from Sparanise and the neighboring places.

The first speaker was the Mayor, who was followed by representatives of the local sections of the Socialist and Demo-Christian parties. The speeches were short, but each speaker stressed the policy of his own Party, and all insistently demanded that the contemplated distribution of land to the peasants should be carried out at once in the local zone between the Volturno and the Garigliano (Sparanise is the most important centre in the region). The question is one of considerable importance locally where there are many large estates (latifondi) and a great many peasant day labourers.

In the afternoon the Communist Party held a meeting for the purpose of discussing problems of Party organization in the zone between the Volturno and the Carigliano; the meeting was attended by all the Communist sections in the zone, by Avvocato Graziadei, and by the representatives of the Naples Federation Valenzi, Cacciapuoti and Maglietta.

It appears that this meeting proved that in this zone the Communist Party is powerful and well-organized. This is explained by the presence of a strong and numerous contingent of daily workers on the land, and by the activity of Avvocato Graziadei who appears to be an extremely able political organizer. (B-2)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

The meeting was organized by the Communist Party of Sparanise, Avvocato Corrado Graziadei, who is very popular in the region and is object was to commemorate the brutal murders committed at Sparanise by the Germans on October 22, 1943.

The proceedings began with a religious service, then new streets were opened bearing the names of the martyrs of German and Fascist brutality, after which there was a meeting of the people; several thousand people attended from Sparanise and the neighboring places.

The first speaker was the Mayor, who was followed by representatives of the local sections of the Socialist and Demo-Christian parties. The speeches were short, but each speaker stressed the policy of his own Party, and all insistently demanded that the contemplated distribution of land to the peasants should be carried out at once in the local zone between the Volturno and the Garigliano (Sparanise is the most important centre in the region). The question is one of considerable importance locally where there are many large estates (letifondi) and a great many peasant day labourers.

In the afternoon the Communist Party held a meeting for the purpose of discussing problems of Party organization in the zone between the Volturno and the Carigliano; the meeting was attended by all the Communist sections in the zone, by Avvocato Graziadei, and by the representatives of the Naples Federation Valenzi, Cacciapuoti and Maglietta.

It appears that this meeting proved that in this zone the Communist Party is powerful and well-organized. This is explained by the presence of a strong and numerous contingent of daily workers on the land, and by the activity of Avvocato Graziadei who appears to be an extremely able political organizer. (B-2)

3040

CONFIDENTIAL

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

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX I No. 41.

L A B O U R

SUMMARY

ROME

		Page
A.	Labour problems	1
B.	Unemployment	2
C.	Wage scales and cost of living	3
APPENDIX A - Graphs		
Graph I	Hourly wage scale in Printing Industry in Rome Area	8
Graph II	Hourly wage in Building Industry in Rome Area	8
Graph III	Hourly wage rate in Quarry Industry	8
Graph IV	Hourly wages of Engineering Industry in Rome Area	8
Graph V	Representing the rise in hourly wages of workers in Key industries	9
Graph VI	Showing average cost of food per month per family of five in Rome Area during years 1937-44	9
TABLES		
I	Labour Problems	10
II	Wages in Southern Italy	10
III	Expenditure of an average family	11
TUSCANY		
1	General Confederation of Italian Labour	13

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

C. ...age scales and cost of living 3

APPENDIX A - Graphs

Graph I Hourly wage scale in Printing Industry in Rome Area 8

Graph II Hourly wage in Building Industry in Rome Area 8

Graph III Hourly wage rate in Quarry Industry 8

Graph IV Hourly wages of Engineering Industry in Rome Area 8

Graph V Representing the rise in hourly wages of workers in Key industries 9

Graph VI Showing average cost of food per month per family of five in Rome Area during years 1937-41 9

A P P E N D I C E S

I Labour Problems 10

II ...ges in Southern Italy 10

III Expenditure of an average family 11

T U S C A N Y

1 General Confederation of Italian labour 13

II Agricultural Section of General Italian Confederation of Labour 15

III The rise in wages 16

CASSA... 16

S A R D I N I A

Unemployment in Sardinia 17

Emilio Lussu on miners' conditions 18

3039

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX I NO. 41

L A B O U R

(This is the second in a series of appendices in which an attempt will be made to give a comprehensive picture on a given subject in different parts of Italy.)

R O M E

A. Labour problems

(1) Exceptional Position of Rome Area - In considering labour problems the exceptional position occupied by Rome in Italian national economy must be constantly borne in mind, a position comparable almost to that of Washington in the United States. Rome is not a great industrial centre. On the other hand its position as administrative capital means a great concentration of white-collar workers -- civil servants, employees of semi-official organizations and those of private firms, and professional workers -- quite exceptional in a city of its size. This situation was of course greatly aggravated by the Fascist tendency to bureaucracy and centralization.

(2) Unemployment - The destruction caused by war, the closing down of many businesses and the disruption of the Armed Forces following 8 September 1943, which resulted in partial demobilization, created widespread unemployment.

Re-employment even for the black-coated classes depends very largely on a resumption of industrial production throughout the country. Re-employment for workers in industry, in this area as throughout Liberated Italy, is faced with many almost insuperable obstacles: lack of power, transport, raw materials, accessible markets and even capital, which is at present reluctant to run the risks of legitimate business under these overwhelming handicaps, but finds an outlet rather in prompt business deals (legal or otherwise) and in the buying of gold and other valuables.

A state plan for reconstruction and consequent re-employment in agriculture, public works and industry can scarcely be expected before the complete liberation of Italy. As a first step to such a scheme the Italian Government has included in the census which is now in progress a section designed to ascertain the skilled and unskilled labour available for the work of reconstruction.

(3) [illegible] - It is believed in some circles that the CGIL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

problems the exceptional position occupied by Rome in Italian national economy must be constantly borne in mind, a position comparable almost to that of Washington in the United States. Rome is not a great industrial centre. On the other hand its position as administrative capital means a great concentration of white-collar workers -- civil servants, employees of semi-official organizations and those of private firms, and professional workers -- quite exceptional in a city of its size. This situation was of course greatly aggravated by the Fascist tendency to bureaucracy and centralization.

(2) Unemployment - The destruction caused by war, the closing down of many businesses and the disruption of the Armed Forces following 8 September 1943, which resulted in partial demobilization, created widespread unemployment.

Re-employment even for the black-coated classes depends very largely on a resumption of industrial production throughout the country. Re-employment for workers in industry, in this area as throughout Liberated Italy, is faced with many almost insuperable obstacles: lack of power, transport, raw materials, accessible markets and even capital, which is at present reluctant to run the risks of legitimate business under these overwhelming handicaps, but finds an outlet rather in prompt business deals (legal or otherwise) and in the buying of gold and other valuables.

A state plan for reconstruction and consequent re-employment in agriculture, public works and industry can scarcely be expected before the complete liberation of Italy. As a first step to such a scheme the Italian Government has included in the census which is now in progress a section designed to ascertain the skilled and unskilled labour available for the work of reconstruction.

(3) Trade Unions - It is believed in some circles that the CGIL (Confederazione Generale del Lavoro) claim to represent the whole of Italian Labour is decidedly premature. In the first place CGIL policy has not yet crystalized;,its constitution is as yet unwritten and its claim to be apolitical has still to be proved. Moreover, the great massof industriel labour in N. Italy is believed to be very well organized. The CGIL itself may therefore meet the same fate as befell the Naples-Bari CGL on the liberation of Rome, and succomb to a stronger organization. (++)

++ Finally while the recent visits of Trade Unions Delegations from America, Great Britain and Russia undoubtedly raised the prestige of CGIL in the eyes of Italian workers, it is doubtful whether American and British labour at any rate can regard with favor the Labour-Communist alliance carried over from Italian party politics into the Trade Union movement itself. (B-3)

CONFIDENTIAL

0038

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

At the same time there can be no doubt that the CGIL at present does represent organized labour in the Rome area, and does so on the whole very efficiently. It has always so far managed to voice Labour's legitimate grievances and press for their redress without on the other hand laying itself open to any accusation of non-cooperation with the authorities for the fullest prosecution of the war. A good example of its method is to be found in the recent negotiations for a cost-of-living bonus. CGIL approached the Italian Government with a concrete plan in August. The Italian Government approved the plan and submitted it to AC. AC approved the principle but suggested a different scale, including family allowances. CGIL accepted this amendment and during protracted discussions lasting two months waited patiently for results. When however, the Italian Cabinet finally passed the decree authorizing payment of the bonus, and it was discovered that many employers were still refusing to pay it on the pretext that the decree had not yet been officially published, CGIL took action and called for a general half-hour strike on 31 October. This firm action at the right moment had the desired results; assurances as to the immediate publication of the decree were received from the Government and the strike was called off. It appears, moreover, that the announcement regarding increased rations for "heavy workers" and provision of meals in factory canteens, published 1 November 1944, were at least accelerated by the CGIL's action.

(4) Labour Discontent - Discontent is very wide-spread in working class circles in view of the inadequacy of wages to the present cost of living, the insufficiency of rationed foodstuffs necessitating purchases at exorbitant prices on the Black Market, the increased cost of heating and lighting and the impossible prices for the most elementary of consumer goods such as clothing. The discontent is expressed partly in the Press, partly in threats of strike action; within the past fortnight printers, bakers, taxi-drivers and cab-drivers, as well as employees of certain individual firms, have all employed the threat of strike action to support their claims.

B. UNEMPLOYMENT

(5) Unemployment figures - As mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

tions for a cost-of-living bonus. CGIL approached the Italian Government with a concrete plan in August. The Italian Government approved the plan and submitted it to AC. AC approved the principle but suggested a different scale, including family allowances. CGIL accepted this amendment and during protracted discussions lasting two months waited patiently for results. When however, the Italian Cabinet finally passed the decree authorizing payment of the bonus, and it was discovered that many employers were still refusing to pay it on the pretext that the decree had not yet been officially published, CGIL took action and called for a general half-hour strike on 31 October. This firm action at the right moment had the desired results; assurances as to the immediate publication of the decree were received from the Government and the strike was called off. It appears, moreover, that the announcement regarding increased rations for "heavy workers" and provision of meals in factory canteens, published 1 November 1944, were at least accelerated by the CGIL's action.

(4) Labour Discontent - Discontent is very wide-spread in working class circles in view of the inadequacy of wages to the present cost of living, the insufficiency of rationed foodstuffs necessitating purchases at exorbitant prices on the Black Market, the increased cost of heating and lighting and the impossible prices for the most elementary of consumer goods such as clothing. The discontent is expressed partly in the Press, partly in threats of strike action; within the past fortnight printers, bakers, taxi-drivers and cab-drivers, as well as employees of certain individual firms, have all employed the threat of strike action to support their claims.

B. UNEMPLOYMENT

(5) Unemployment figures - As mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this Appendix, unemployment in the Rome area is undoubtedly very widespread, but it is difficult to obtain precise figures. Estimates are all submitted with caution. The obstacles in the way of an accurate return are: the large numbers of registered workers who are P.W. or undergoing forced labour in Germany and North Italy; the presence in Rome of many refugees who are not registered here; and the fact that registration at Employment Exchanges is now voluntary. In view of the insignificance of unemployment relief payments many unemployed do not trouble to register.

The Rome Camera del Lavoro put the figure of unemployed at 150-180,000 including all workers not employed at their regular trade, though they may be earning a living by other work or on the Black

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

Market. This seems a very conservative estimate. A reliable private source puts it at over 200,000 (A-2). Other official sources agree on a figure of "about 200,000".

(6) Lack of Incentive to Work - Much technical unemployment is no doubt caused by the lowness of wages. Workers throw up regular jobs in favor of more remunerative and lighter, if less honest, work. Offers of certain jobs are ignored owing to the poor wages, in no relation to the cost of living. (A-2)

(7) Refugees in Rome - It may be pointed out that the presence of large numbers of refugees in Rome has less influence than might be expected on the employment situation, as these people are mainly agricultural workers from the devastated Frosinone and Lake Trasimene regions. They are thus not merely unemployed but virtually unemployable as long as they remain in the city.

(8) Unemployment Relief - Unemployment relief is still being paid at the old, pre-liberation rates, which average Lire 5-6 per diem; as will be seen from the figures for cost of living in Para. 15 of this report, this is barely sufficient to cover the cost of rationed foodstuffs, and leaves no margin whatever for such elementary necessities as shelter and clothing. Moreover, the rationed foodstuffs, if not supplemented by purchases on the open market or Black Market, provide a chronically insufficient diet.

At the moment the Social Assurance Institute (Istituto di Previdenza Sociale - the Fascist Social Assurance body) is in process of liquidating the unemployment insurance payments outstanding for the period 8 September 1943 - 4 June 1944. Men serving with the colors before 8 September 1943, who were originally included in the scheme, have now been excluded.

¢) WAGE SCALES AND COST OF LIVING

(9) Close Inter-relation of Problems - In the present state of war-time economy in Liberated Italy it is pointless and indeed impossible to attempt any separate discussion of wage-scales and cost of living. The position of the country as a theatre of operations, the fact that all parts of liberated Italy have in turn been fought over, with consequent destruction of the means of production and disruption of

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

jobs in favor of more remunerative ones. Offers of certain jobs are ignored owing to the poor wages, in relation to the cost of living. (L-2)

(7) Refugees in Rome - It may be pointed out that the presence of large numbers of refugees in Rome has less influence than might be expected on the employment situation, as these people are mainly agricultural workers from the devastated Frosinone and Lake Trasimene regions. They are thus not merely unemployed but virtually unemployable as long as they remain in the city.

(8) Unemployment Relief - Unemployment relief is still being paid at the old, pre-liberation rates, which average Lire 5-6 per diem; as will be seen from the figures for cost of living in Para. 15 of this report, this is barely sufficient to cover the cost of rationed foodstuffs, and leaves no margin whatever for such elementary necessities as shelter and clothing. Moreover, the rationed foodstuffs, if not supplemented by purchases on the open market or Black Market, provide a chronically insufficient diet.

At the moment the Social Assurance Institute (Istituto di Previdenza Sociale - the Fascist Social Assurance body) is in process of liquidating the unemployment insurance payments outstanding for the period 8 September 1943 - 4 June 1944. Men serving with the colors before 8 September 1943, who were originally included in the scheme, have now been excluded.

¢) WAGE SCALES AND COST OF LIVING

(9) Close Inter-relation of Problems - In the present state of war-time economy in Liberated Italy it is pointless and indeed impossible to attempt any separate discussion of wage-scales and cost of living. The position of the country as a theatre of operations, the fact that all parts of liberated Italy have in turn been fought over, with consequent destruction of the means of production and disruption of communications, have produced a grave shortage of consumer goods and foodstuffs. In the absence of a comprehensive and well-enforced system of price control this simply means that any increase in the purchasing power of the masses produces a corresponding rise in prices. Prices in fact, as invariably happens in times of inflation, rise faster than wages, with disastrous results for wage-earners. This situation, general throughout the country, is aggravated in the case of Rome by the city's dependence on imports, even for the part of its food-supply; by the popular tendency, prevalent already in fascist days, to hoard stocks with a view to a rise in prices; and by the apparent inability of the authorities to suppress the Black Market.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

(10) Official Policy on Wages - Official policy with regard to wages is based on the supply problem and the danger of inflation. It is pointed out that until supplies of food, clothing, etc., can be improved any increase in wages would be of no real benefit to the working classes. Consequently official policy is, generally speaking, aimed at pegging wages while attempting to increase the supply of goods at moderate prices.

For this purpose the basic wage scale is that paid to Italian employees of the Allied Armed Forces. In order to assist the war effort, industrial wages are fixed slightly below the basic scale.

(11) Real Wages - In Rome today real wages cannot be expressed in terms of money. The provision by employers of a free or cheap meal to workers is a type of payment more sought after than, say, a 50% increase in cash payments. The same applies of course to firms which run cheap food-shops for the benefit of their staff.

For these factory canteens (mense aziendali) A.C. provides a daily ration per head consisting of 4/5 oz. dehydrated soup, 1 oz. dry vegetable and ½ oz. macaroni. This is generally supplemented by the individual factory managements, and a good, hot meal provided at an average cost of probably Lire 8-10. Including soup kitchens for the indigent it is believed that about 180,000 such meals are served daily in Rome. (B-2) The agreement of 30 October between the Italian Government, AC and Labour representatives may mean a considerable increase in this figure.

(12) Cross Section of Monthly Earnings - The following examples of monthly earnings show how heavily the present situation bears on the very large class of salary-earners:

Surgeon	Lire 15-20,000
Fruit-Seller	" 18,000
Lawyer	" 8-15,000
Carpenter with own business	" 6-9,000
Waiter	" 6,000
Baker	" 6,000
Civil Servant, Grade A, 50 yrs. old with family	" 5,000

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

working classes. Consequently official policy is, generally speaking, aimed at pegging wages while attempting to increase the supply of goods at moderate prices.

For this purpose the basic wage scale is that paid to Italian employees of the Allied Armed Forces. In order to assist the war effort, industrial wages are fixed slightly below the basic scale.

(11) Real Wages - In Rome today real wages cannot be expressed in terms of money. The provision by employers of a free or cheap meal to workers is a type of payment more sought after than, say, a 50% increase in cash payments. The same applies of course to firms which run cheap food-shops for the benefit of their staff.

For these factory canteens (mense aziendali) A.C. provides a daily ration per head consisting of 4/5 ow. dehydrated soup, 1 oz. dry vegetable and ½ oz. macaroni. This is generally supplemented by the individual factory managements, and a good, hot meal provided at an average cost of probably Lire 8-10. Including soup kitchens for the indigent it is believed that about 180,000 such meals are served daily in Rome. (B-2) The agreement of 30 October between the Italian Government, AC and Labour representatives may mean a considerable increase in this figure.

(12) Cross Section of Monthly Earnings - The following examples of monthly earnings show how heavily the present situation bears on the very large class of salary-earners:

Surgeon	Lire 15-20,000
Fruit-Seller	" 18,000
Lawyer	" 8-15,000
Carpenter with own business	" 6-9,000
Waiter	" 6,000
Baker	" 6,000
Civil Servant, Grade A, 50 yrs. old with family	" 5,000
Clerk for private firm, 40 yrs. old with family	" 4,500
Lieutenant in army, with allowances	" 4,000
Truck driver with Allied forces	" 3,900
Civil Servant, Grade B, 30 yrs. old unmarried	" 3;500
Civil Servant, Grade C, 50 yrs. old with family	" 3,000
Brick-layer, 60 yrs. old, with family	" 2,400
Tramway man, 60 yrs. old, with family	" 2,400
Truck-driver worker for private firm	" 2,000

(B-2)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

(13) Cost of Living Bonus. - After two months of consideration (see Paragraph 3) the following scales have been finally approved:

A fixed payment made directly by employers to workers. In the Provinces of Rome, Naples and Florence, the amounts are:

(a)	Heads of families, of either sex earning up to L. 3,000 per month	Lire	30	per day
(b)	Heads of families, of either sex earning between L. 3-5,000 per mo.	"	20	" "
(c)	Heads of families, of either sex earning over L. 5,000 per month	"	10	" "
(d)	Women other than heads of families	"	20	" "
(e)	Juveniles (under 18) either sex	"	15	" "

For workers in other areas the fixed payment is L. 5 less.

A supplementary payment for families to be paid out of appropriate funds administered by the Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale. This amounts to a 50% increase in present rates plus L. 5 per dependent per day.

The bonus has effect from 15 August 1944.

According to an estimate by the Rome newspaper "Ricostruzione" between 6 and 7 million workers will be entitled to the bonus, and the total cost to employers will be about 100 milliards per year.

(14) Increases in Pensions - It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000,000 retired workers drawing pensions in Italy today. On their behalf the CGIL has proposed a flat-rate increase of L. 30 per day, the State to contribute along with employers and insurance societies.

(15) Comparative Cost of Rationed and Non-Rationed Foodstuffs - The following figures are taken from the monthly economic bulletin of the Confederal Chamber of Labour of Rome, and show how small a part rationed foodstuffs play in the average weekly expenses of an average working-class family of four persons:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

(a)	Heads of families, of either sex earning up to L. 3,000 per month	Lire	30	per day
(b)	Heads of families, of either sex earning between L. 3-5,000 per mo.	"	20	" "
(c)	Heads of families, of either sex earning over L. 5,000 per month	"	10	" "
(d)	Women other than heads of families	"	20	" "
(e)	Juveniles (under 18) either sex	"	15	" "

For workers in other areas the fixed payment is L. 5 less.

A supplementary payment for families to be paid out of appropriate funds administered by the Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale. This amounts to a 50% increase in present rates plus L. 5 per dependent per day.

The bonus has effect from 15 August 1944.

According to an estimate by the Rome newspaper "Ricostruzione" between 6 and 7 million workers will be entitled to the bonus, and the total cost to employers will be about 100 milliards per year.

(14) Increases in Pensions - It is estimated that there are approximately 1,000,000 retired workers drawing pensions in Italy today. On their behalf the CGIL has proposed a flat-rate increase of L. 30 per day, the State to contribute along with employers and insurance societies.

(15) Comparative Cost of Rationed and Non-Rationed Foodstuffs - The following figures are taken from the monthly economic bulletin of the Confederal Chamber of Labour of Rome, and show how small a part rationed foodstuffs play in the average weekly expenses of an average working-class family of four persons:

Food	Black Market and Free Market	L.	1,158	87%
	Rationed Goods	"	130	13%
	Total food expenditure	"	1,288	
	Clothing	"	80	
	Rent	"	50	
	Light and heating	"	31	
	Extras	"	132	
	Average total expenditure per week		1,581	

Average quantity of food consumed:

	Black Market Free Market	Ration	Total
Solid foodstuffs	Kgs. 18 (++)	8	26
Liquid "	Litre 1	2	3

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

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

Eggs	Nil	0,462	0,462
Soup	Nil	17,676	17,676

(++ of which 13 kg. consisted of fruit and vegetables)

(16) Cost of living for an Average Working-Class Family - Estimates of the average monthly sum required to support a working-class family of four persons vary widely, the actual expenditure depending on such factors as income, employment, skill and patience in shopping, availability of rationed foodstuffs and standard of living.

The figures of the Chamber of Labour quoted in paragraph 15 of this Appendix give a monthly total of lire 6,300. This appears to be a very conservative estimate, based probably on expert shopping and minimum free and black market prices. Informed private sources would place it as high as Lire 9,500. (B-2) The Chamber of Labour figure may however be accepted as rock bottom.

(17) Relation between Wages and Cost of Living - Attached at Appendix A to this report are a series of six graphs showing respectively the increases of wages in four key industries (printing, building, quarry industry and engineering) and the increase in cost of living over the past fourteen years. The figures for wages are averages of the fixed wages paid to various classes of workers in each industry. The graphs show that fixed wages have increased perhaps two to three times, whereas living costs have increased from 12 to 15 times.

Graph 6 require particularly careful study; it represents the average monthly expenditure on food only of a working-class family of five persons living in the Rome area. The point which must be borne in mind is that the standard of living of such a family has declined to an almost unbelievable extent. Pre-war menus are things of the past. The figures on which the graph is based represent at least for the past year a standard of nutrition far below that required for health.

In 1938 a middle class family of five persons spent on an average L. 525-50 per month for food, according to the following prices and quantities of food needed daily:

Bread	Lire 1.20 a Kilo	Grams 1200	Lire 1.40

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

family of four persons very widely, the actual expenditure depending on such factors as income, employment, skill and patience in shopping, availability of rationed foodstuffs and standard of living.

The figures of the Chamber of Labour quoted in Paragraph 15 of this Appendix give a monthly total of lire 6,300. This appears to be a very conservative estimate, based probably on expert shopping and minimum free and black market prices. Informed private sources would place it as high as Lire 9,500. (B-2) The Chamber of Labour figure may however be accepted as rock bottom.

(17) Relation between Wages and Cost of Living - Attached at Appendix A to this report are a series of six graphs showing respectively the increases of wages in four key industries (printing, building, quarry industry and engineering) and the increase in cost of living over the past fourteen years. The figures for wages are averages of the fixed wages paid to various classes of workers in each industry. The graphs show that fixed wages have increased perhaps two to three times, whereas living costs have increased from 12 to 15 times.

Graph 6 require particularly careful study; it represents the average monthly expenditure on food only of a working-class family of five persons living in the Rome area. The point which must be borne in mind is that the standard of living of such a family has declined to an almost unbelievable extent. Pre-war menus are things of the past. The figures on which the graph is based represent at least for the past year a standard of nutrition far below that required for health.

In 1938 a middle class family of five persons spent on an average L. 525-50 per month for food, according to the following prices and quantities of food needed daily:

Bread	Lire 1.20 a Kilo	Grams	1200	Lire	1.40
Macaroni	" 2.30 " "	"	2000	"	4.60
Oil	" 5.00 " litre	"	200	"	1.00
Meat	" 7.00 " Kilo	"	500	"	3.50
Fats (bacon, pork fat)	" 12.00 " kilo	"	100	"	1.20
Beans	" 1.20 " "	"	1000	"	1.20
Fruit	" 1.20 " "	"	1000	"	1.20
Milk	" 1.20 " litre	"	1000	"	1.20
		Lire per day		"	15.30

This represents a monthly expenditure of Lire 460 to which must be added the daily expenses for salt, gas or coal, and for any variation of menu for holidays, birthdays, which naturally meant increased expenditure.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

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

In 1940-41 when prices were stabilized, food cost as follows:

Bread	Lire	1.50	a kilo
Macaroni	"	3.60	" "
Oil	"	14.00	" litre
Meat	"	28.00	" kilo
Pork fat	"	42.00	" "
Fruit	"	2.50	" "
Milk	"	1.50	" litre

The monthly cost of food was about L. 1,200. It must be borne in mind that not all staple foods were rationed, that rations were more liberal and the Black Market practically did not exist. Only imported goods of foreign origin, which were luxuries, were then sold on the quiet, before the term "Black Market" became generally known.

During the 9 months of Nazi-Fascist occupation (September 1943 - June 1944) there was almost no distribution of rationed food at fixed prices, so it was necessary to buy on the Black Market. Prices varied according to political events and the military situation, and became somewhat lower as the Allies drew nearer. The highest prices were reached in March.

Bread (with ration card)	Lire	2.30	a kilo
" (Black Market)	"	220.	" "
Pasta	"	230	" "
Flour	"	260	" "
Oil	"	1400	" litre
Meat	"	320	" kilo
Pork fat	"	540	" kilo
Beans	"	230	" "
Fruit	"	90	" "
Milk	"	50	" litre

It must be remembered that the amount of food consumed daily was greatly reduced in this period; but the monthly sum spent on food rose to about Lire 9,000.

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

Fruit	"	2.50	" "
Milk	"	1.50	" litre

The monthly cost of food was about L. 1,2[illegible]. It must be borne in mind that not all staple foods were rationed, that rations were more liberal and the Black Market practically did not exist. Only imported goods of foreign origin, which were luxuries, were then sold on the quiet, before the term "Black Market" became generally known.

During the 9 months of Nazi-Fascist occupation (September 1943 - June 1944) there was almost no distribution of rationed food at fixed prices, so it was necessary to buy on the Black Market. Prices varied according to political events and the military situation, and became somewhat lower as the Allies drew nearer. The highest prices were reached in March.

Bread (with ration card)	Lire	2.30	a kilo
" (Black Market)	"	220.	" "
Pasta	"	230	" "
Flour	"	260	" "
Oil	"	1400	" litre
Meat	"	320	" kilo
Pork fat	"	540	" kilo
Beans	"	230	" "
Fruit	"	90	" "
Milk	"	50	" litre

It must be remembered that the amount of food consumed daily was greatly reduced in this period; but the monthly sum spent on food rose to about Lire 9,000.

CONFIDENTIAL

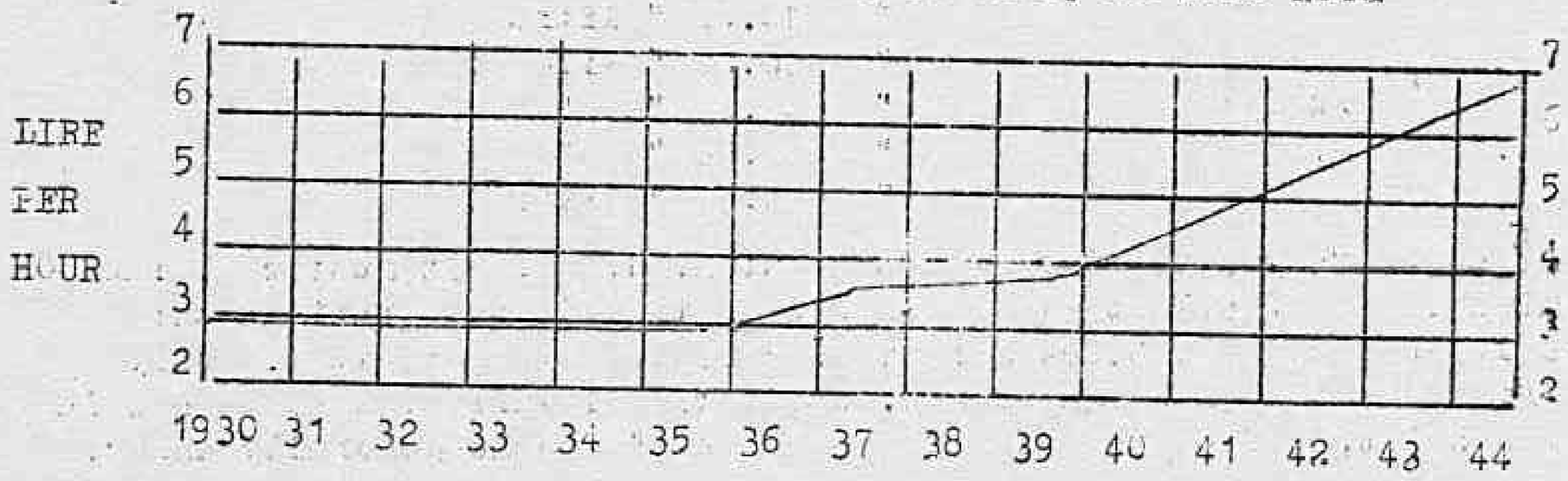
3035

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

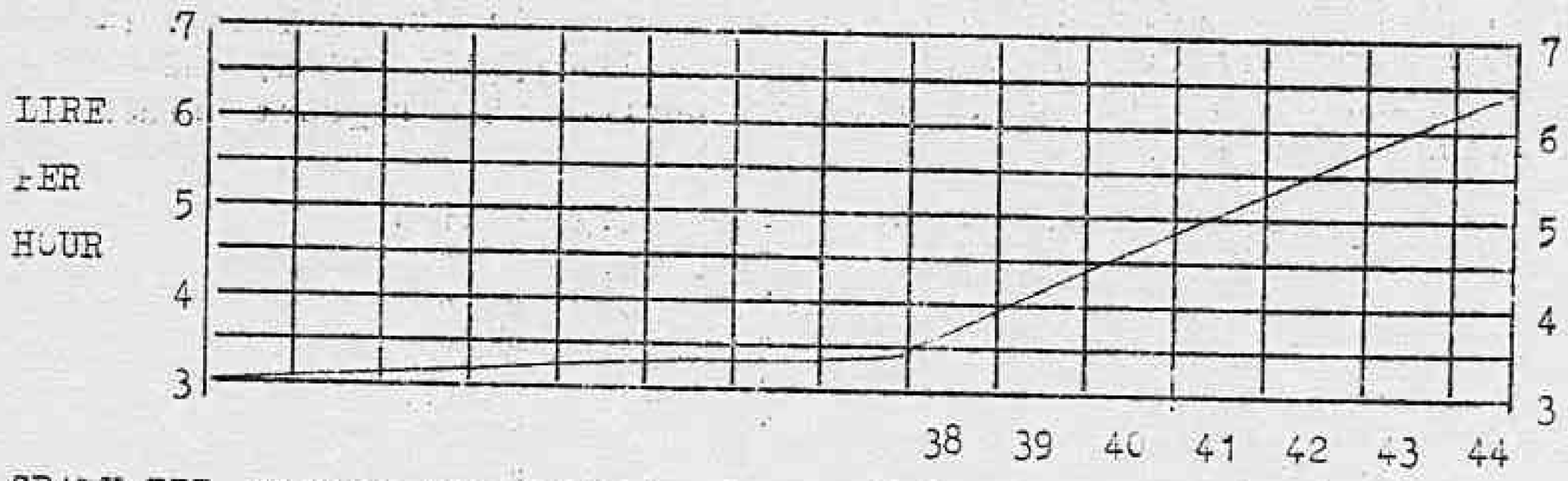
(Passages marked with a line at the side are for information only.)

APPENDIX A - Graphs

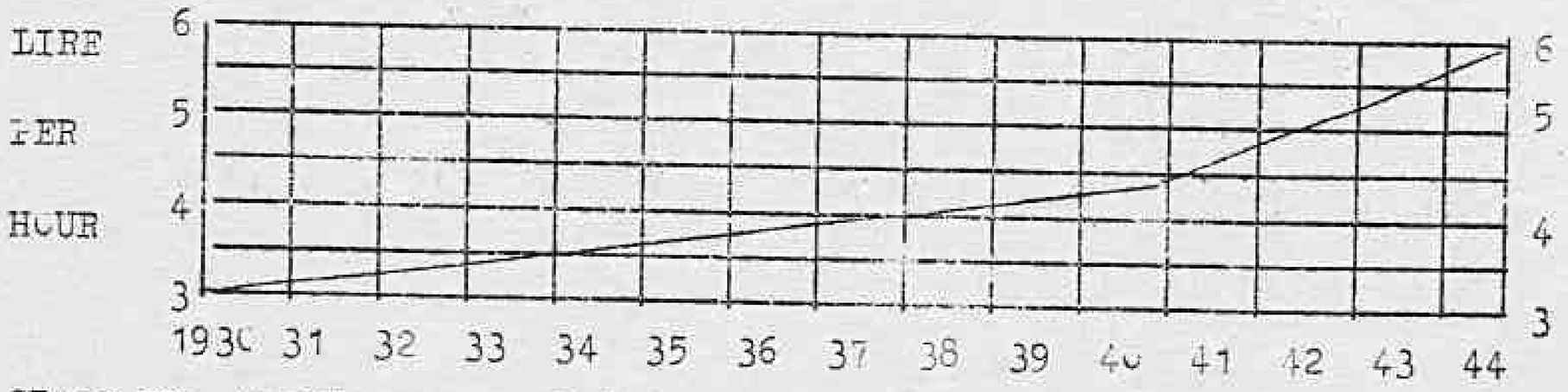
GRAPH I Hourly wage scale in Printing Industry in Rome Area



GRAPH II Hourly wage scale in Building industry in Rome Area

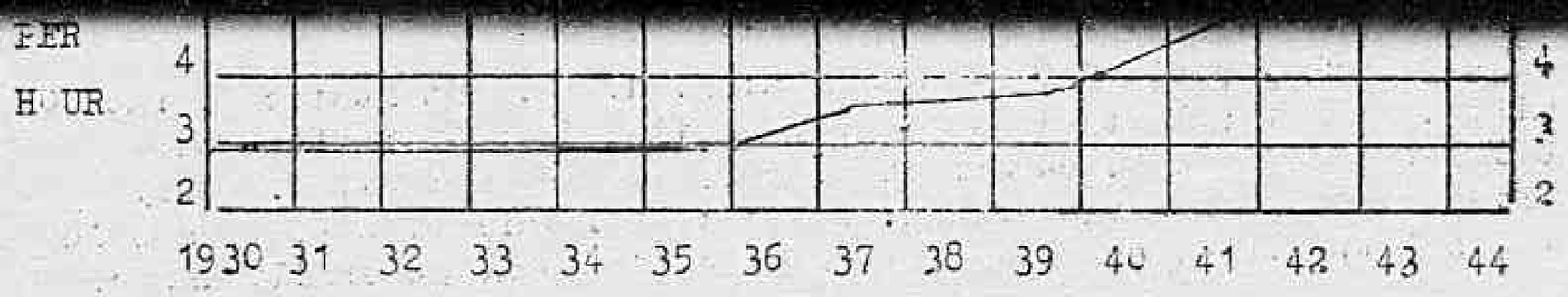


GRAPH III Hourly Wage rate in Quarry Industry.

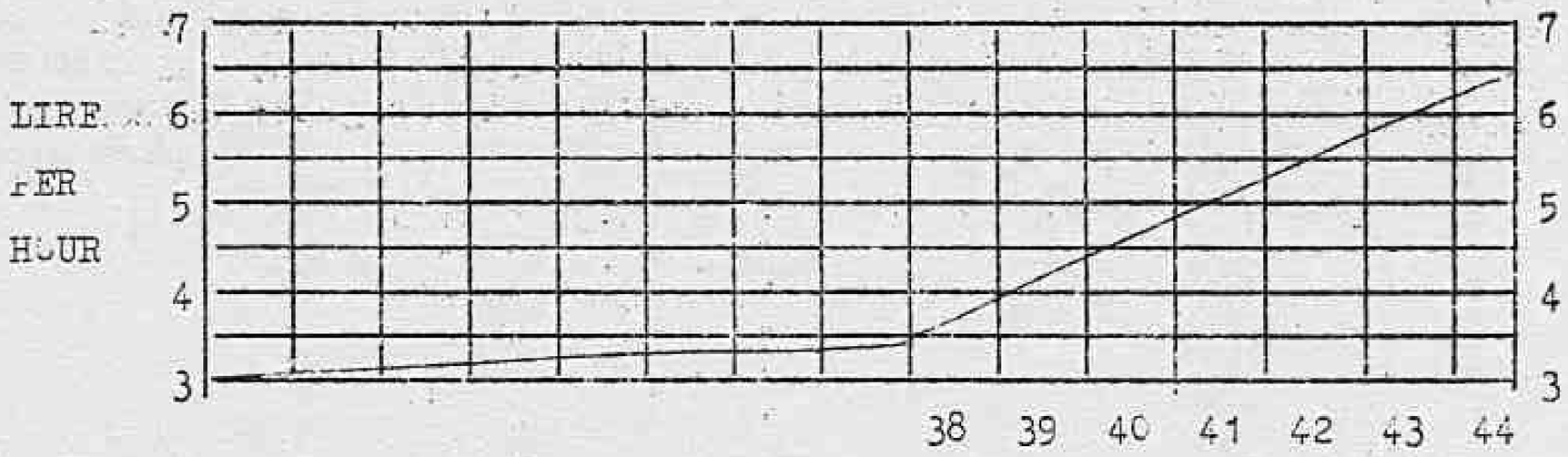


GRAPH IV Hourly wages of Engineering Industry in Rome Area

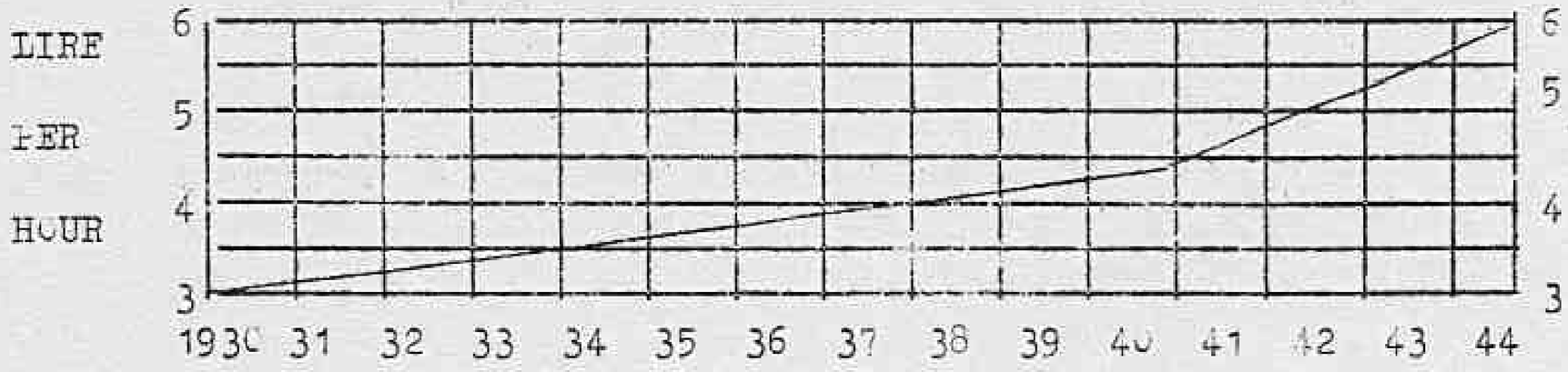
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021



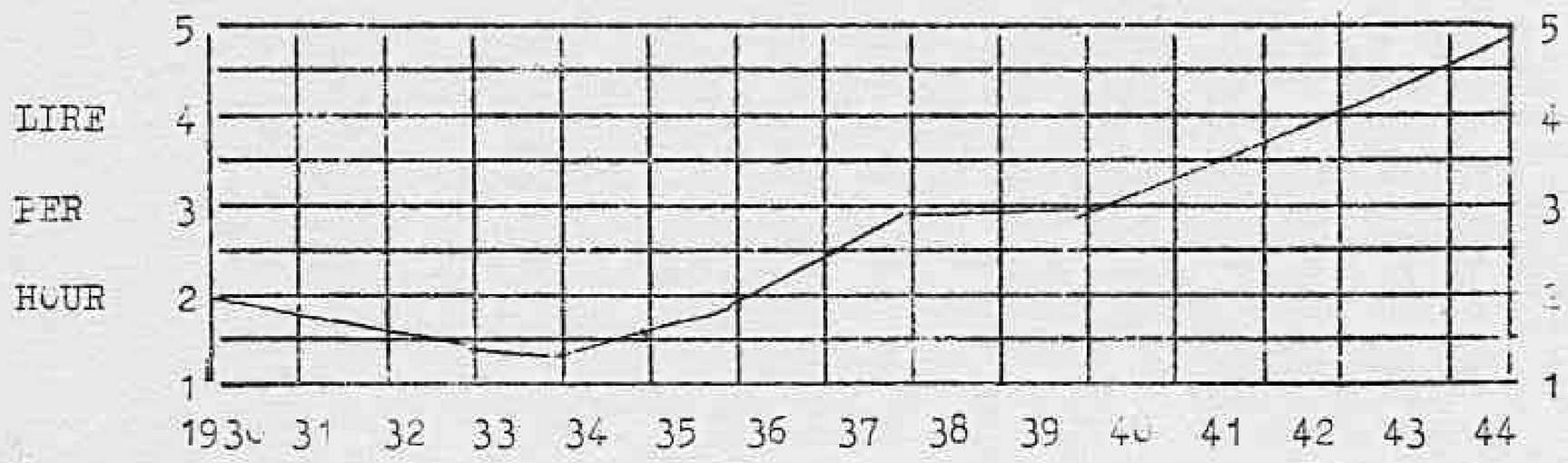
GRAPH II Hourly wage scale in Building industry in Rome Area



GRAPH III Hourly Wage rate in Quarry Industry.



GRAPH IV Hourly wages of Engineering Industry in Rome Area

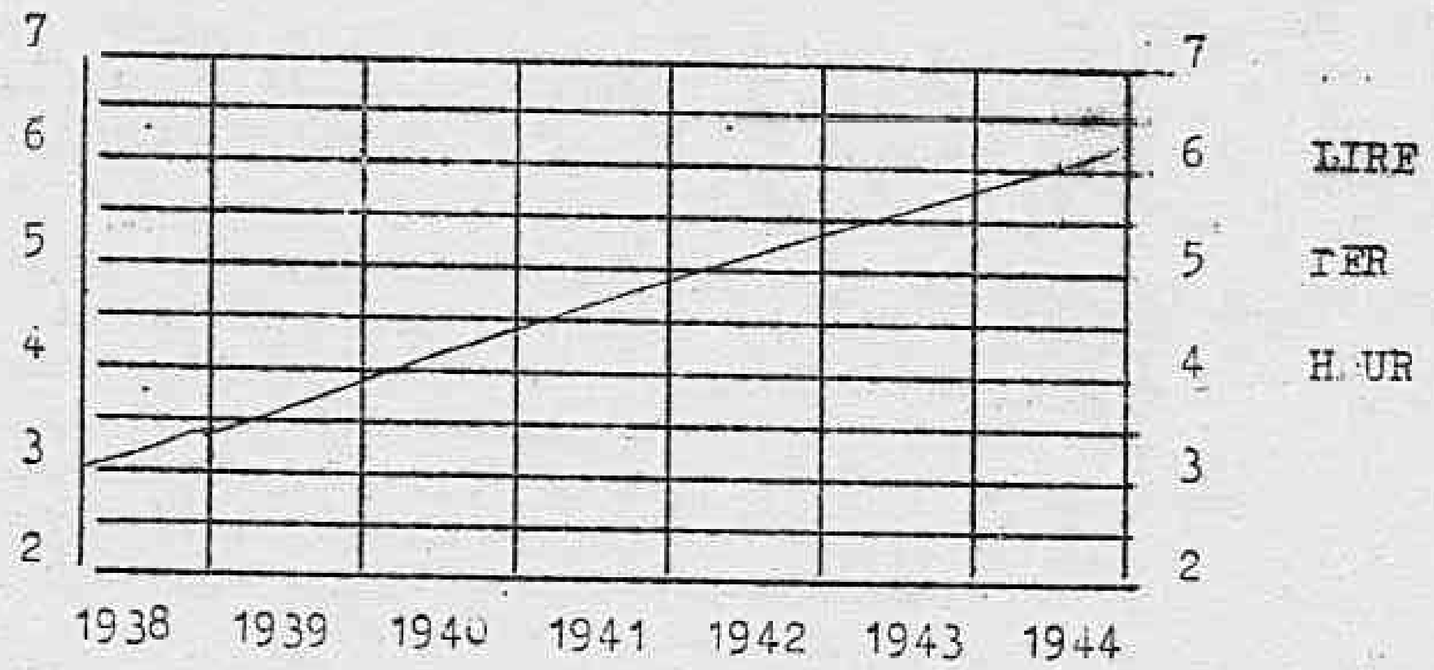


CONFIDENTIAL

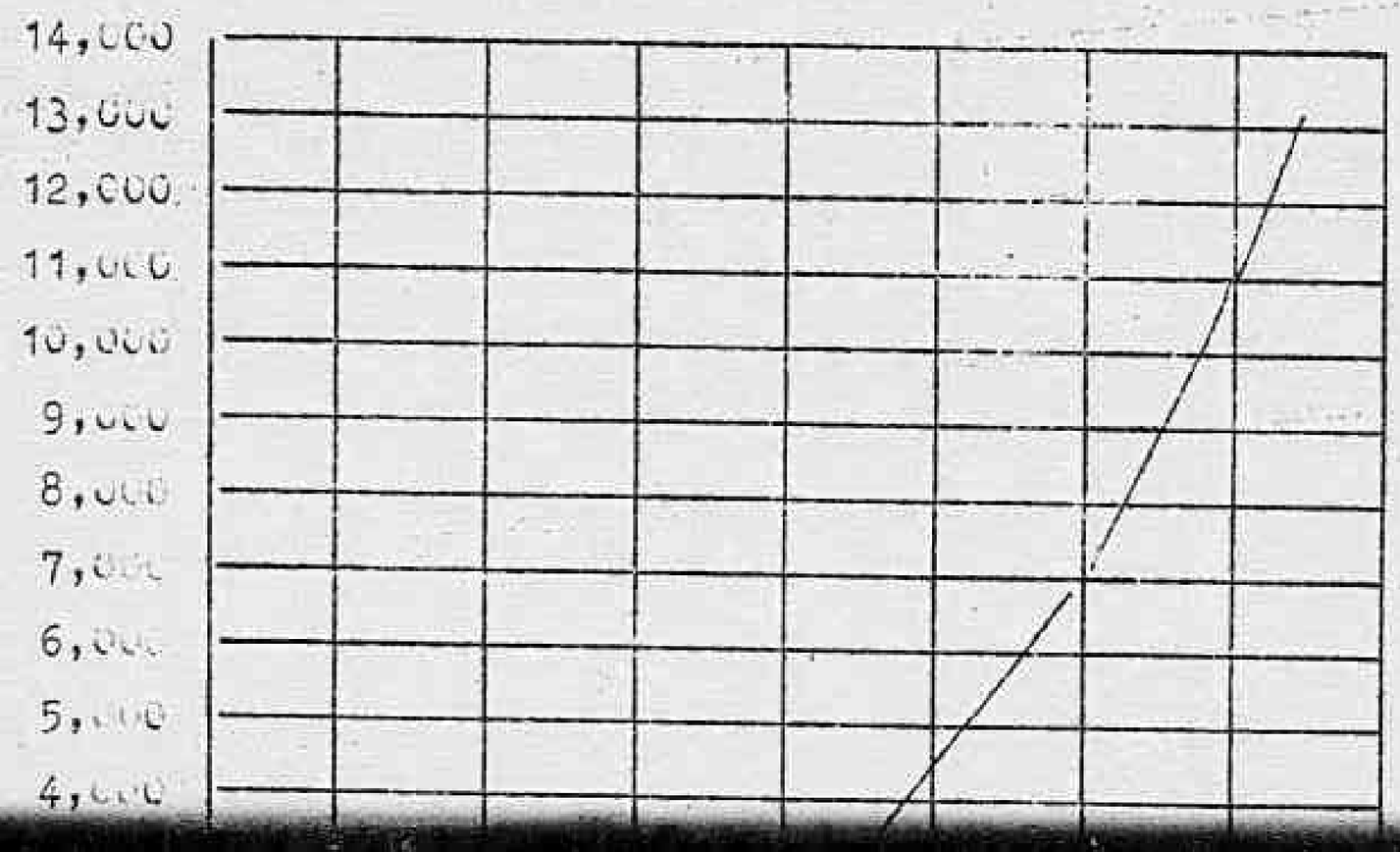
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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

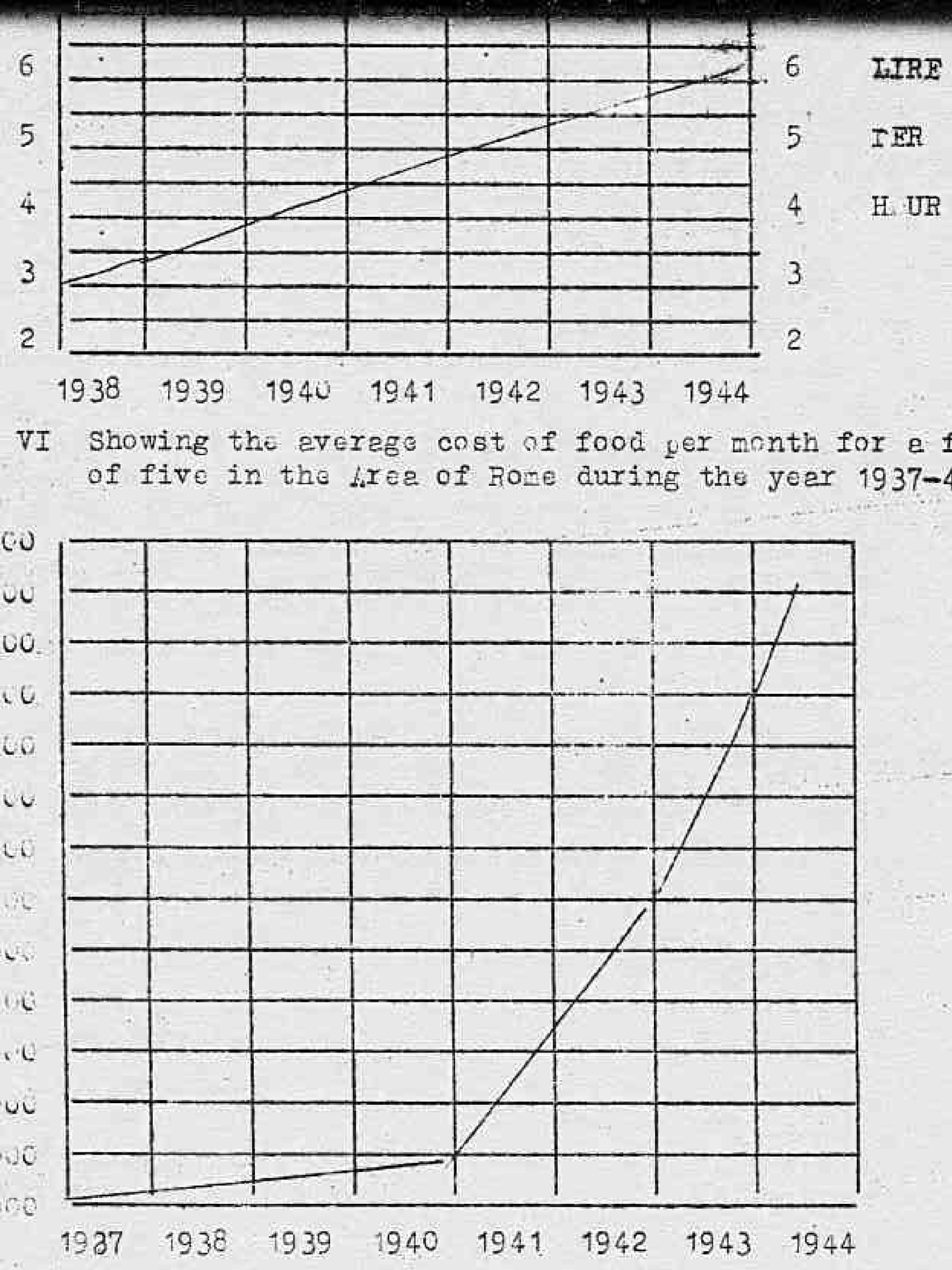
GRAPH V Representing the rise in hourly wages of workers in key industries: building, engineering, mining and printing. Rome Area from 1938 to 1944. Figures taken from Rome Camera Del Lavoro



GRAPH VI Showing the average cost of food per month for a family of five in the Area of Rome during the year 1937-44.



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795021



GRAPH VI Showing the average cost of food per month for a family of five in the Area of Rome during the year 1937-44.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

N A P L E S

I. LABOUR PROBLEMS

The chief labour problems in Liberated Italy are the following:

1) Wages are too low and for the most part do not give the workmen and their families the necessary means of subsistence. All manual and blackcoat workers think that instead of increasing wages it would be better to give the workers and their families a small ration of food, at a fair price.

2) Extensive unemployment due to the destruction of several factories and to the inactivity of many other plants, although not seriously damaged. So far in the province of Naples 63,826 unemployed have registered; many others, however, are not registered as they prefer to engaged in some illegal or at least non-productive activity (Black Market, retail trade on the side, etc.) The number of workers who have a real productive activity is very small. Unemployment dole ranges from 3-12 lire per diem.

3) Inactivity of the workers' organizations (Trade Unions and cooperatives). In fact the demands for labour are not made through the Trade Unions concerned, but through other offices which engage workmen without knowing them. In this connection the harbor workers complain that Allied Authorities contract for the discharge of ships with contractors who make very high profits though incompetent, and who do not deal direct with the cooperatives of harbor workers.

4) Dispersal of specialized labour, as many workers prefer non-specialized work, if it is more remunerative; among these activities we may note work in Allied messes, Black Market, etc.

5) Lack of transport - Many workers cannot take a job in districts far from their homes.

II. WAGES IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Agriculture

Daily workers 200.00 lire per day plus 2 full meals a day

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

1) Wages are too low and for the most part do not give the workmen and their families the necessary means of subsistence. All manual and blackcoat workers think that instead of increasing wages it would be better to give the workers and their families a small ration of food, at a fair price.

2) Extensive unemployment due to the destruction of several factories and to the inactivity of many other plants, although not seriously damaged. So far in the province of Naples 63,826 unemployed have registered; many others, however, are not registered as they prefer to engaged in some illegal or at least non-productive activity (Black Market, retail trade on the side, etc.) The number of workers who have a real productive activity is very small. Unemployment dole ranges from 3-12 lire per diem.

3) Inactivity of the workers' organizations (Trade Unions and cooperatives). In fact the demands for labour are not made through the Trade Unions concerned, but through other offices which engage workmen without knowing them. In this connection the harbor workers complain that Allied Authorities contract for the discharge of ships with contractors who make very high profits though incompetent, and who do not deal direct with the cooperatives of harbor workers.

4) Dispersal of specialized labour, as many workers prefer non-specialized work, if it is more remunerative; among these activities we may note work in Allied messes, Black Market, etc.

5) Lack of transport - Many workers cannot take a job in districts far from their homes.

II. WAGES IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Agriculture

Daily workers	200-300 lire per day plus 2 full meals a day

Industry

Workers with Allied Authorities	80/100 lire per day with or without one limited meal
Workers with Italian Authorities	120-200 lire per day without meals
Workers in large factories and public services	130/210 lire per day without without meals.
Workers in medium and small factories, and artisan workers	200-350 lire per day with or without meals

This last category of workers gets such good wages because it is well organized.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

Offices	
Allied offices	80/140 lire per day without meals
Italian public offices	120/200 lire per day without meals
Italian private offices	100/300 lire per day with or without meals.

III. EXPENDITURE OF AN AVERAGE FAMILY

Budget of expenditure of an average working class family composed of father, mother, and three little children (from 5-15 years old). We are taking into account only the absolutely necessary expenses at the lowest prices.

Expenses for food - Reckoning on a wholly vegetarian diet barely sufficient for an average man, taken at the lowest price.

Breakfast	100 gr. bread
	100 gr. milk
	10 gr. sugar
Lunch	200 gr. soup
	50 gr. bread
	200 gr. fruit
	10 gr. fats
Supper	400 gr. greens
	400 gr. potatoes
	50 gr. bread
	10 gr. fats

The monthly expenses for this sort of diet for 5 persons are:

Rationed food

Bread	30 kilos	at 5	lire a kilo		L.	150.
Pasta	12 "	" 7	" " "			84.
Oil	1 litre	" 35	" " litre			35.
Dehydrated vegetable	1 kilo	" 29	" " kilo			29.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Italian private offices	100/300 lire per day with or without meals.

III. EXPENDITURE OF AN AVERAGE FAMILY

Budget of expenditure of an average working class family composed of father, mother, and three little children (from 5-15 years old). We are taking into account only the absolutely necessary expenses at the lowest prices.

Expenses for food - . Reckoning on a wholly vegetarian diet barely sufficient for an average man, taken at the lowest price.

Breakfast	100 gr. bread
	100 gr. milk
	10 gr. sugar
Lunch	200 gr. soup
	50 gr. bread
	200 gr. fruit
	10 gr. fats
Supper	400 gr. greens
	400 gr. potatoes
	50 gr. bread
	10 gr. fats

The monthly expenses for this sort of diet for 5 persons are:

Rationed food

Bread	30	kilos	at 5	lire	a kilo	L. 150.
Pasta	12	"	" 7	"	" "	84.
Oil	1	litre	" 35	"	" litre	35.
Dehydrated vegetable	1	kilo	" 29	"	" kilo	29.
Dry vegetables	1	"	" 30	"	" "	30.
Meat and vegetables	1	"	" 60	"	" "	60.
			Total			L. 388.

Black Market and Free Market purchases

Greens	60	kilos	at 30	lire	a kilo	L. 1800.
Potatoes	60	"	" 30	"	" "	1800.
Fruit	30	"	" 25	"	" "	750.
Vegetables	14	"	" 150	"	" "	2100.
Fats, oil	2	litres	" 340	"	" litre	680.
Sugar	1½	kilos	" 360	"	" kilo	540.
Milk	15	litres	" 30	"	" litre	450.
			Total			L. 8120.

CONFIDENTIAL

3033

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

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

Other monthly expenses

Rent	L. 200.
Electric light	150.
Gas	200.
Soap	300.
Salt	75.
Matches	75.
Thread, needles, etc.	300.
Shoe repairs	400.
	L. 1700.

ANNUAL EXPENSES

Wearing apparel

For a man	1 suit of clothes	L. 6000.
	1 pair of shoes	3000.
	1 shirt	500.
	1 vest	1000.
	1 pair of drawers	300.
	2 pairs of stockings	400.
		L. 11200.
For his wife	1 dress	L. 3000.
	1 pair of shoes	1500.
	1 vest	1000.
	1 petticoat	500.
	1 pair of knickers	300.
	2 pairs of stockings	700.
		L. 7000.
For the children	1 dress	L. 2000.
	1 pair of shoes	1500.
	1 vest	700.
	1 shirt	500.
	1 pair of drawers	300.
	2 pairs of stockings	400.
		L. 5400.

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

Soap	300.	
Salt	75.	
Matches	75.	
Thread, needles, etc.	300.	
Shoe repairs	400.	
	L. 1700.	

ANNUAL EXPENSES

Wearing apparel

For a man	1 suit of clothes	L. 6000.
	1 pair of shoes	3000.
	1 shirt	500.
	1 vest	1000.
	1 pair of drawers	300.
	2 pairs of stockings	400.
		L. 11200.
For his wife	1 dress	L. 3000.
	1 pair of shoes	1500.
	1 vest	1000.
	1 petticoat	500.
	1 pair of knickers	300.
	2 pairs of stockings	700.
		L. 7000.
For the children	1 dress	L. 2000.
	1 pair of shoes	1500.
	1 vest	700.
	1 shirt	500.
	1 pair of drawers	300.
	2 pairs of stockings	400.
		L. 5400.
	3 children at 5400 each	L. 16200.

Total of annual expenses for wearing apparel L. 34400.
This amount divided over 12 monthly budgets comes to 2866 L; per ...

We may calculate the monthly expenses as follows:

Food	L. 8528.
Other monthly expenses	1700.
Wearing apparel	2866.
Total	L. 13094.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

If this amount is divided over 26 working days, it may be stated that the average wage of an average worker or black-coated employee should be at least 500 lire per day. Even this wage, however, is not sufficient, as the following expenses have not been taken into account: transport, doctors and medical attention, school books, repairs at home, purchases of replacements for broken or worn articles, all amusements, cigarettes and other incidental expenses. Neither have the following basic foods been included: meat, eggs, fish, butter, cheese, dried fruit and marmalade, chocolate and sweets for the children; wine, tea and coffee for the adults.

The cost of summer dresses is reckoned on those made from second rate material.

So it may be stated that even a wage of 500 lire a day is insufficient for a family of 5 persons.

T U S C A N Y

I. General Confederation of Italian Labour

All the Tuscan organizations of Workers, including the various Syndicates, have joined the General Confederation of Italian Labour, which is divided into three branches:

Agriculture
Industry
Commerce

Personnel, recruited from the various parties -- Communist, Socialist, and Christian Democrat -- all belong to the General Confederation of Italian Workers.

Good results have already been obtained. The workers dismissed because of present conditions, are paid wages plus family allowances (from July to October 31st.)

New contracts between employers and workers will come into force dating from Oct. 1st, under the CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro). The employers and the CGIL are reported to be discussing the issue of a public loan for the industrial reconstruction of Tuscany. The Government will be asked to guarantee the i-

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

account: transport, doctors and medical attention, school books, repairs at home, purchases of replacements for broken or worn articles, all amusements, cigarettes and other incidental expenses. Neither have the following basic foods been included: meat, eggs, fish, butter, cheese, dried fruit and marmalade, chocolate and sweets for the children; wine, tea and coffee for the adults.

The cost of summer dresses is reckoned on those made from second rate material.

So it may be stated that even a wage of 500 lire a day is insufficient for a family of 5 persons.

T U S C A N Y

I. General Confederation of Italian Labour

All the Tuscan Organizations of Workers, including the various Syndicates, have joined the General Confederation of Italian Labour, which is divided into three branches:

Agriculture
Industry
Commerce

Personnel, recruited from the various parties -- Communist, Socialist, and Christian Democrat -- all belong to the General Confederation of Italian Workers.

Good results have already been obtained. The workers dismissed because of present conditions, are paid wages plus family allowances (from July to October 31st.)

New contracts between employers and workers will come into force dating from Oct. 1st, under the CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro). The employers and the CGIL are reported to be discussing the issue of a public loan for the industrial reconstruction of Tuscany. The Government will be asked to guarantee the interest. This attempt is considered to be the first instance of a possible participation by Labour in industrial profits.

Factory Commissions -- These have been established under the CGIL and Camera del Lavoro. These aid in the reorganization of the factories (inventory-taking, repairs, etc.) and examine the possibility of reopening the factories. Theoretically non-political and designed solely for the protection of the worker's interests, the Commissions really act under the direct influence of the political parties of the CGIL. Their functions are:

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

To regularize the work
To settle disputes
To better the output and conditions of the workers
(Salaries, hygien, etc.)
To study the collective contracts.

The ultimate aim of these Commissions is certainly the nationalization of the industries.

The charge of the worker's pay, will as has been stated, lapse on October 31, and it remains to be seen what the attitude of the Industrial Directors will be.

The Inside Factory Commissions will in all cases present lists of workers to be dismissed. The Prato industrialists are said to have decided to dismiss the whole personnel and close the factories although some of them could be worked.

System of Agricultural Contract -- Share-cropper's contract as stipulated Dec. 21, 1928:

a. The Capoccia (legal male head of a peasant household) represents the whole family, which is pledged to work only on the land.

b; The farm stock belongs to the land-owner (grain reserves, machinery, etc.) and the share-cropper, when the contract expires, must return it complete in quality, weight, number and quantity.

c; The livestock is estimated according to the valuation of each head at current market prices. A subsequent contract of 31.1 .38 allowed a half-share between owner and farmer of the livestock capital in Tuscany.

d. Farmhouses and outbuildings are conceded rent free to the sharecropper.

e. Building repairs, safeguarding the property, land reclamation or improvement are the owner's responsibility.

f. The same holds good for tree-planting.

g; The technical and administrative direction is the responsibility of the owner.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

alization of the industries.

The charge of the worker's pay, will as has been stated, lapse on October 31, and it remains to be seen what the attitude of the Industrial Directors will be.

The Inside Factory Commissions will in all cases present lists of workers to be dismissed. The Prato industrialists are said to have decided to dismiss the whole personnel and close the factories although some of them could be worked.

System of Agricultural Contract -- Share-cropper's contract as stipulated Dec. 21, 1928:

a. The Capoccia (legal male head of a peasant household) represents the whole family, which is pledged to work only on the land.

b) The farm stock belongs to the land-owner (grain reserves, machinery, etc.) and the share-cropper, when the contract expires, must return it complete in quality, weight, number and quantity.

c; The livestock is estimated according to the valuation of each head at current market prices. A subsequent contract of 31.1 .38 allowed a half-share between owner and farmer of the livestock capital in Tuscany.

d. Farmhouses and outbuildings are conceded rent free to the sharecropper.

e. Building repairs, safeguarding the property, land reclamation or improvement are the owner's responsibility.

f. The same holds good for tree-planting.

g; The technical and administrative direction is the responsibility of the owner.

h. Small tools are provided by the sharecropper and kept in repair by both parties.

i. The sharecropper provides for maintenance of farm roads, irrigation channels and boundary ditches.

j. Land taxes are all paid by the owner, and agrarian taxes are divided between the two parties.

The two parties also share the expenses of:

a. Fertilizers, seed, Ftc.
b. Protection of crops from disease and damage.
c. Repairs and ordinary maintenance of machines and tools.
d. Irrigation (with special regulations in particular cases.

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

e. The use of machines, ploughs, etc.

f. The threshing and oil-pressing expenses are also divided between the two parties more or less equally. The crops are halved.

g. For the raising of industrial crops (tobacco, tomatoes, beet, etc.) silkworm culture, mating of livestock, the cropper receives special grants.

There are special rules laid down to regulate the kitchen-garden, poultry yard and pig-breeding for the use of the peasant.

This farming contract has to be registered, and when revised must among other points keep in view the necessity of a minimum basic salary.

The sharecropping category ought also to be ensured the benefit of family bonus from which it is at present excluded.

Wages and Salaries - In the province of Florence pay is according to the old tariff of the emergency period (previous to the 70% increase), and averages:

5.20 lire an hour for specialized workers.
4.[illegible] lire an hour for unskilled workers.

The 70% increase will be applied from October 31st, but the Ministry is still debating the rate of indemnity for increased cost of living.

The Working Population of Florence

The metallurgic industry normally employs 13,000 workers. At the present time 5600 persons are employed, 25[illegible] of whom are at FIAT which is now requisitioned and working for the Allies. (This factory will probably absorbe another 1000 workers in the future.) The "Pignone" Factory, were it reopened, would employ about 3000 workers.

Unemployment

Applications for employment exceed 21,[illegible]. The employment office has been able to place 3000 workers so far. There is a great demand for workers in the Building industry, the only industry that is really active; but these cannot be supplied, because almost all the men live out of town and have neither transport nor permits.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 760021

There are special rules laid down to regulate the kitchen-garden, poultry yard and pig-breeding for the use of the peasant.

This farming contract has to be registered, and when revised must among other points keep in view the necessity of a minimum basic salary.

The sharecropping category ought also to be ensured the benefit of family bonus from which it is at present excluded.

Wages and Salaries - In the province of Florence pay is according to the old tariff of the emergency period (previous to the 7% increase), and averages:

5.20 lire an hour for specialized workers.
4.[illegible] lire an hour for unskilled workers.

The 7% increase will be applied from October 31st, but the Ministry is still debating the rate of indemnity for increased cost of living.

The Working Population of Florence

The metallurgic industry normally employs 13,000 workers. At the present time 5600 persons are employed, 25[illegible] of whom are at FIAT which is now requisitioned and working for the Allies. (This factory will probably absorbe another 1000 workers in the future.) The "Pignone" Factory, were it reopened, would employ about 3000 workers.

Unemployment

Applications for employment exceed 21,[illegible]. The employment office has been able to place 3000 workers so far. There is a great demand for workers in the Building industry, the only industry that is really active; but these cannot be supplied, because almost all the men live out of town and have neither transport nor permits. The only industries actually employing a full staff are public utility companies, such as S.E.L.T. Valdarno (electric), the Telephone Company and the Gas-Works, which will be working again shortly.

II AGRICULTURAL SECTION OF GENERAL ITALIAN CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

The total number of landworkers (including families) amounts to about 21[illegible],000, divided as follows:

a) Laborers and sharecroppers - 25,7[illegible] families (182,000 persons)
b) Day laborers, skilled workers, employees of Agricultural Firms, farms, etc. - 13,[illegible] units (25,000 persons)

3031

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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

These are subdivided as follows:

1003 employees
4750 at fixed wages
815 share-croppers
4739 day laborers.

The Collective Contracts of other Categories of agricultural workers (overseers, skilled workmen and paid laborers) also require revision as regards increase of pay (already accorded to industrial workers); special indemnities for hard times should conceded; indemnities for dismissal and holidays should be increased for some categories. There should be indemnities for long service, even in the case of dismissal or resignation of the worker. Family bonus should be increased, and the relief system further developed in order to bring the agricultural workers to the same level as the industrial.

III. THE RISE IN WAGES

The system on which the rise in wages is based has caused considerable discontent, especially among the younger workers, who complain that the difference between the pay of older and younger workers is too great. Food prices are the same for all, and therefore the increase should have specially favored those who, earning little, are unable to meet even ordinary expenses.

As the labour parties and especially the Movimento Giovanile Comunista (Young Communists' Movement) are fomenting discontent, complaints may presently lead to disturbances, especially in outlying industrial centres, such as San Giovanni Valdarno, Sesto, Figline, etc. where 90% of the inhabitants are of the working-class. (B-3)

C E S E N A

Cesena is the first industrial town of the Padua valley occupied by Allied troops. Now there are only about 15,000 inhabitants, though the normal population is 40,000 (60,000 with suburbs.)

The residential quarter has not suffered much, compared to other places. About 20% of the houses are damaged, but most of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

workers (overseers, skilled workmen and paid laborers) also require revision as regards increase of pay (already accorded to industrial workers); special indemnities for hard times should conceded; indemnities for dismissal and holidays should be increased for some categories. There should be indemnities for long service, even in the case of dismissal or resignation of the worker. Family bonus should be increased, and the relief system further developed in order to bring the agricultural workers to the same level as the industrial.

III. THE RISE IN WAGES

The system on which the rise in wages is based has caused considerable discontent, especially among the younger workers, who complain that the difference between the pay of older and younger workers is too great. Food prices are the same for all, and therefore the increase should have specially favored those who, earning little, are unable to meet even ordinary expenses.

As the labour parties and especially the Movimento Giovanile Comunista (Young Communists' Movement) are fomenting discontent, complaints may presently lead to disturbances, especially in outlying industrial centres, such as San Giovanni Valdarno, Sesto, Figline, etc. where 90% of the inhabitants are of the working-class. (B-3)

C E S E N A

Cesena is the first industrial town of the Padua valley occupied by Allied troops. Now there are only about 15,000 inhabitants, though the normal population is 45,000 (60,000 with suburbs.)

The residential quarter has not suffered much, compared to other places. About 20% of the houses are damaged, but most of them can be readily repaired.

The chief industry, which gives work to some 5,000 workmen, is the Arrigoni Cannery Co., which produces jam, tomato paste, canned fruit and vegetables. The factories adjacent to the station were somewhat damaged by the frequent Allied bombing. When the days of the German Command were numbered, the German demolition squads came to destroy the machinery. But the factory directors did not lose their heads and by offering the squad a million lire bribe, were able to save the machinery from destruction. This machinery is still in Italian hands and will soon give work to people of the town and produce valuable food supplies.

The Allied Command immediately took the buildings under its protection and hopes soon to have them in working order. There is

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

also a sugar refinery of the Italian Sugar Refineries Co., whose production is limited to the summer months and gives work to 800 men. The electric machinery was blown up by the Germans but the building and other material is intact. As soon as the destroyed parts are replaced work can begin again.

However the mills of Cesena are badly damaged. The Allied Command ordered the immediate importation of flour which will continue until the two least damaged mills are in working order again. There is enough wheat stored to last four months, so the Allied authorities have not a difficult problem.

Guns are still heard at Cesena, the front being only 3 kms. away and the faces of the population still show traces of their recent suffering and fear. But they are elated because they have at last been liberated.

S A R D I N I A

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SARDINIA

The unemployment of commercial and industrial workers in Sardinia is increasing every day. Because of the lack of transport and means of communication with the continent, many shops, big and small, are obliged to shut and dismiss their employees. For lack of raw material of any kind, the factories are in a similar predicament.

Only builders can find work in Cagliari, which was badly damaged. The Public Works Department (Genio Civile) employs workmen as it needs them but for the most part the work is done by the soldiers.

There is also an increase of unemployment among the black coat class (employees). The change in politics has caused many offices to shut.

The population of Cagliari, Sassari and Nuoro live by agriculture, as their fathers and grandfathers did. Theirs is a quiet, unpretentious existence not complicated by modern exigencies. However in the later years of Fascist domination when the crops were poor and insufficient for the peasants' needs, they went to work in the mines, so that agriculture lost many laborers. At the present mo-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

However the mills of Cesena are badly damaged. The Allied Command ordered the immediate importation of flour which will continue until the two least damaged mills are in working order again. There is enough wheat stored to last four months, so the Allied authorities have not a difficult problem.

Guns are still heard at Cesena, the front being only 3 kms. away and the faces of the population still show traces of their recent suffering and fear. But they are elated because they have at last been liberated.

S A R D I N I A

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SARDINIA

The unemployment of commercial and industrial workers in Sardinia is increasing every day. Because of the lack of transport and means of communication with the continent, many shops, big and small, are obliged to shut and dismiss their employees. For lack of raw material of any kind, the factories are in a similar predicament.

Only builders can find work in Cagliari, which was badly damaged. The Public Works Department (Genio Civile) employs workmen as it needs them but for the most part the work is done by the soldiers.

There is also an increase of unemployment among the black coat class (employees). The change in politics has caused many offices to shut.

The population of Cagliari, Sassari and Nuoro live by agriculture, as their fathers and grandfathers did. Theirs is a quiet, unpretentious existence not complicated by modern exigencies. However in the later years of Fascist domination when the crops were poor and insufficient for the peasants' needs, they went to work in the mines, so that agriculture lost many laborers. At the present moment the Sardinian mines give work to a large number of men and there is no longer any unemployment among miners.

The Social Insurance Institute generally aids the unemployed workers and has its main offices in Cagliari. The worker who has regularly paid the worker's insurance contributions receives a daily subsidy from the Institute, but the sum is small compared to prices of today and is no longer sufficient to live on. The worker's family also receives a daily subsidy.

The authorities of the Island have taken no steps as yet to solve the unemployment problem. The workers try to find any work they can, even though it has nothing to do with their usual occupation. They generally traffick in the black market where the profit is quick and easy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

The present pay of a factory worker is far below the cost of living. A mason gets from L. 80 to 90 a day, a manual worker from L. 50 to 60. A miner in any Sardinia mine gets about L. 90.

The employees of various categories get from L. 1980 to L.3000 a month. Besides their pay, the workmen get a family subsidy for every dependent child. These sums do not include the new increase to meet the high cost of living.

However the above-mentioned pay is insufficient to meet the high cost of living and it is impossible for the workman to meet his expenses. If the cost of living for an average family in Sardinia is far above what the head of the family earns, it is because the rations of staple foods are not given out regularly, and are quite insufficient. Bread and macaroni have only recently been given out regularly, while oil, pork fat, and soap have been lacking for months. Olive oil has not been distributed for five months, but can be bought on the black market at L. 400 a litre. A family of four must spend about L. 200 a day to live. (B-3)

EMILIO LUSSU ON MINERS' CONDITIONS

The following is an account of a conversation between an Italian PWB collaborator and Emilio Lussu.

"We met On. Emilio Lussu for the second time in Sardinia after his return from exile. He had come to examine into various economic problems. He stated that he had noted, on visiting the town of Carbonia, several problems that required immediate solution. He spoke of the pitiable condition of the miners who need clothes and shoes and sufficient nourishing food.

"Emilio Lussu told us of one thing about which the miners had spoken during his visit. With the new bread ration which went into effect on October 1st, some laborers were deprived of the extra bread ration they had received daily hitherto. In fact, in the same mine, he said, some workmen of the distillery do not get the extra bread ration of 150 grs. while the workmen of the furnace of the same mine do get it.

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

However the above-mentioned pay is insufficient to meet the high cost of living and it is impossible for the workman to meet his expenses. If the cost of living for an average family in Sardinia is far above what the head of the family earns, it is because the rations of staple foods are not given out regularly, and are quite insufficient. Bread and macaroni have only recently been given out regularly, while oil, pork fat, and soap have been lacking for months. Olive oil has not been distributed for five months, but can be bought on the black market at L. 400 a litre. A family of four must spend about L. 200 a day to live. (B-3)

EMILIO LUSSU ON MINERS' CONDITIONS

The following is an account of a conversation between an Italian PWB collaborator and Emilio Lussu.

"We met On. Emilio Lussu for the second time in Sardinia after his return from exile. He had come to examine into various economic problems. He stated that he had noted, on visiting the town of Carbonia, several problems that required immediate solution. He spoke of the pitiable condition of the miners who need clothes and shoes and sufficient nourishing food.

"Emilio Lussu told us of one thing about which the miners had spoken during his visit. With the new bread ration which went into effect on October 1st, some laborers were deprived of the extra bread ration they had received daily hitherto. In fact, in the same mine, he said, some workmen of the distillery do not get the extra bread ration of 150 grs. while the workmen of the furnace of the same mine do get it.

"'I have explained this situation to the Allied Commission', he said,' which is willing to extend the extra ration to the distillery workmen, who are in such disastrous conditions. I hope to obtain some advantages for them at Rome, where I shall speak of the problem.'" (B-1)

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX II No. 41.

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

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CALABRIA (O.S.S. REPORT).

In the region of Catanzaro, Crotone and Cosenza, there are two strong political tendencies. The foremost and better organized is leftist, led by the Communist and Socialist parties. The other is reactionary, represented officially by the Christian Democratic and Republican parties, and unofficially by a strong and potentially dangerous rebirth of Fascist sentiment. Nevertheless, political activity in this region is still in a formative stage.

CATANZARO: The principal agricultural city of the area is the hub of activity for political party organization throughout the smaller towns of the province, rather than a political battleground. Although most of the Italian parties are represented by at least a few members, the strongest groups are the Communist, Christian Democratic, Socialist, Action and Republican parties. Within the city itself, there does not seem to be any attempt to increase the following of any of these parties either by mass-meetings, speeches, demonstrations or any of the other political methods. The objective of the Catanzaro political representatives seems to be to recruit and strengthen their foothold in the outlying towns and villages. There, as one Communist leader said, "the foundations for a permanent political structure are being laid." This seems to be the opinion of the other parties also, for from Catanzaro political representatives are sent to the smaller villages, where they recruit men to form local branches.

CROTONE: The political situation in this city, which is the only important seaport and industrial center in the region, is quite different from that in Catanzaro. Here the political parties are jockeying for position within the city itself. Although the Christian-Democratic party has recently gained some strength, it is still only a weak second to the Communist party, which has the strongest following in the city. There are numerous reports - impossible to confirm - of clashes between the Communists and other groups. These include outbreaks at mass-meetings, assaults on political leaders, etc.

COSENZA: Of the three-main cities in the region, this is the only one where the conservative Christian-Democratic party has gained a really strong foothold. The only newspaper published in Cosenza, the ITALIA NUOVA, is conservative, and its popularity seems to be based on a programme of physical rather than social reconstruction. It is said that this is because rebuilding the city, which was damaged by bombardment, is foremost in the mind of the population.

The following are a few examples of how the different parties have taken root in the smaller towns:

(a) Population 4,000. Communist membership 300.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CATANZARO: The principal agricultural city of the area is the hub of activity for political party organization throughout the smaller towns of the province, rather than a political battleground. Although most of the Italian parties are represented by at least a few members, the strongest groups are the Communist, Christian Democratic, Socialist, Action and Republican parties. Within the city itself, there does not seem to be any attempt to increase the following of any of these parties either by mass-meetings, speeches, demonstrations or any of the other political methods. The objective of the Catanzaro political representatives seems to be to recruit and strengthen their foothold in the outlying towns and villages. There, as one Communist leader said, "the foundations for a permanent political structure are being laid." This seems to be the opinion of the other parties also, for from Catanzaro political representatives are sent to the smaller villages, where they recruit men to form local branches.

CROTONE: The political situation in this city, which is the only important seaport and industrial center in the region, is quite different from that in Catanzaro. Here the political parties are jockeying for position within the city itself. Although the Christian-Democratic party has recently gained some strength, it is still only a weak second to the Communist party, which has the strongest following in the city. There are numerous reports - impossible to confirm - of clashes between the Communists and other groups. These include outbreaks at mass-meetings, assaults on political leaders, etc.

COSENZA: Of the three-main cities in the region, this is the only one where the conservative Christian-Democratic party has gained a really strong foothold. The only newspaper published in Cosenza, the ITALIA NUOVA, is conservative, and its popularity seems to be based on a programme of physical rather than social reconstruction. It is said that this is because rebuilding the city, which was damaged by bombardment, is foremost in the mind of the population.

The following are a few examples of how the different parties have taken root in the smaller towns:

(a) Petrona: Population 4,000; Communist membership 300, Republican membership 180, Christian-Democratic membership 80.

(b) Sersale: Population 7,000; Communist membership 75, Republican, Christian-Democratic and Action parties represented by only a few inactive members.

(c) Crepani: Population 5,000; Action party membership 165, Communist membership 55, several other parties poorly represented.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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

(d) Catanzaro Marina. Population 6,000; Socialist membership 500 (this is mainly among the railroad workers), Communist membership 80, other parties insignificantly represented.

It is worth remarking that even though the Communist party is not always the major party, it seems to be well organized and always present to some extent.

The population of this area can be roughly divided into the following four political groups, listed according to their numerical rather than political strength:

I. Peasants, whose sympathies seem to be conservative and monarchical. Although this is unquestionably the largest block of the population, its support does not seem to have been sought by any of the political parties.

II. Lower middle-class and industrial workers form the most active political group, whose support is most eagerly courted by all the parties. The Communist party has the strongest following in this group.

III. Upper middle-class, land-owners and aristocracy. This group is not unlike the peasant group in its political sentiments. Its members are conservative and for the most part favor the monarchy. It seems to be generally shunned by all parties, possibly because many of its number were formerly Fascist party members.

IV. Railroad employees. This group, though not numerically strong, is widely distributed and almost unanimously Socialist in sentiment, if not membership. According to their spokesmen, they expect a strong national movement immediately following the liberation of Northern Italy. They claim to be the oldest anti-Fascist bloc in Southern Italy, a claim which is even confirmed by many of their opponents, who admit their connection with, and support of, the Socialists in the North Italian centers before Fascism came to power.

The Fascist sentiment referred to in the first paragraph is confined almost entirely to the upper middle-class, land-owners and aristocracy. It is impossible to say whether there is actually any pro-Fascist organization, or whether it is still merely a reactionary sentiment. The latter seems to be the case. One of these "pro- [illegible] the situation as follows: "We don't want Mussolini

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

to some extent.

The population of this area can be roughly divided into the following four political groups, listed according to their numerical rather than political strength.

I. Peasants, whose sympathies seem to be conservative and monarchical. Although this is unquestionably the largest block of the population, its support does not seem to have been sought by any of the political parties.

II. Lower middle-class and industrial workers form the most active political group, whose support is most eagerly courted by all the parties. The Communist party has the strongest following in this group.

III. Upper middle-class, land-owners and aristocracy. This group is not unlike the peasant group in its political sentiments. Its members are conservative and for the most part favor the monarchy. It seems to be generally shunned by all parties, possibly because many of its number were formerly Fascist party members.

IV. Railroad employees. This group, though not numerically strong, is widely distributed and almost unanimously Socialist in sentiment, if not membership. According to their spokesmen, they expect a strong national movement immediately following the liberation of Northern Italy. They claim to be the oldest anti-Fascist bloc in Southern Italy, a claim which is even confirmed by many of their opponents, who admit their connection with, and support of, the Socialists in the North Italian centers before Fascism came to power.

The Fascist sentiment referred to in the first paragraph is confined almost entirely to the upper middle-class, land-owners and aristocracy. It is impossible to say whether there is actually any pro-Fascist organization, or whether it is still merely a reactionary sentiment. The latter seems to be the case. One of these "pro-Fascists" summed up the situation as follows: "We don't want Mussolini back, and we don't want Germany to win the war, but we do want a central government strong enough to maintain law and order throughout Italy. If a multi-party system of government cannot accomplish this - and so far it has not - then we will support another totalitarian government, whether it be backed by America, England, Russia or the Fascists." It seems that the situation is not dangerous as yet, but that it should be watched carefully, for the field is believed to be fertile for subversive organization.

No trace of the existence of a pro-Fascist organization was uncovered, but Communist party members related incidents which might indicate the existence of such a movement. The following are samples of these:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

I. In the town of Soresale one night the hammer-and-sickle emblem over the Communist headquarters was painted over and the Fascist Party initials "P.N.F." carefully painted in its place.

II. A secret meeting was held at Borgia to elect members for a widespread Fascist organization. It was broken up by the local Communist and Socialist party members.

III. In many of the small towns and even in Catanzaro itself, crudely painted signs "RITORNEREMO" (We shall be back) have appeared. It seems this has recently become a Fascist motto.

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

the Fascist Party in [illegible]
place.

II. A secret meeting was held at Borgia to elect members for a widespread Fascist organization. It was broken up by the local Communist and Socialist party members.

III. In many of the small towns and even in Catanzaro itself, crudely painted signs "RITORNEREMO" (We shall be back) have appeared. It seems this has recently become a Fascist motto.

3028

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

CONFIDENTLL APPENDIX III No. 41.

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

CONDITIONS IN VITERBO

Economic Conditions

Viterbo, about 80 km. north of Rome has a population of 25 or 30 thousand, and is likely to experience a slow recovery from the war which left schools, houses, factories and churches in heaps of rubble. The water situation in the town is normal and there is electricity every other day, power being sent on the odd days to Rome where shortage of electricity is much more acute. Gas is available every morning from 7.20 to 10.00 and sometimes in the afternoons.

Food

The food and black market situation in Viterbo is greatly influenced by the economic conditions in Rome as the latter is only two or three hours away by the electric trams that make the round trip every night. People from Rome can be seen every day in Viterbo and the surrounding country buying fruit, vegetables and other produce, at prices that are extremely high for the Viterbese; this has resulted in a system of barter among the local people who cannot afford to pay so much as the Romans. A peasant will give 4 kilos of flour or beans for 1 kilo of salt but he cannot afford to pay 350 lire for salt, which is the market price. Some other black market prices:

Flour	60-80 lire per kilo
Beans	100
Potatoes	1,500 - 2,000 lire per quintal
Bread	90 lire per kilo (unobtainable)
Oil	500 lire per litre (unobtainable)
Cigarettes	120 lire per package (few soldiers around here now)
Sugar	300 lire per kilo.

The black market operating between Rome and Viterbo is at present the towns biggest business. For a time a law awarded 35% of any goods taken in such transactions to the person who discovered and disclosed the black market activities; this was suspended however two months ago and now there is no black market control. Except for bread and flour there are no regular rations. Twice there has been a ration of tinned goods. The two greatest needs are oil and fat; the last oil ration was in April; there has never been a fat ration. There was one soap ration about two months ago and sugar rations at the same time for babies. As olive oil and fats for cooking are prime necessities to the Italian diet, many people speak of having a public demonstration because of the continued shortage.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

thousand, and is likely to experience a slow recovery from the war which left schools, houses, factories and churches in heaps of rubble. The water situation in the town is normal and there is electricity every other day, power being sent on the odd days to Rome where shortage of electricity is much more acute. Gas is available every morning from 7.20 to 10.00 and sometimes in the afternoons.

Food

The food and black market situation in Viterbo is greatly influenced by the economic conditions in Rome as the latter is only two or three hours away by the electric trams that make the round trip every night. People from Rome can be seen every day in Viterbo and the surrounding country buying fruit, vegetables and other produce, at prices that are extremely high for the Viterbese; this has resulted in a system of barter among the local people who cannot afford to pay so much as the Romans. A peasant will give 4 kilos of flour or beans for 1 kilo of salt but he cannot afford to pay 350 lire for salt, which is the market price. Some other black market prices:

Flour	60-80 lire per kilo
Beans	100
Potatoes	1,500 - 2,000 lire per quintal
Bread	90 lire per kilo (unobtainable)
Oil	500 lire per litre (unobtainable)
Cigarettes	120 lire per package (few soldiers around here now)
Sugar	300 lire per kilo.

The black market operating between Rome and Viterbo is at present the towns biggest business. For a time a law awarded 35% of any goods taken in such transactions to the person who discovered and disclosed the black market activities; this was suspended however two months ago and now there is no black market control. Except for bread and flour there are no regular rations. Twice there has been a ration of tinned goods. The two greatest needs are oil and fat; the last oil ration was in April; there has never been a fat ration. There was one soap ration about two months ago and sugar rations at the same time for babies. As olive oil and fats for cooking are prime necessities to the Italian diet, many people speak of having a public demonstration because of the continued shortage.

Industry

A principal industry in Viterbo was ceramics and this has had 90% of its buildings destroyed by Allied bombings. No reconstruction is anticipated for a long time. A small foundry and three sawmills are functioning. The greater part of the population is made up of artisans, tradesmen, builders etc., and no shortage of work is expected for them as there is much to be rebuilt.

Propaganda

Three cinemas are open and they are very crowded; they show the old films of pre-war days and those new films that have arrived from America. 3027

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

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

Documentaries are usually popular with the young people of the town. There are two independent weekly newspapers LA VOCE DI VITERBO and LO SPORT VITERBESE; a newspaper published by some students is expected to appear soon. Newspapers arrive from Rome a day late and the most popular are IL POPOLO, IL TEMPO, and L'UNITA. Allied publications arrive in quantities far too small but are very popular and bought just as soon as they appear on the newstands...the people would like to see more of them.

Public security

The Carabinieri and the questura are very unpopular...mainly because they do nothing about the black market. Also people complain because too many "republicani" are still in office.

Attitude towards Allies

There is a general feeling of friendliness towards the Allies. All the young people would prefer to come under American influence, perhaps because they think this country is rich and more egualitarian. They feel the English come more as dominators than as liberators. They are a little bitter against the French - especially against some of the North African troops - who said they were revenging themselves in Italy for the damage done by the Italian soldiers in France and North Africa; though the Moroccans stole a few sheep and cattle there were only isolated cases of rape, and so the feeling does not run extremely high against them. As to Russia they profess to know nothing.

The Colonies

There was much discontent at Eden's statement on Italian colonies. The loss of Ethiopia was conceded but the rest of Italy's overseas possessions should not be taken away from her. Roosevelt's statement announcing a dollar credit for occupation lire called forth a general feeling of satisfaction.

The Italian Government

The Viterbese seemed content with the present Italian government, but the general feeling was unmistakably anti-monarchical. The young people definitely do not want to be soldiers again because (1) they dread being sent to Japan; (2) not knowing the Armistice terms, they do not want to fight as co-belligerents believing they will be treated as inferiors; (3) they don't want to fight under the monarchy.

Education

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

Public security

The Carabinieri and the questura are very unpopular...mainly because they do nothing about the black market. Also people complain because many "republicani" are still in office.

Attitude towards Allies

There is a general feeling of friendliness towards the Allies. All the young people would prefer to come under American influence, perhaps because they think this country is rich and more egualitarian. They feel the English come more as dominators than as liberators. They are a little bitter against the French - especially against some of the North African troops - who said they were revenging themselves in Italy for the damage done by the Italian soldiers in France and North Africa; though the Moroccans stole a few sheep and cattle there were only isolated cases of rape, and so the feeling does not run extremely high against them. As to Russia they profess to know nothing.

The Colonies

There was much discontent at Eden's statement on Italian colonies. The loss of Ethiopia was conceded but the rest of Italy's overseas possessions should not be taken away from her. Roosevelt's statement announcing a dollar credit for occupation lire called forth a general feeling of satisfaction.

The Italian Government

The Viterbese seemed content with the present Italian government, but the general feeling was unmistakably anti-monarchical. The young people definitely do not want to be soldiers again because (1) they dread being sent to Japan; (2) not knowing the Armistice terms, they do not want to fight as co-belligerents believing they will be treated as inferiors; (3) they don't want to fight under the monarchy.

Education

Antonio Marzullo, provveditore of the schools, says they will not be able to open in November as expected. "First of all 80% of the school buildings have been destroyed by Allied bombing, and the remaining space is used for housing refugees and sick people; we cannot send those people away because they have no homes, and our plans for building temporary barracks for them are continually delayed. We have sufficient funds and sufficient material to reconstruct the school buildings, but we cannot get the labor because the carpenters, masons etc. in Viterbo prefer to work for private people who pay them in kind with oil, flour and grain etc. They do not care to receive more lire. The state of our students is pitiful, they have not studied for two years, as schools were closed last January and they did not study in the previous year because of

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

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

war excitement. Many teachers live in Rome a nd teach in Viterbo, but there is no tram in the morning to bring them to the town, which is consequently short of teaching personnel; the same is true for some 300 students who normally come to Viterbo to school from the surrounding districts. There is furthermore a great shortage of textbooks and there is no way of overcoming this at the present time because all publishing houses are in the north of Italy." It was the opinion of the provveditore that epuration had been too severe: he knew of two teachers (anti-marcia) who had lost their posts and were in deplorable circumstances. The schools in the rest of the commune are all functioning; only the 3,000 students who attend the schools in Viterbo are without facilities. Sig. Marzullo, who was also professor of Greek and Latin said that he thought there should be a shift in emphasis from classical teaching to technical subjects, as classical education had always received too much prominence in Italy.

A group of students encountered in the streets appeared very discontented that epuration had not been carried out more thoroughly in the schools; they said that the provveditore was a Fascist and a Squadrista and that he too should have been epurated. A short time ago the Unione Studenti Italiani had a demonstration to gather funds for refugees, poor, sick etc. The students hope soon to publish their own newspaper.

Camera del Lavoro

The Camera del Lavoro was about to open; its membership will be largely composed of agricultural workers since there is little industry in Viterbo, and it will concern itself mainly with land problems. There are ten or fifteen villages near Viterbo where the peasants have already occupied the land of the owners and will not go away. Sig. Zompanti, who now works in conjunction with the Allied labor office, and who will be active in the Camera del Lavoro, says that from 1500 until 1860 the peasants worked the land under a feudal system; then a land law was passed that gave the peasant a small piece of property, though he continued to work the large estates of the big property owners; this lasted until 1934 when another division of land was made through legal means. Now the peasants have occupied the land of the landowners (in villages of Nepi and Bomarzo) and they say that the law was made in Fascist days and therefore is invalid now - so they have made their own law and intend to remain on the land they have occupied and worked. Another problem centers around that of the property of Prince Torlonia; he has 8,600 hectares of land and will not permit the peasants on it. However, on the morning of October 14th, 1944, the peasants intended occupying the land by force.

It should be noted that land problems in Italy receive different consideration than, say, in America, where land is much more plentiful and its relation to existence is not so keenly felt.

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

who had lost their posts and were in deplorable circumstances.
in the rest of the commune are all functioning; only the 3,000 students
who attend the schools in Viterbo are without facilities. Sig. Marzullo,
who was also professor of Greek and Latin said that he thought there should
be a shift in emphasis from classical teaching to technical subjects, as
classical education had always received too much prominence in Italy.

A group of students encountered in the streets appeared very dis-
contented that epuration had not been carried out more thoroughly in the
schools; they said that the provveditore was a Fascist and a Squadrista
and that he too should have been epurated. A short time ago the Unione
Studenti Italiani had a demonstration to gather funds for refugees, poor,
sick etc. The students hope soon to publish their own newspaper.

Camera del Lavoro

The Camera del Lavoro was about to open; its membership will be largely
composed of agricultural workers since there is little industry in Viterbo,
and it will concern itself mainly with land problems. There are ten
or fifteen villages near Viterbo where the peasants have already occupied
the land of the owners and will not go away. Sig. Zompanti, who now
works in conjunction with the Allied labor office, and who will be active
in the Camera del Lavoro, says that from 1500 until 1850 the peasants worked
the land under a feudal system; then a land law was passed that gave the
peasant a small piece of property, though he continued to work the large
estates of the big property owners; this lasted until 1934 when another
division of land was made through legal means. Now the peasants have
occupied the land of the landowners (in villages of Nepi and Bomarzo)
and they say that the law was made in Fascist days and therefore is
invalid now - so they have made their own law and intend to remain on the
land they have occupied and worked. Another problem centers around that
of the property of Prince Torlonia; he has 8,600 hectares of land and
will not permit the peasants on it. However, on the morning of October
14th, 1944, the peasants intended occupying the land by force.

It should be noted that land problems in Italy receive different
consideration than, say, in America, where land is much more plentiful
and its relation to existence is not so keenly felt.

Political parties

Zompanti is also a leader of the Communist Party; he sayd that it
is the second strongest party in Viterbo, the first being the Christian
Democrat. The Communists have about 6,000 members, made up chiefly of
agricultural workers, few intellectuals; they are very near the socialists
and are very friendly with the other parties. In fact, the only dif-
ference in the parties in Viterbo are slight intellectual differences between
the party leaders most of whom seem to be old friends with each other.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

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

The "Movimento Communisto" hardly deserves mention as far as political strength goes, but its members had pasted signs all over the streets announcing their pure communist aims; and considered the Communist Party as a traitor to Marx and Lenin. Zompanti (29, modest, intelligent, democratic) says that the leaders of this small party have frequently been in jail. In their office numerous signs and red flags cover the walls and a crowd of people gathered around us when we went to speak to the secretary. At first they were afraid that we were the American "gestapo" coming to spy or put a stop to their activities. Then the secretary said that they were a new party in Viterbo, a branch of the Rome Movimento Communisto, and with the same ends: they are the extreme left and have no patience with socialist or republican tendencies of the regular Communist party.

Fernando Molini, leader in the Christian Democrat Party (also on C.L.N.) said that the political organization for their party was getting under way very slowly, in fact they were holding their first public meeting on Sunday, October 15th. He said "in our region everyone is very calm about politics. We don't get excited like the people in Rome. Our party has only about 250 members at the moment, but we know that we have hundreds of sympathizers. Besides, we have had so much destruction, over a thousand civilians killed during the Allied bombings, that we have not had much time for politics; our people have always been very calm and conservative. We were one of the last communes to come under the Fascist rule; we think that our party will be the strongest one in the commune from all present indications; the communists are next to us in strength, then perhaps the Republicans. As soon as the Germans left we formed a Committee of Liberation with representatives of seven political parties, Communist, Democ Christian, Socialist, Democrazio del Lavoro, Action Party, Republicans and Liberals. The C.L.N. then restored public order, organized the cleaning up of the bombed quarters of the town, took measures for improving public sanitation, food conditions etc., and it still functions as an advisory body in all matters of public interest.

Church

Bishop Adolchi Bronn said that the people in the commune of Viterbo continue to have a very high opinion of the Allies. He spoke of the many people from Viterbo who still lived in caves because their homes had been destroyed by the bombing, and said that many refugees were in need of further aid. During the summer there had been a good deal of typhoid, but it is now declining. The Italian Red Cross distributed "minestra" every day in Viterbo under the auspices of the Vatican.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

"Gestapo" coming to spy or put a stop to [illegible]
secretary said that they were a new party in Viterbo, a branch of the Rome Movimento Communisto, and with the same ends: they are the extreme left and have no patience with socialist or republican tendencies of the regular Communist party.

Fernando Molini, leader in the Christian Democrat Party (also on C.L.N.) said that the political organization for their party was getting under way very slowly, in fact they were holding their first public meeting on Sunday, October 15th. He said "in our region everyone is very calm about politics. We don't get excited like the people in Rome. Our party has only about 250 members at the moment, but we know that we have hundreds of sympathisers. Besides, we have had so much destruction, over a thousand civilians killed during the Allied bombings, that we have not had much time for politics; our people have always been very calm and conservative. We were one of the last communes to come under the Fascist rule; we think that our party will be the strongest one in the commune from all present indications; the communists are next to us in strength, then perhaps the Republicans. As soon as the Germans left we formed a Committee of Liberation with representatives of seven political parties, Communist, Democ Christian, Socialist, Democrazio del Lavoro, Action Party, Republicans and Liberals. The C.L.N. then restored public order, organized the cleaning up of the bombed quarters of the town, took measures for improving public sanitation, food conditions etc., and it still functions as an advisory body in all matters of public interest.

Church

Bishop Adolchi Moreno said that the people in the commune of Viterbo continue to have a very high opinion of the Allies. He spoke of the many people from Viterbo who still lived in caves because their homes had been destroyed by the bombing, and said that many refugees were in need of further aid. During the summer there had been a good deal of typhoid, but it is now declining. The Italian Red Cross distributed "minestra" every day in Viterbo under the auspices of the Vatican.

In these Italian towns, whose number are legion, of which Viterbo is one, where civilian casualties have been extremely heavy and the destruction of public and private property has been extreme, a very long post-war adjustment must be expected. People who have lost husbands, wives, children, close members of their families, cannot be expected to forget these things in a moment. It is improbable that they can have any kind of political or national enthusiasm for a long time. Every day they pass piles of rubbish and wrecked buildings where their relatives and friends were killed. The armies pass and leave these scenes of wreckage which are only a memory to them, but for the civilians who live in these towns they are a daily reality. The image of this wreckage will be impressed on the minds of the people and will doubtlessly dampen any enthusiasm for war for many generations. Viterbo is the center of an agricultural district, there is an atmosphere of extreme conservatism about the remarks and expressions of the people.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX IV No. 41.

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

THE REFUGEE CAMP AT CASTIGLION FIORENTINO AND A NOTE ON PERUGIA AND ASSISI

The Refugee Camp of Castiglion Fiorentino lies on the road between Perugia and Arezzo. The Commandant is a British Captain, Frederick W.D. Taylor, who has already organized 3 other camps: at Capua, north of Capua and at Cesano. The camp is situated on a sloping plain, watered by canals, with a housing capacity of 7,000. The Allied personnel consists of Captain Taylor and two warrant officers, there is also a representative of the British Red Cross who distributes clothing to the refugees. They are helped by a small detachment of Italian soldiers and Carabinieri who maintain order. Sanitary arrangements are in the care of two Italian doctors, assisted by ten voluntary Italian Red Cross workers; some of the refugees work in the administrative office of the camp. Captain Taylor is high in his praises of the Italian personnel.

Allied transport, taking ammunition to the front and returning empty, presents the ideal means of bringing to safety refugees who have been forced to leave their homes in the battle area and seek refuge with the Allied authorities. From the front they are taken first to the ammunition supply depots and then transported by other vehicles to the refugee camps. There are transit camps at these supply depots where refugees can stay the night, and if necessary longer.

Two other camps similar to that of Castiglion Fiorentino, one on the Adriatic and the other on the Tyrrhenean, serve the two other war theatres.

Three kitchens, which are supplied with British military rations, serve hot meals twice daily. The hospital (consisting of half a dozen tents) is beautifully furnished and fully equipped with Allied medical supplies. Two babies have been born there since the middle of August. Large wash rooms with running water ensure hygenic conditions.

Amusements are few, but the traditional Italian game of bowls is popular.

Refugees on arrival are directed to a tent where they are dusted with DDT, an anti-parasite powder - a recent American discovery. In a second tent the head of the family gives his name, particulars of the members of his family, and states the place where he desires to be sent (if they have another house or relatives who can take them in, transport is arranged, otherwise they are sent towards Rome or even further south). In the third tent each refugee is given two woollen blankets and eating utensils. Then they are taken to have a meal.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

by canals, with a housing capacity of 7,000. The Allied personnel consists of Captain Taylor and two warrant officers, there is also a representative of the British Red Cross who distributes clothing to the refugees. They are helped by a small detachment of Italian soldiers and Carabinieri who maintain order. Sanitary arrangements are in the care of two Italian doctors, assisted by ten voluntary Italian Red Cross workers; some of the refugees work in the administrative office of the camp. Captain Taylor is high in his praises of the Italian personnel.

Allied transport, taking ammunition to the front and returning empty, presents the ideal means of bringing to safety refugees who have been forced to leave their homes in the battle area and seek refuge with the Allied authorities. From the front they are taken first to the ammunition supply depots and then transported by other vehicles to the refugee camps. There are transit camps at these supply depots where refugees can stay the night, and if necessary longer.

Two other camps similar to that of Castiglion Fiorentino, one on the Adriatic and the other on the Tyrrhenean, serve the two other war theatres.

Three kitchens, which are supplied with British military rations, serve hot meals twice daily. The hospital (consisting of half a dozen tents) is beautifully furnished and fully equipped with Allied medical supplies. Two babies have been born there since the middle of August. Large wash rooms with running water ensure hygenic conditions.

Amusements are few, but the traditional Italian game of bowls is popular.

Refugees on arrival are directed to a tent where they are dusted with DDT, an anti-parasite powder - a recent American discovery. In a second tent the head of the family gives his name, particulars of the members of his family, and states the place where he desires to be sent (if they have another house or relatives who can take them in, transport is arranged, otherwise they are sent towards Rome or even further south). In the third tent each refugee is given two woollen blankets and eating utensils. Then they are taken to have a meal.

Three tents are used as a store for clothes sent by the American Red Cross - shoes, woollen clothing, trousers, warm overcoats etc.

This camp gives a clear idea of Allied effort to help Italian refugees.

Perugia

Perugia has been little touched by the war. The Collegio del Cambio, the Palazzo del Municipio and the Cathedral with the Fonte Maggiore are intact. At the University, courses in Italian culture are being held for Allied soldiers.

3025

CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

The ceramic factory, under the Directorship of Arcangelo Poloni, is going ahead with its work. Enameling, baking, ornamentation and design continue as before. Wood is being used for the furnaces as there is no electricity.

Assisi

Assisi is completely untouched by the war. The inhabitants, at the time of the German occupation, were so certain of the protection of St. Francis as to be completely unmoved. The German Commandant was a fervent Catholic and a jealous guardian of the city and its treasures. A story is told that at the time of the German occupation a contingent of S.S. was sent to Assisi to show the people that times were hard, even for them, but the Commandant succeeded in persuading them that their presence was useless, and they went away without leaving behind their usual legacy of devastation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3-3/NND No. 785021

the time of the German occupation, were so certain of the protection of St. Francis as to be completely unmoved. The German Commandant was a fervent Catholic and a jealous guardian of the city and its treasures. A story is told that at the time of the German occupation a contingent of S.S. was sent to Assisi to show the people that times were hard, even for them, but the Commandant succeeded in persuading them that their presence was useless, and they went away without leaving behind their usual legacy of devastation.

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Field Operations Adm. Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

fervent Catholic and a jealous guardian of [illegible]
A story is told that at the time of the German occupation a contingent of S.S. was sent to Assisi to show the people that times were hard, even for them, but the Commandant succeeded in persuading them that their presence was useless, and they went away without leaving behind their usual legacy of devastation.

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Chief Secretary's Ad. Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

0962